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AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON,

DECEMBER 4, 1843,

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EMBRACED IN SEVEN VOLUMES.

VOLUME V,

CONTAINING DOCUMENTS FROM No. 189 TO No. 349.

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INDEX TO DOCUMENTS

PRINTED

BY ORDER OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

DURING THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS—1843-'44.

IN SEVEN VOLUMES.

Volume 1	contains	No. 1.			
2	"	2	to	No. 99,	inclusive.
3	"	100	to	168,	"
4	"	169	to	288,	"
5	"	289	to	349,	"
6	"	350	to	398,	"
7	"	399	to	408,	"

A.

C.

D.

F.

G.

H.

I.

M.

N.

O.

P.

S.

T.

Y.

TABLE OF DOCUMENTS

PRINTED

BY ORDER OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

FIRST SESSION TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS—1843-'44.

CONTAINED IN SEVEN VOLUMES.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, VIZ:

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS.

PETITIONS, MEMORIALS, PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC MEETINGS, ETC.

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION UNITED STATES.

REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

COMMUNICATING

The annual statements of the commerce and navigation of the United States for the last quarter of the calendar year 1842, *and the first two quarters of the year* 1843.

April 9, 1844.

Ordered to be printed, and that 1,500 additional copies be furnished for the use of the Senate.

Treasury Department, *April* 8, 1844.

Sir: In obedience to the act of the 10th February, 1820, entitled "An act to provide for obtaining accurate statements of the foreign commerce of the United States," and in conformity to the 4th section of the act of the 26th August, 1842, I have the honor to transmit a report from the Register of the Treasury, containing the several statements required respecting the commerce and navigation between the United States and foreign countries, for the last quarter of the calendar year 1842, and the first two quarters of the year 1843.

To these are added, as heretofore, certain statements respecting the tonnage of the United States for the same period.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. SPENCER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. Willie P. Mangum,
President of the Senate.

Treasury Department,
Register's Office, March 25, 1844.

Sir: In conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress of the 10th February, 1820, entitled "An act to provide for obtaining accurate statements of the foreign commerce of the United States," I have the honor to transmit the following statements of the commerce and navigation of the United States during the nine months ending the 30th June, 1843.

No. 1. A general statement of the quantity and value of domestic produce exported.

No. 2. A summary statement of the same.

No. 3. A general statement of the quantity and value of foreign merchandise exported.

No. 4. A summary statement of the same.

No. 5. A general statement of the quantity and value of foreign merchandise imported.

No. 6. A summary statement of the same.

No. 7. A general statement of the quantity of American and foreign tonnage entered into the United States.

No. 8. A statement exhibiting the number, national character, &c., of the foreign vessels which entered into the United States.

No. 9. A general statement of the quantity of American and foreign tonnage cleared from the United States.

No. 10. A statement exhibiting the number, national character, &c., of the foreign vessels which cleared from the United States.

No. 11. The aggregate of the foreign tonnage which entered into and cleared from the United States.

No. 12. A statistical view of the commerce and navigation of the United States.

No. 13. A statement of the commerce of each State and Territory.

No. 14. A statement of the number and tonnage of vessels which entered each district from foreign countries.

No. 15. A statement of the number and tonnage of vessels which cleared from each district for foreign countries.

The exports during the nine months ending the 30th June, 1843, have amounted to $84,346,480; of which $77,793,783 were of domestic, and $6,552,697 of foreign articles. Of domestic articles, $60,107,819 were exported in American vessels, and $17,685,964 in foreign vessels. Of the foreign articles, $4,945,817 were exported in American vessels, and $1,606,880 in foreign vessels. The imports during the nine months ending the 30th June, 1843, have amounted to $64,753,799; of which there were imported in American vessels $49,971,875, and in foreign vessels $14,781,924. 1,143,523 tons of American shipping entered, and 1,268,083 tons cleared from the ports of the United States. 534,752 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 523,949 tons cleared during the same period.

I have also the honor to transmit statements of the district tonnage of the United States for the nine months ending on the 30th June, 1843. (Nos. 16 and 17.)

The registered tonnage, as corrected at this office, is stated at	$1,009,305.01
The enrolled and licensed tonnage at - - -	1,076,155.59
And fishing vessels at - - - - -	73,142.33
Tons - - - - - -	2,158,602.93
Of registered and enrolled tonnage, amounting, as before stated, to - - - - - -	2,085,460.60
There were employed in the whale fishery - -	153,374.86

Connected with No. 16 is a general statement, (marked A,) exhibiting a comparison of the tonnage of the United States from the 1st October, 1842, to the 30th June, 1843.

The total tonnage of shipping built in the United States during the nine months ending on the 30th June, 1843, viz:

Registered - - - - - - -	27,275.32
Enrolled - - - - - - -	36,342.45
Tons - - - - - - -	63,617.77

No. 18 exhibits the number and class of vessels built, and the tonnage thereof, in each State and Territory of the United States, during the nine months ending the 30th June, 1843.

No. 19 exhibits a comparative view of the aggregate amount of registered and enrolled tonnage of the United States, from 1815 to the 30th June, 1843, inclusive.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 1.

GENERAL STATEMENT

OF

GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,

THE GROWTH, PRODUCE, AND MANUFACTURE

OF

THE UNITED STATES,

EXPORTED;

COMMENCING ON THE 1ST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1842, AND ENDING ON THE 30TH DAY OF JUNE, 1843.

No. 1.

General statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, exported; commencing on the 1st day of October, 1842, and ending on 30th day of June, 1843.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.									
		FISH.					OIL.				
		Dried or smoked.	Value.	Pickled.		Value.	Spermaceti.	Value.	Whale and other fish.	Value.	
		Quintals.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Kegs.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia										1
2	Prussia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	467,342	155,626	2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies	360	914	240	–	985					4
5	Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,987	695	5
6	Danish West Indies	16,642	87,889	2,963	164	9,836	182	149	4,674	1,912	6
7	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	–	–	6,162	4,074	1,123,950	328,306	7
8	Holland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	399,131	132,274	8
9	Dutch East Indies	6	40								9
10	Dutch West Indies	13,073	19,782	1,149	62	4,558	957	662	6,795	2,519	10
11	Dutch Guiana	7,998	11,143	475	–	1,887	–	–	552	232	11
12	Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	12,102	6,066	119,331	40,957	12
13	England	–	–	–	–	–	322,030	206,293	67,259	28,721	13
14	Scotland	–	–	–	–	–	3,914	2,461	1,469	492	14
15	Ireland										15
16	Gibraltar	235	471	–	–	–	–	–	2,824	1,040	16
17	Malta										17
18	British East Indies	–	–	–	380	319	2,000	1,200	3,212	1,180	18
19	Cape of Good Hope										19
20	Australia	–	–	–	41	92					20
21	Honduras	929	2,618	167	–	962	27	21			21
22	British Guiana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	483	200	22
23	British West Indies	3,778	8,696	600	145	2,671	1,315	689	5,369	2,457	23
24	British American colonies	23	50	99	–	351	825	788	1,075	657	24

25	France on the Atlantic - - -	–	–	–	–	–	23,977	16,449	7,763	3,936	25
26	France on the Mediterranean - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,490	561	26
27	French West Indies - - -	2,671	6,086	939	185	3,737	37	23			27
28	French Guiana - - -	6,162	11,431	478	–	2,299	–	–	6,075	2,612	28
29	Miquelon and French fisheries - -										29
30	Bourbon, &c. - - - -	–	–	4	–	40					30
31	French African ports - - -										31
32	Spain on the Atlantic - - -										32
33	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -	30	88	–	–	–	–	–	7,554	2,658	33
34	Manilla and Philippine islands - -	50	200	–	100	120					34
35	Cuba - - - - - -	46,007	101,653	3,585	369	14,927	94,151	66,275	123,466	53,321	35
36	Other Spanish West Indies - -	26,242	58,720	6,738	233	28,696	–	–	4,326	1,808	36
37	Portugal - - - -										37
38	Madeira - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,022	337	38
39	Fayal and other Azores - -	237	504	–	–	–	–	–	90	18	39
40	Cape de Verd islands - - -	57	100								40
41	Italy - - - - - -										41
42	Sardinia - - - - -										42
43	Sicily - - - - -										43
44	Trieste and other Austrian ports -	–	–	6	–	20	279	179			44
45	Turkey, Levant, &c. - - -	64	129								45
46	Hayti - - - - - -	43,089	107,485	11,545	30	42,660	224	156	4,146	1,873	46
47	Texas - - - - - -	3	8	7	–	41	394	260	159	102	47
48	Mexico - - - - -	2,178	4,152	49	345	541	5,205	3,960	1,481	836	48
49	Central Republic of America - -	42	85								49
50	New Granada - - - - -	85	247								50
51	Venezuela - - - - -	1,113	2,850	35	250	325	2,470	680	3,186	1,231	51
52	Brazil - - - - - -	844	2,267	5	50	65	96	61	2,405	949	52
53	Cisplatine Republic - - -	161	400	–	–	–	60	50			53
54	Argentine Republic - - -	314	615	–	–	–	–	–	316	182	54
55	Chili - - - - - -	145	461								55
56	China - - - - - -	–	–	–	150	162					56
57	West Indies generally - - -	37	116	26	–	73					57
58	South America generally - -	325	1,077	–	–	–	281	169	305	147	58
59	Europe generally - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	110,659	35,935	59
60	Asia generally - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	70	73			60
61	Africa generally - - -	434	898	89	219	595	30	30			61
62	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -										62
	Total - - - -	174,220	381,175	29,198	2,713	116,042	476,688	310,768	2,479,916	803,774	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.									
		WHALEBONE.		SPERMACETI CANDLES.		WOOD.					
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Staves and heading.	Shingles.	Boards, plank, and scantling.	Hewn timber.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	M.	M.	M feet.	Tons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia										1
2	Prussia	–	–	565	206						2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies	–	–	750	207	–	133	156	–	2,385	4
5	Denmark	–	–	2,407	600	6	–	2	–	160	5
6	Danish West Indies	–	–	58,213	15,391	305	1,556	1,324	–	21,686	6
7	Hanse Towns	340,878	99,545	23,525	6,183	26	–	12	–	917	7
8	Holland	36,931	10,962	4,232	1,450	287	–	–	–	6,356	8
9	Dutch East Indies	–	–	31,941	7,637						9
10	Dutch West Indies	–	–	12,528	2,990	72	92	650	4	9,762	10
11	Dutch Guiana	–	–	807	177	–	–	7	–	111	11
12	Belgium	23,588	7,381	50	20	24	–	–	–	756	12
13	England	187,185	48,907	35,100	8,187	467	–	1,098	110	30,707	13
14	Scotland										14
15	Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	1,900	15
16	Gibraltar	–	–	12,185	3,071	362	–	50	–	11,651	16
17	Malta										17
18	British East Indies	–	–	50,117	11,328	155	–	293	–	10,772	18
19	Cape of Good Hope	–	–	9,435	2,342	25	–	77	–	2,055	19
20	Australia	–	–	20,179	4,519	–	–	18	–	327	20
21	Honduras	–	–	3,537	1,012	–	797	331	–	5,519	21
22	British Guiana	–	–	2,368	627	81	–	7	–	1,133	22
23	British West Indies	–	–	64,220	16,166	5,707	7,017	7,087	28	187,069	23
24	British American colonies	–	–	4,429	1,145	454	89	1,842	900	42,152	24

25	France on the Atlantic - -	292,651	85,169	839	205	1,293	–	214	3	40,885	25
26	France on the Mediterranean - -	3,682	959	–	–	1,044	–	–	–	33,029	26
27	French West Indies - -	–	–	1,978	442	1,709	5,594	10,167	26	145,675	27
28	French Guiana - -	–	–	2,066	586	–	20	62	–	891	28
29	Miquelon and French fisheries - -	–	–	–	–	5	285	30	–	4,139	29
30	Bourbon, &c. - - -	–	–	6,462	1,380						30
31	French African ports - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	104	–	1,532	31
32	Spain on the Atlantic - -	–	–	–	–	478	–	15	–	21,438	32
33	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -	–	–	777	236	43	–	96	–	2,968	33
34	Manilla and Philippine islands - -	–	–	15,511	3,844	–	38	–	–	76	34
35	Cuba - - - - -	–	–	104,716	24,639	1,119	1,043	17,616	140	236,243	35
36	Other Spanish West Indies - -	–	–	29,788	6,902	3,080	956	1,732	–	42,471	36
37	Portugal - - - -	2,268	757	987	288	589	–	–	–	24,647	37
38	Madeira - - - -	–	–	62	22	176	12	337	–	10,515	38
39	Fayal and other Azores - -	–	–	–	–	32	88	245	–	4,103	39
40	Cape de Verd islands - - -	–	–	800	297	–	95	307	–	4,127	40
41	Italy - - - - -	11,540	3,807	–	–	33	–	2	–	981	41
42	Sardinia - - - -										42
43	Sicily - - - - -	–	–	3,169	1,149	172	–	–	–	6,085	43
44	Trieste and other Austrian ports -	–	–	5,800	2,056						44
45	Turkey, Levant, &c. - - -	–	–	1,422	304						45
46	Hayti - - - - -	–	–	26,923	6,314	29	1,292	1,832	–	24,338	46
47	Texas - - - - -	–	–	2,057	713	–	34	13	–	244	47
48	Mexico - - - - -	–	–	100,315	29,943	–	75	361	–	4,323	48
49	Central Republic of America - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	443	49
50	New Granada - - - -	–	–	7,434	1,912	1	25	31	–	958	50
51	Venezuela - - - -	–	–	35,939	8,339	8	10	111	–	2,231	51
52	Brazil - - - - -	–	–	146,555	35,898	1	160	1,123	–	15,217	52
53	Cisplatine Republic - - -	–	–	5,000	1,491	–	7	403	–	5,534	53
54	Argentine Republic - - -	–	–	222	67	–	160	239	–	3,970	54
55	Chili - - - - -	–	–	61,285	15,811	21	–	203	–	3,734	55
56	China - - - - -	–	–	34,239	9,305						56
57	West Indies generally - - -	–	–	1,506	380	1,961	327	1,119	–	42,379	57
58	South America generally - - -	–	–	7,351	1,695	–	90	48	–	854	58
59	Europe generally - - -	–	–	15,160	3,422	–	10	25	–	365	59
60	Asia generally - - - -										60
61	Africa generally - - -	–	–	7,355	1,780	–	235	342	–	6,239	61
62	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -	–	–	2,717	640	–	30	–	–	105	62
	Total - - - -	898,773	257,481	965,073	243,308	19,765	20,270	49,754	1,230	1,026,179	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.									
		WOOD.				NAVAL STORES.			ASHES, POT AND PEARL.		
		Other lumber.	Masts and spars.	Oak bark and other dye.	All manufactures of.	Tar and pitch.	Rosin and turpentine.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Dollars.				Barrels.		Dollars.	Tons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	963							1
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	2,237	2,379	127	11,958	2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	42	-	100	100			3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	46	-	128						4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies	2,120	734	-	15,654	642	510	1,664			6
7	Hanse Towns	-	-	6,125	1,957	-	13,997	17,719	548	53,586	7
8	Holland	-	-	2,847	74	-	13,966	14,949	1,236	117,882	8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	162	-	-	150	-	245			9
10	Dutch West Indies	900	620	-	4,194	298	28	400			10
11	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	2,711						11
12	Belgium	170	-	287	-	200	3,446	4,822	1,560	154,110	12
13	England	6,808	411	11,181	8,435	12,348	124,268	351,025	275	28,630	13
14	Scotland	-	-	478	460	2,790	5,600	20,501	79	7,927	14
15	Ireland	25									15
16	Gibraltar	310	-	-	100	249	1,034	1,462			16
17	Malta	-	-	-	-	376	-	400			17
18	British East Indies	-	1,820	-	97	1,008	1,058	2,848			18
19	Cape of Good Hope	-	724	-	927						19
20	Australia	-	177	-	808	250	-	449			20
21	Honduras	-	-	-	1,230	58	-	131			21
22	British Guiana	-	-	-	1,506	62	35	113			22
23	British West Indies	15,856	990	-	31,133	2,459	229	3,620			23
24	British American colonies	2,294	50	-	13,695	5,504	3,549	12,899	43	3,801	24

25	France on the Atlantic - -	4,547	-	9,406	2,019	-	4,020	4,239	1,526	158,395	25
26	France on the Mediterranean - -	-	-	681	115	-	2,300	2,497			26
27	French West Indies - -	2,377	766	-	5,962	911	263	1,355			27
28	French Guiana - -	-	-	-	3,976	140	-	243			28
29	Miquelon and French fisheries - -	-	-	-	325						29
30	Bourbon, &c. - - -	-	160	-	263	150	150	323			30
31	French African ports - - -										31
32	Spain on the Atlantic - - -	-	-	-	-	-	100	120			32
33	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -	-	-	-	138	95	-	135			33
34	Manilla and Philippine islands - -	-	254	-	1,157	150	-	234			34
35	Cuba - - - - -	151,051	7,999	3,869	209,329	2,340	162	3,799			35
36	Other Spanish West Indies - -	18,369	150	-	22,517	232	15	356			36
37	Portugal - - - -	18	-	139	-	-	1,325	1,452			37
38	Madeira - - - -	-	156	-	-	90	500	798			38
39	Fayal and other Azores - -	-	226	-	140						39
40	Cape de Verd islands - - -	726	22	-	1,411	35	-	70			40
41	Italy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	300	-	367			41
42	Sardinia - - - -										42
43	Sicily - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	473	810			43
44	Trieste and other Austrian ports -	25	-	3,562	-	-	3,327	3,138			44
45	Turkey, Levant, &c. - - -	-	-	-	329	290	20	464			45
46	Hayti - - - - -	262	-	-	1,402	120	8	208			46
47	Texas - - - - -	514	-	-	1,116	46	-	58			47
48	Mexico - - - -	2,336	322	-	20,596	745	20	1,227			48
49	Central Republic of America - -	-	-	-	179	120	-	131			49
50	New Granada - - - -	-	137	-	1,977	648	22	1,014			50
51	Venezuela - - - -	-	105	-	8,139	425	110	801	27	3,444	51
52	Brazil - - - - -	150	2,961	-	6,633	471	4,285	5,560			52
53	Cisplatine Republic - - -	853	144	-	4,145	536	30	272			53
54	Argentine Republic - - -	-	166	-	2,894	821	200	1,931			54
55	Chili - - - - -	250	-	-	5,744	595	75	1,011	15	1,271	55
56	China - - - - -	-	230	-	894	630	280	1,335			56
57	West Indies generally - - -	-	-	-	105	460	360	908			57
58	South America generally - -	-	-	-	81						58
59	Europe generally - - -	-	-	-	-	150	-	131			59
60	Asia generally - - -	-	105	-	200	201	850	2,148			60
61	Africa generally - - -	150	32	-	2,098	341	-	617			61
62	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -	-	-	-	4,257	18	-	79			62
	Total - - - -	811,111	19,669	39,539	291,812	87,454	188,952	475,357	5,436	541,004	

No. 1.

GENERAL STATEMENT

OF

GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,

THE GROWTH, PRODUCE, AND MANUFACTURE

OF

THE UNITED STATES,

EXPORTED;

COMMENCING ON THE 1ST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1842, AND ENDING ON THE 30TH DAY OF JUNE, 1843.

No. 1.

General statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, exported; commencing on the 1st day of October, 1842, and ending on 30th day of June, 1843.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.									
		FISH.					OIL.				
		Dried or smoked.	Value.	Pickled.		Value.	Spermaceti.	Value.	Whale and other fish.	Value.	
		Quintals.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Kegs.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia										1
2	Prussia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	467,342	155,626	2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies	360	914	240	–	985					4
5	Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,987	695	5
6	Danish West Indies	16,842	27,889	2,963	164	9,836	182	149	4,674	1,912	6
7	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	–	–	6,162	4,074	1,123,950	328,306	7
8	Holland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	399,131	132,274	8
9	Dutch East Indies	6	40								9
10	Dutch West Indies	13,073	19,782	1,149	82	4,658	957	662	6,795	2,519	10
11	Dutch Guiana	7,998	11,143	475	–	1,887	–	–	552	232	11
12	Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	12,102	6,066	119,331	40,957	12
13	England	–	–	–	–	–	322,030	206,293	67,259	28,721	13
14	Scotland	–	–	–	–	–	3,914	2,461	1,469	492	14
15	Ireland										15
16	Gibraltar	235	471	–	–	–	–	–	2,824	1,040	16
17	Malta										17
18	British East Indies	–	–	–	360	319	2,000	1,200	3,212	1,180	18
19	Cape of Good Hope										19
20	Australia	–	–	–	41	92					20
21	Honduras	929	2,618	167	–	962	27	21			21
22	British Guiana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	483	200	22
23	British West Indies	3,778	8,696	600	145	2,671	1,215	689	5,389	2,457	23
24	British American colonies	23	50	99	–	351	625	788	1,675	657	24

25	France on the Atlantic	–	–	–	–	–	23,977	16,449	7,763	3,936	25
26	France on the Mediterranean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,490	861	26
27	French West Indies	2,671	6,086	939	185	3,737	37	23			27
28	French Guiana	6,162	11,431	478	–	2,299	–	–	6,075	2,612	28
29	Miquelon and French fisheries										29
30	Bourbon, &c.	–	–	4	–	40					30
31	French African ports										31
32	Spain on the Atlantic										32
33	Teneriffe and other Canaries	30	88	–	–	–	–	–	7,554	2,658	33
34	Manilla and Philippine islands	50	200	–	100	120					34
35	Cuba	46,007	101,653	3,585	369	14,927	94,151	66,275	123,466	53,321	35
36	Other Spanish West Indies	26,242	58,720	6,738	233	28,696	–	–	4,326	1,808	36
37	Portugal										37
38	Madeira	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,022	337	38
39	Fayal and other Azores	237	504	–	–	–	–	–	90	18	39
40	Cape de Verd islands	57	100								40
41	Italy										41
42	Sardinia										42
43	Sicily										43
44	Trieste and other Austrian ports	–	–	6	–	20	279	179			44
45	Turkey, Levant, &c.	64	129								45
46	Hayti	43,089	107,485	11,545	30	42,660	224	156	4,146	1,873	46
47	Texas	3	8	7	–	41	394	260	159	102	47
48	Mexico	2,178	4,152	49	345	541	5,205	3,960	1,481	836	48
49	Central Republic of America	42	85								49
50	New Granada	85	247								50
51	Venezuela	1,113	2,850	35	250	325	2,470	680	3,186	1,231	51
52	Brazil	844	2,267	5	50	65	96	61	2,405	949	52
53	Cisplatine Republic	161	400	–	–	–	60	50			53
54	Argentine Republic	314	615	–	–	–	–	–	316	182	54
55	Chili	145	461								55
56	China	–	–	–	150	162					56
57	West Indies generally	37	116	26	–	73					57
58	South America generally	325	1,077	–	–	–	281	169	305	147	58
59	Europe generally	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	110,659	35,935	59
60	Asia generally	–	–	–	–	–	70	73			60
61	Africa generally	434	898	89	219	595	30	30			61
62	South Seas and Pacific Ocean										62
	Total	174,220	381,175	29,198	2,713	116,042	476,688	310,768	2,479,916	803,774	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.									
		WHALEBONE.		SPERMACETI CANDLES.		WOOD.					
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Staves and heading.	Shingles.	Boards, plank, and scantling.	Hewn timber.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	M.	M.	M feet.	Tons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia										1
2	Prussia	–	–	565	206						2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies	–	–	750	207	–	133	156	–	2,385	4
5	Denmark	–	–	2,407	600	6	–	2	–	160	5
6	Danish West Indies	–	–	58,213	15,391	305	1,556	1,324	–	21,686	6
7	Hanse Towns	340,878	99,545	23,525	6,183	26	–	12	–	917	7
8	Holland	36,931	10,962	4,232	1,450	287	–	–	–	6,356	8
9	Dutch East Indies	–	–	31,941	7,637						9
10	Dutch West Indies	–	–	12,528	2,990	72	92	650	4	9,762	10
11	Dutch Guiana	–	–	807	177	–	–	7	–	111	11
12	Belgium	23,588	7,381	50	20	24	–	–	–	756	12
13	England	187,185	48,907	35,100	8,187	467	–	1,098	110	30,707	13
14	Scotland										14
15	Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	1,900	15
16	Gibraltar	–	–	12,185	3,071	362	–	50	–	11,651	16
17	Malta										17
18	British East Indies	–	–	50,117	11,328	155	–	293	–	10,772	18
19	Cape of Good Hope	–	–	9,435	2,342	25	–	77	–	2,055	19
20	Australia	–	–	20,179	4,519	–	–	18	–	327	20
21	Honduras	–	–	3,587	1,012	–	797	331	–	5,519	21
22	British Guiana	–	–	2,368	627	81	–	7	–	1,135	22
23	British West Indies	–	–	64,220	16,166	5,707	7,017	7,087	28	187,069	23
24	British American colonies	–	–	4,429	1,145	454	89	1,842	900	42,152	24

25	France on the Atlantic - -	292,851	85,168	639	205	1,293	-	214	3	40,885	25
26	France on the Mediterranean - -	2,532	959	-	-	1,044	-	-	-	23,029	26
27	French West Indies - - -	-	-	1,978	442	1,709	5,594	10,167	26	145,675	27
28	French Guiana - - -	-	-	2,006	586	-	20	62	-	891	28
29	Miquelon and French fisheries - -	-	-	-	-	5	295	30	-	4,139	29
30	Bourbon, &c. - - - -	-	-	6,462	1,380						30
31	French African ports - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	-	1,532	31
32	Spain on the Atlantic - - -	-	-	-	-	478	-	15	-	21,438	32
33	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -	-	-	777	236	43	-	96	-	2,968	33
34	Manilla and Philippine islands - -	-	-	15,511	3,844	-	38	-	-	76	34
35	Cuba - - - - -	-	-	104,716	24,629	1,119	1,043	17,616	140	236,243	35
36	Other Spanish West Indies - -	-	-	29,788	6,902	3,080	956	1,732	-	42,471	36
37	Portugal - - - -	2,268	757	987	288	589	-	-	-	24,647	37
38	Madeira - - - -	-	-	62	22	176	12	337	-	10,515	38
39	Fayal and other Azores - -	-	-	-	-	32	88	245	-	4,103	39
40	Cape de Verd islands - - -	-	-	800	297	-	95	307	-	4,127	40
41	Italy - - - - -	11,540	3,807	-	-	33	-	2	-	981	41
42	Sardinia - - - -										42
43	Sicily - - - - -	-	-	3,169	1,149	172	-	-	-	6,085	43
44	Trieste and other Austrian ports -	-	-	5,800	2,056						44
45	Turkey, Levant, &c. - - -	-	-	1,422	304						45
46	Hayti - - - - -	-	-	26,923	6,314	29	1,292	1,832	-	24,338	46
47	Texas - - - -	-	-	2,057	713	-	34	13	-	244	47
48	Mexico - - - -	-	-	100,315	29,943	-	75	361	-	4,323	48
49	Central Republic of America - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	443	49
50	New Granada - - - -	-	-	7,434	1,912	1	25	31	-	958	50
51	Venezuela - - - -	-	-	35,939	8,339	8	10	111	-	2,231	51
52	Brazil - - - - -	-	-	146,555	35,898	1	160	1,123	-	15,217	52
53	Cisplatine Republic - - -	-	-	5,000	1,491	-	7	403	-	5,534	53
54	Argentine Republic - - -	-	-	222	67	-	160	239	-	3,970	54
55	Chili - - - - -	-	-	61,285	15,811	21	-	203	-	3,734	55
56	China - - - - -	-	-	34,239	9,305						56
57	West Indies generally - - -	-	-	1,506	380	1,961	327	1,119	-	42,379	57
58	South America generally - -	-	-	7,351	1,695	-	90	48	-	854	58
59	Europe generally - - -	-	-	15,160	3,422	-	10	25	-	365	59
60	Asia generally - - - -										60
61	Africa generally - - -	-	-	7,355	1,780	-	235	342	-	6,239	61
62	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -	-	-	2,717	640	-	30	-	-	105	62
	Total - - - -	898,773	257,481	965,073	243,308	19,765	20,270	49,754	1,230	1,026,179	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.									
		WOOD.				NAVAL STORES.			ASHES, POT AND PEARL.		
		Other lumber.	Masts and spars.	Oak bark and other dye.	All manufactures of.	Tar and pitch.	Rosin and turpentine.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Dollars.				Barrels.		Dollars.	Tons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	–	–	963							1
2	Prussia	–	–	–	–	–	2,237	2,379	127	11,958	2
3	Sweden and Norway	–	–	–	42	–	100	100			3
4	Swedish West Indies	–	46	–	128						4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies	2,120	734	–	15,654	642	510	1,664			6
7	Hanse Towns	–	–	6,125	1,957	–	13,997	17,719	548	53,586	7
8	Holland	–	–	2,847	74	–	13,966	14,949	1,236	117,882	8
9	Dutch East Indies	–	162	–	–	150	–	245			9
10	Dutch West Indies	900	620	–	4,194	298	28	400			10
11	Dutch Guiana	–	–	–	2,711						11
12	Belgium	170	–	287	–	200	3,446	4,822	1,560	154,110	12
13	England	6,808	411	11,181	8,435	12,348	124,268	351,025	275	28,630	13
14	Scotland	–	–	478	460	2,790	5,600	20,501	79	7,927	14
15	Ireland	25									15
16	Gibraltar	310	–	–	100	249	1,034	1,462			16
17	Malta	–	–	–	–	376	–	400			17
18	British East Indies	–	1,820	–	97	1,008	1,058	2,848			18
19	Cape of Good Hope	–	724	–	927						19
20	Australia	–	177	–	808	250	–	449			20
21	Honduras	–	–	–	1,230	58	–	131			21
22	British Guiana	–	–	–	1,506	62	35	113			22
23	British West Indies	15,856	990	–	31,133	2,459	229	3,620			23
24	British American colonies	2,294	50	–	13,695	5,504	3,549	12,899	43	3,801	24

25	France on the Atlantic - -	4,547	-	9,406	2,019	-	4,020	4,229	1,526	158,295	25
26	France on the Mediterranean - -	-	-	681	115	-	2,360	2,497			26
27	French West Indies - -	2,377	766	-	5,982	911	263	1,355			27
28	French Guiana - -	-	-	-	3,976	140	-	343			28
29	Miquelon and French fisheries - -	-	-	-	325						29
30	Bourbon, &c. - - -	-	160	-	263	150	150	323			30
31	French African ports - -										31
32	Spain on the Atlantic - -	-	-	-	-	-	100	120			32
33	Teneriffe and other Canaries -	-	-	-	138	95	-	135			33
34	Manilla and Philippine islands -	-	254	-	1,157	150	-	234			34
35	Cuba - - - - -	151,051	7,999	3,869	209,329	2,340	162	3,799			35
36	Other Spanish West Indies - -	18,369	150	-	22,517	232	15	356			36
37	Portugal - - - -	18	-	139	-	-	1,325	1,452			37
38	Madeira - - - -	-	156	-	-	90	500	798			38
39	Fayal and other Azores - -	-	226	-	140						39
40	Cape de Verd islands - - -	726	22	-	1,411	35	-	70			40
41	Italy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	300	-	367			41
42	Sardinia - - - -										42
43	Sicily - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	473	810			43
44	Trieste and other Austrian ports -	25	-	3,562	-	-	3,327	3,138			44
45	Turkey, Levant, &c. - - -	-	-	-	329	290	20	464			45
46	Hayti - - - - -	262	-	-	1,402	120	8	208			46
47	Texas - - - - -	514	-	-	1,116	46	-	58			47
48	Mexico - - - -	2,336	322	-	20,596	745	20	1,227			48
49	Central Republic of America - -	-	-	-	179	120	-	131			49
50	New Granada - - - -	-	137	-	1,977	648	22	1,014			50
51	Venezuela - - - -	-	105	-	8,139	425	110	801	27	3,444	51
52	Brazil - - - - -	150	2,961	-	6,633	471	4,285	5,560			52
53	Cisplatine Republic - - -	853	144	-	4,145	536	30	972			53
54	Argentine Republic - - -	-	166	-	2,894	821	200	1,931			54
55	Chili - - - - -	250	-	-	5,744	595	75	1,011	15	1,271	55
56	China - - - - -	-	230	-	894	630	280	1,335			56
57	West Indies generally - - -	-	-	-	105	460	360	908			57
58	South America generally - -	-	-	-	81						58
59	Europe generally - - -	-	-	-	-	150	-	131			59
60	Asia generally - - - -	-	105	-	200	201	850	2,148			60
61	Africa generally - - -	150	32	-	2,098	341	-	617			61
62	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -	-	-	-	4,257	18	-	79			62
	Total - - - -	211,111	19,669	32,536	391,812	87,454	188,952	475,357	5,436	541,004	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.								
		Skins and furs.	Ginseng.		Beef.	Tallow.	Hides.	Horned cattle.	Value.	
			Quantity.	Value.						
		Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Pounds.	No.	No.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	–	–	–	159	–	–	–	1,114	4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	–	–	–	2,831	11,121	–	2	16,084	6
7	Hanse Towns	78,479	122	31	513	3,306	–	–	3,488	7
8	Holland	3,748	–	–	30	97,962	–	–	7,767	8
9	Dutch East Indies	–	20,674	6,409						9
10	Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	1,970	500	–	–	11,165	10
11	Dutch Guiana	–	–	–	183	–	–	–	1,182	11
12	Belgium	–	–	–	100	53,959	3,890	–	14,845	12
13	England	313,236	–	–	6,884	3,516,001	8,882	–	375,131	13
14	Scotland	–	–	–	2	137,613	–	–	6,638	14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar	–	–	–	390	–	–	–	1,317	16
17	Malta									17
18	British East Indies									18
19	Cape of Good Hope									19
20	Australia	–	–	–	420	–	–	–	1,405	20
21	[illegible]	–	–	–	221	–	–	–	1,299	21

25	France on the Atlantic -	12,172		–	770	2,929,601	35,741	–	329,264	25
26	France on the Mediterranean	35	–	–	196	28,262	–	–	2,256	26
27	French West Indies	–	–	–	2,112	–	–	1	12,684	27
28	French Guiana	–	–	–	190	–	–	–	1,286	28
29	Miquelon and French fisheries		–							29
30	Bourbon, &c.	–	–	–	168	–	–	–	1,402	30
31	French African ports									31
32	Spain on the Atlantic	–	–	–	35	–	–	–	182	32
33	Teneriffe and other Canaries									33
34	Manilla and Philippine islands									34
35	Cuba	404	–	–	3,203	411,072	–	–	41,905	35
36	Other Spanish West Indies	–	–	–	707	40,406	–	–	7,986	36
37	Portugal	–	–	–	200	–	–	–	687	37
38	Madeira	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	125	38
39	Fayal and other Azores	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	165	39
40	Cape de Verd islands	–	–	–	360	–	–	–	3,349	40
41	Italy	–	–	–	28	–	–	–	121	41
42	Sardinia									42
43	Sicily									43
44	Trieste and other Austrian ports	–	–	–	135	–	–	–	616	44
45	Turkey, Levant, &c.	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	160	45
46	Hayti	–	–	–	840	–	–	–	5,277	46
47	Texas	–	–	–	121	–	–	–	501	47
48	Mexico	2,044	–	–	1,004	321	–	–	6,259	48
49	Central Republic of America									49
50	New Granada	–	–	–	76	–	–	–	494	50
51	Venezuela	1,232	–	–	184	–	–	–	1,013	51
52	Brazil	–	–	–	439	–	–	2	2,796	52
53	Cisplatine Republic									53
54	Argentine Republic	–	–	–	35	–	–	–	292	54
55	Chili	–	–	–	834	–	–	–	4,665	55
56	China	41,042	535,737	187,430	475	–	–	–	2,795	56
57	West Indies generally	–	–	–	59	–	–	–	527	57
58	South America generally	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	112	58
59	Europe generally									59
60	Asia generally	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	875	60
61	Africa generally	–	–	–	621	–	–	–	4,340	61
62	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	–	–	–	173	–	–	–	1,370	62
	Total	452,869	556,533	193,870	37,812	7,489,582	50,340	5,181	1,092,949	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.								
		Pork.	Hams and bacon.	Lard.	Hogs.	Value.	Butter.	Cheese.	Value.	
		Barrels.	Pounds.	Pounds.	No.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	–	–	834	–	49				3
4	Swedish West Indies	378	–	2,775	–	3,369	2,952	5,370	820	4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	3,217	40,661	270,677	–	40,907	147,903	38,463	15,962	6
7	Hanse Towns	755	–	19,769	–	7,196	46,470	2,371	2,942	7
8	Holland	–	–	5,520	–	357				8
9	Dutch East Indies	–	9,508	–	–	758	933	–	88	9
10	Dutch West Indies	1,042	9,713	41,279	58	11,818	28,977	10,106	3,622	10
11	Dutch Guiana	66	–	–	–	448				11
12	Belgium	50	500	201,925	–	13,850	7,213	14	506	12
13	England	3,218	656,328	4,539,216	–	303,398	574,935	2,253,466	178,273	13
14	Scotland	12	–	28,985	–	1,799	484,841	69,177	29,117	14
15	Ireland	–	–	1,283	–	96				15
16	Gibraltar	–	–	1,108	–	70	25,715	200	3,253	16
17	Malta									17
18	British East Indies	–	4,016	–	–	321	2,397	7,251	940	18
19	Cape of Good Hope	150	14,354	3,514	–	2,047	5,640	4,170	1,122	19

25	France on the Atlantic - - -	1,324	59,900	2,016,862	–	119,107	71,911	6,888	6,772	25
26	France on the Mediterranean - -	31	5,817	9,745,648	–	508,263	–	6,483	505	26
27	French West Indies - - -	237	31,074	7,069	53	4,200	8,605	6,003	1,372	27
28	French Guiana - - -	195	13,375	16,088	–	4,305	5,676	2,018	905	28
29	Miquelon and French fisheries - -									29
30	Bourbon, &c. - - - -	–	22,432	13,410	–	2,715	3,295	622	496	30
31	French African ports - - -									31
32	Spain on the Atlantic - - -	10	–	–	–	71				32
33	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -	–	1,463	1,394	–	215	–	641	57	33
34	Manilla and Philippine islands - -	–	3,821	4,402	–	638	425	–	70	34
35	Cuba - - - - -	3,052	695,676	4,400,122	86	342,891	196,210	223,749	35,785	35
36	Other Spanish West Indies - -	1,661	109,246	526,425	–	51,776	77,170	99,429	14,000	36
37	Portugal - - - -	250	–	2,871	–	1,745	–	2,891	135	37
38	Madeira - - - -	–	–	4,403	–	354	7,295	–	640	38
39	Fayal and other Azores - -	50	–	–	–	395				39
40	Cape de Verd islands - - -	292	1,000	9,093	–	3,324	8,637	5,512	2,567	40
41	Italy - - - - -	80	–	–	–	490	–	3,403	200	41
42	Sardinia - - - -									42
43	Sicily - - - - -									43
44	Trieste and other Austrian ports -	5	–	–	–	35	–	1,199	71	44
45	Turkey, Levant, &c. - - -	31	640	–	–	317	210	1,150	120	45
46	Hayti - - - - -	9,345	64,218	276,935	–	106,858	100,641	75,599	15,761	46
47	Texas - - - - -	94	29,640	10,082	–	2,562	3,998	994	652	47
48	Mexico - - - - -	601	86,814	315,563	–	28,411	65,951	39,040	9,678	48
49	Central Republic of America - -	157	400	3,009	–	1,233	666	–	119	49
50	New Granada - - - -	55	4,726	13,662	–	1,523	4,719	978	716	50
51	Venezuela - - - -	401	42,446	333,735	–	27,946	51,028	12,416	5,963	51
52	Brazil - - - - -	64	121,681	227,104	–	26,457	44,494	17,721	6,338	52
53	Cisplatine Republic - - -	–	15,072	4,998	–	1,412	26,347	–	2,481	53
54	Argentine Republic - - -	1	8,685	4,200	–	975	5,770	246	727	54
55	Chili - - - - -	1,221	26,782	67,965	–	13,214	53,539	17,792	6,788	55
56	China - - - - -	168	3,121	502,170	–	19,316	8,441	2,309	1,570	56
57	West Indies generally - - -	51	9,170	17,898	30	2,837	2,072	7,173	743	57
58	South America generally - -	–	1,428	14,222	–	1,110	1,507	625	228	58
59	Europe generally - - -									59
60	Asia generally - - - -	180	4,033	17,040	–	2,920	966	2,312	362	60
61	Africa generally - - -	450	17,036	12,886	–	5,593	17,026	7,426	2,890	61
62	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -	105	2,053	1,000	–	991	1,507	982	338	62
	Total - - - -	80,310	2,422,067	24,534,217	7,162	2,120,020	3,408,247	3,440,144	508,968	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.							
		Horses.	Mules.	Value.	Sheep.		Wheat.		
					Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		No.		Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - - -								1
2	Prussia - - - - -								2
3	Sweden and Norway - - -								3
4	Swedish West Indies - - -	–	–	–	120	150			4
5	Denmark - - - -								5
6	Danish West Indies - - -	25	40	3,400					6
7	Hanse Towns - - - -								7
8	Holland - - - -								8
9	Dutch East Indies - - -								9
10	Dutch West Indies - - -	24	10	2,100	40	60			10
11	Dutch Guiana - - - -	–	12	480					11
12	Belgium - - - -								12
13	England - - - -	2	–	200					13
14	Scotland - - - -								14
15	Ireland - - - -								15
16	Gibraltar - - - -								16
17	Malta - - - - -								17
18	British East Indies - - -								18
19	Cape of Good Hope - - -								19
20	Australia - - - -								20
21	Honduras - - - -								21
22	British Guiana - - -	41	5	3,625	463	2,210			22
23	British West Indies - - -	1,306	1,089	130,859	4,400	12,933	17,399	14,775	23
24	British American colonies - -	297	–	16,940	8,188	12,563	293,842	248,833	24

[redacted]		-	-	-	-	-	-			27
[redacted]		-	-	128	27	10,690	75	112		28
[redacted]		-	-	8	-	950				29
[redacted] and French fisheries		-	-						262	279	30
Bourbon, &c.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		31
French African ports		-	-							32
Spain on the Atlantic		-	-	(Circus) 14	-	10,000				33
Teneriffe and other Canaries		-	-							34
Manilla and Philippine islands		-	-							35
Cuba		-	-	54	-	15,550	96	405		36
Other Spanish West Indies		-	-							37
Portugal		-	-							38
Madeira		-	-							39
Fayal and other Azores		-	-	17	-	1,650				40
Cape de Verd islands		-	-							41
Italy		-	-							42
Sardinia		-	-							43
Sicily		-	-							44
Trieste and other Austrian ports		-	-							45
Turkey, Levant, &c.		-	-							46
Hayti		-	-	1	-	92				47
Texas		-	-							48
Mexico		-	-	59	-	14,250				49
Central Republic of America		-	-							50
New Granada		-	-							51
Venezuela		-	-	3	-	510				52
Brazil		-	-	11	-	1,100	25	50		53
Cisplatine Republic		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	179	54
Argentine Republic		-	-							55
Chili		-	-							56
China		-	-							57
West Indies generally		-	-	2	-	300	202	578		58
South America generally		-	-							59
Europe generally		-	-							60
Asia generally		-	-							61
Africa generally		-	-							62
South Seas and Pacific Ocean		-	-							
Total		-	-	2,002	1,193	212,696	13,609	29,061	311,685	264,109	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.								
		FLOUR.		INDIAN CORN.		MEAL.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Indian.	Value.	Rye.	Value.	
		Barrels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	2,174	10,227	802	470	400	1,185	246	798	4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	37,667	164,625	5,263	2,890	51,924	132,581	1,479	4,609	6
7	Hanse Towns	2,246	9,806							7
8	Holland	194	790							8
9	Dutch East Indies	1,680	7,963							9
10	Dutch West Indies	12,426	57,801	6,902	4,037	3,569	10,378	1,397	5,000	10
11	Dutch Guiana	928	4,307							11
12	Belgium	50	160							12
13	England	14,214	62,621	–	–	3	9			13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland	5,222	22,194							15
16	Gibraltar	4,033	17,704							16
17	Malta									17
18	British East Indies	4,270	21,303							18
19	Cape of Good Hope	700	3,394							19
20	Australia	4,580	20,631							20
21	Honduras	4,228	20,624	1,689	1,013					21
22	British Guiana	10,241	46,054	6,305	3,350	2,138	5,808			22
23	British West Indies	170,577	733,267	198,851	103,743	88,078	229,157	2,055	6,370	23
24	British American colonies	190,322	810,585	60,791	27,367	19,897	52,951	16,233	47,792	24

25	France on the Atlantic - - -	2,672	12,027	150	69	8	11			25
26	France on the Mediterranean - -	622	2,827						145	26
27	French West Indies - - -	5,731	22,295	5,175	2,707	576	1,831	50		27
28	French Guiana - - -	695	3,659	285	250					28
29	Miquelon and French fisheries - -									29
30	Bourbon, &c. - - - -									30
31	French African ports - - -	1,120	4,931	-	-	100	282			31
32	Spain on the Atlantic - - -									32
33	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									33
34	Manilla and Philippine islands - -	130	585							34
35	Cuba - - - - - -	29,437	115,535	336	183	152	460			35
36	Other Spanish West Indies - -	11,170	51,422	3,939	1,687	6,881	18,135			36
37	Portugal - - - -	8	44							37
38	Madeira - - - -	4,506	18,786	7,496	4,284	30	84			38
39	Fayal and other Azores - -	15	75							39
40	Cape de Verd islands - - -	823	3,990	105	70					40
41	Italy - - - - -	70	345							41
42	Sardinia - - - -									42
43	Sicily - - - - -									43
44	Trieste and other Austrian ports -									44
45	Turkey, Levant, &c. - - -	45	208							45
46	Hayti - - - - -	22,980	104,795	400	253	12	33			46
47	Texas - - - - -	1,746	6,792	4,394	740	29	38			47
48	Mexico - - - -	17,003	63,952	357,894	122,708	79	227			48
49	Central Republic of America - -	426	1,999							49
50	New Granada - - - -	3,183	14,572							50
51	Venezuela - - - -	32,279	147,501	6,300	2,568	301	724			51
52	Brazil - - - - -	192,454	937,218	-	-	40	106			52
53	Cisplatine Republic - - -	24,586	114,699	1,422	750					53
54	Argentine Republic - - -	6,258	32,515	2,807	1,894	-	-	310	917	54
55	Chili - - - - -	5,315	25,433							55
56	China - - - - -	836	3,909							56
57	West Indies generally - - -	870	4,230	1,302	696	30	125			57
58	South America generally - -	5,574	28,548							58
59	Europe generally - - -									59
60	Asia generally - - - -	815	4,355							60
61	Africa generally - - -	3,152	15,943	-	-	107	351			61
62	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -	1,201	5,967							62
	Total - - - -	841,474	3,763,073	672,608	281,749	174,354	454,166	21,770	65,631	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.								
		Rye, oats, and other small grain and pulse.	BISCUIT OR SHIP BREAD.			POTATOES.		APPLES.		
			Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Dollars.	Barrels.	Kegs.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	301	52	60	269	342	111			4
5	Denmark									5
6	Danish West Indies	5,505	3,666	2,005	12,453	3,590	1,320	169	300	6
7	Hanse Towns	2,018								7
8	Holland	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	50	8
9	Dutch East Indies	–	260	–	891					9
10	Dutch West Indies	3,005	800	373	2,607	1,404	539	66	117	10
11	Dutch Guiana	49								11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	2,751	251	–	675	–	–	3,755	11,801	13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar	–	41	220	394	–	–	60	120	16
17	Malta									17
18	British East Indies	–	40	–	200	–	–	70	171	18
19	Cape of Good Hope	–	190	650	1,989					19
20	Australia	–	794	10	1,720	–	–	11	19	20
21	Honduras	71	607	–	1,822	150	56	35	69	21
22	British Guiana	3,290	3,574	150	9,834	250	76	481	699	22
23	British West Indies	43,895	43,996	9,925	143,685	27,565	8,572	1,812	3,308	23
24	British American colonies	17,937	20,011	2,664	58,900	9,976	2,017	2,517	4,237	24

25	France on the Atlantic	733	–	–	–	15	6			25
26	France on the Mediterranean	[illegible]								26
27	French West Indies	4,[illegible]	278	62	1,041	3,144	896	427	708	27
28	French Guiana	272	–	87	51	1,990	444	82	140	28
29	Miquelon and French fisheries									29
30	Bourbon, &c.	1,858	175	–	475					30
31	French African ports									31
32	Spain on the Atlantic	100								32
33	Teneriffe and other Canaries									33
34	Manilla and Philippine islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	110	34
35	Cuba	5,122	1,754	2,335	6,986	61,385	21,238	3,172	6,325	35
36	Other Spanish West Indies	1,043	1,551	1,744	6,381	7,229	2,576	764	1,225	36
37	Portugal									37
38	Madeira	–	90	100	390					38
39	Fayal and other Azores	150	20	–	60					39
40	Cape de Verd islands	445	1,046	12	2,824	493	128			40
41	Italy									41
42	Sardinia									42
43	Sicily									43
44	Trieste and other Austrian ports									44
45	Turkey, Levant, &c.	–	6	–	38					45
46	Hayti	612	643	2,826	4,059	124	116	53	100	46
47	Texas	377	176	11	575	4,647	1,458	303	357	47
48	Mexico	8,704	7,319	123	21,468	8,898	3,694	405	562	48
49	Central Republic of America	–	27	–	49	160	75	75	97	49
50	New Granada	15	53	157	284	400	158	40	122	50
51	Venezuela	672	1,277	435	2,348	575	223	221	451	51
52	Brazil	412	607	3,997	5,676	1,666	546	650	1,424	52
53	Cisplatine Republic	301	507	600	1,650	300	120			53
54	Argentine Republic	1,538	169	60	809	625	308	10	26	54
55	Chili	–	2,295	–	7,192					55
56	China	–	1,807	–	6,378	–	–	20	40	56
57	West Indies generally	2,136	484	–	1,235	7,539	2,628	100	168	57
58	South America generally	465	–	–	–	2,037	315			58
59	Europe generally									59
60	Asia generally	–	170	25	550					60
61	Africa generally	–	1,396	720	5,056	487	137	44	84	61
62	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	–	340	–	1,218					62
	Total	108,640	96,572	29,351	312,232	144,991	47,757	15,412	32,825	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.							
		RICE.		INDIGO.		COTTON.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Sea Island.	Other.	Value.	
		Tierces.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.	
1	Russia	1,675	28,088	-	-	-	3,428,724	233,322	1
2	Prussia	2,610	43,849	-	-	-	38,350	2,567	2
3	Sweden and Norway	95	1,599	-	-	-	152,736	10,174	3
4	Swedish West Indies	42	743						4
5	Denmark	4,774	57,826	-	-	-	45,015	3,126	5
6	Danish West Indies	1,606	24,893						6
7	Hanse Towns	17,757	272,761	-	-		15,215,181	885,061	7
8	Holland	4,359	65,827	-	-	-	8,173,752	485,695	8
9	Dutch East Indies								9
10	Dutch West Indies	306	4,296						10
11	Dutch Guiana								11
12	Belgium	6,599	104,243	-	-	-	15,143,766	934,316	12
13	England	9,192	148,658	208	198	6,647,357	537,113,388	33,320,510	13
14	Scotland	24	368	-	-	438,886	37,954,674	2,285,008	14
15	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	2,691,199	175,599	15
16	Gibraltar	118	2,007	-	-	-	251,778	17,174	16
17	Malta								17
18	British East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	23,691	2,689	18
19	Cape of Good Hope								19
20	Australia								20
21	Honduras	133	2,113						21
22	British Guiana	291	3,991						22
23	British West Indies	7,486	99,654						23
24	British American colonies	1,396	20,553	-	-	-	3,154	242	24

25	France on the Atlantic - - -	17,074	207,969	-	-	437,919	120,174,845	8,527,157	25
26	France on the Mediterranean - -	20	400	-	-	-	6,211,881	350,969	26
27	French West Indies - - -	575	8,667						27
28	French Guiana - - -	98	1,962						28
29	Miquelon and French fisheries - -								29
30	Bourbon, &c. - - - -								30
31	French African ports - - -								31
32	Spain on the Atlantic - - -								32
33	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -	5	94						33
34	Manilla and Philippine islands - -								34
35	Cuba - - - - - -	18,498	247,614	-	-	-	8,498,082	648,944	35
36	Other Spanish West Indies - -	3,174	44,383						36
37	Portugal - - - -	1,397	23,330						37
38	Madeira - - - - -								38
39	Fayal and other Azores - -	30	487						39
40	Cape de Verd islands - - -	2	40						40
41	Italy - - - - - -	13	218	-	-	-	7,109,103	442,362	41
42	Sardinia - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,952,152	108,091	42
43	Sicily - - - - - -	40	761	-	-	-	123,933	8,061	43
44	Trieste and other Austrian ports -	60	959	-	-	-	6,015,715	350,156	44
45	Turkey, Levant, &c. - - -								45
46	Hayti - - - - - -	626	9,931						46
47	Texas - - - - - -	10	289						47
48	Mexico - - - - -	288	8,646	-	-	-	1,632,478	125,132	48
49	Central Republic of America - -								49
50	New Granada - - - -	22	333						50
51	Venezuela - - - - -	433	6,589						51
52	Brazil - - - - - -	320	5,985						52
53	Cisplatine Republic - - -	768	11,612						53
54	Argentine Republic - - -	806	9,219	-	-	-	69,683	4,110	54
55	Chili - - - - - -	403	6,295						55
56	China - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	917	2,758,747	169,341	56
57	West Indies generally - - -	2,615	33,118						57
58	South America generally - -	892	13,807						58
59	Europe generally - - -								59
60	Asia generally - - - -								60
61	Africa generally - - -	113	834						61
62	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -	31	793						62
	Total - - - -	106,766	1,625,736	208	198	7,515,079	784,783,027	49,119,806	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.								
		TOBACCO.		FLAXSEED.		HOPS.		WAX.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Hogsheads.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	20	1,504							1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden and Norway	82	6,103							3
4	Swedish West Indies	5	484							4
5	Denmark	247	9,480	–	–	7,054	426			5
6	Danish West Indies	120	7,530	–	–	411	50			6
7	Hanse Towns	24,504	1,024,851	–	–	498,089	49,978			7
8	Holland	19,519	816,469	–	–	16,328	1,697			8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies	51	2,315							10
11	Dutch Guiana	16	849							11
12	Belgium	6,855	338,169	–	–	52,676	5,598	6,249	1,707	12
13	England	21,029	1,260,565	28,398	40,467	–	–	86,983	24,064	13
14	Scotland	31	2,051	217	240					14
15	Ireland	–	–	6,300	8,553					15
16	Gibraltar	4,771	149,149							16
17	Malta	58	2,622							17
18	British East Indies	–	–	–	–	5,820	618			18
19	Cape of Good Hope	11	910	–	–	3,290	276			19
20	Australia	–	–	–	–	60,117	5,675			20
21	Honduras	15	1,318							21
22	British Guiana	44	2,7[illegible]							22
23	British West Indies	50[illegible]	31,[illegible]	–	–	3,704	466			23
24	British American colonies	20[illegible]	13,[illegible]	–	–	30,466	3,2[illegible]			24

25	France on the Atlantic - -	7,193	471,261	–	–	412,867	45,076	249,680	72,569	25
26	France on the Mediterranean -	4,213	211,074	–	–	–	–	25,966	7,844	26
27	French West Indies - -	455	19,508							27
28	French Guiana - - -	43	4,208							28
29	Miquelon and French fisheries - -									29
30	Bourbon, &c. - - - -	42	2,165							30
31	French African ports - - -									31
32	Spain on the Atlantic - - -	339	18,099							32
33	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									33
34	Manilla and Philippine islands - -									34
35	Cuba - - - -	252	13,905	–	–	1,651	198			35
36	Other Spanish West Indies - -	73	4,735							36
37	Portugal - - - -									37
38	Madeira - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	606	182	38
39	Fayal and other Azores - -									39
40	Cape de Verd islands - - -									40
41	Italy - - - - -	865	41,232	–	–	–	–	11,323	3,396	41
42	Sardinia - - - - -									42
43	Sicily - - - - - -	15	1,400	–	–	–	–	48,261	12,652	43
44	Trieste and other Austrian ports -	968	72,748	–	–	59,989	7,016	23,468	6,555	44
45	Turkey, Levant, &c. - - -	30	1,248							45
46	Hayti - - - - -	131	9,602	6	10					46
47	Texas - - - - -	179	5,180							47
48	Mexico - - - - -	48	2,009	–	–	14,479	1,657	10,075	2,800	48
49	Central Republic of America - -									49
50	New Granada - - - -									50
51	Venezuela - - - -	120	8,088	–	–	1,214	135	6,835	3,065	51
52	Brazil - - - - -	131	9,626	–	–	1,336	165			52
53	Cisplatine Republic - - -	71	5,475	81	136	2,151	344	602	273	53
54	Argentine Republic - - -	26	1,583	–	–	750	80	1,587	681	54
55	Chili - - - - -	42	3,054	–	–	10,173	1,034	4,092	1,744	55
56	China - - - - -									56
57	West Indies generally - - -									57
58	South America generally - -									58
59	Europe generally - - -									59
60	Asia generally - - - -	4	340							60
61	Africa generally - - -	1,129	72,027							61
62	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -									62
	Total - - - -	94,454	4,650,979	35,002	49,406	1,182,565	123,745	475,727	137,532	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.									
		Household furniture.	Coaches and other carriages.	Hats.	Saddlery.	BEER, PORTER, ALE, AND CIDER.			SPIRITS FROM GRAIN.		
						In casks.	In bottles.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Dollars.				Gallons.	Dozen.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia										1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies	690									4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies	6,472	2,786	1,129	541	708	545	998			6
7	Hanse Towns	1,513									7
8	Holland	19									8
9	Dutch East Indies	696									9
10	Dutch West Indies	728	615	245							10
11	Dutch Guiana										11
12	Belgium										12
13	England	168	200	450							13
14	Scotland										14
15	Ireland										15
16	Gibraltar	186									16
17	Malta										17
18	British East Indies	2,095	–	–	–	–	88	145			18
19	Cape of Good Hope	3,076	200	572	–	–	153	276			19
20	Australia	899	–	81	–	–	100	195			20
21	Honduras	391	–	275	–	–	100	220	366	130	21
22	British Guiana	449	186	89	40	720	34	171			22
23	British West Indies	11,353	2,650	739	–	12,814	831	4,232	361	98	23
24	British American colonies	7,518	470	9,867	2,566	22,775	330	5,168	56,035	13,368	24

25	France on the Atlantic	250	465	-	-	-	-	-	360	62	25
26	France on the Mediterranean	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	48	26
27	French West Indies	288	2,426	49							27
28	French Guiana	317	607								28
29	Miquelon and French fisheries										29
30	Bourbon, &c.	910	-	35	-	-	300	578			30
31	French African ports										31
32	Spain on the Atlantic										32
33	Teneriffe and other Canaries										33
34	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	150	137	-	-	24	40			34
35	Cuba	35,113	9,458	5,095	3,572	31,625	5,386	16,999	682	197	35
36	Other Spanish West Indies	5,447	2,904	10	887	-	36	64			36
37	Portugal										37
38	Madeira	368	-	229							38
39	Fayal and other Azores										39
40	Cape de Verd islands	207	-	309	-	-	185	370	3,310	752	40
41	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	100	250			41
42	Sardinia										42
43	Sicily										43
44	Trieste and other Austrian ports										44
45	Turkey, Levant, &c.	261	-	165							45
46	Hayti	3,391	200	204	-	-	98	209	115	46	46
47	Texas	3,924	575	3,437	491	3,385	-	709	13,262	2,321	47
48	Mexico	14,745	12,385	2,833	4,604	4,884	856	2,804	2,415	805	48
49	Central Republic of America	190	124	30	159	-	32	65	630	205	49
50	New Granada	1,823	257	257	273	-	65	132			50
51	Venezuela	8,448	1,451	1,230	423	736	2,761	4,880			51
52	Brazil	11,507	694	6,402	360	540	338	665	1,011	253	52
53	Cisplatine Republic	10,340	4,238	949	678	360	472	953			53
54	Argentine Republic	3,587	1,550	2,116	118	180	142	560			54
55	Chili	50,784	2,815	2,219	1,717	-	370	815	4,913	1,555	55
56	China	6,303	530	321	-	3,150	608	1,904	2,180	763	56
57	West Indies generally	515									57
58	South America generally	256									58
59	Europe generally										59
60	Asia generally	860	-	-	-	-	25	37			60
61	Africa generally	1,553	90	176	-	556	175	458	3,735	791	61
62	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	316	-	193	224	-	28	77			62
	Total	197,982	48,036	39,843	17,653	88,433	14,182	44,064	89,546	21,395	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.							
		Leather.	Boots.	Leather shoes.	Value.	Tallow candles.	Soap.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Pairs.		Dollars.	Pounds.		Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -								1
2	Prussia - - - -								2
3	Sweden and Norway - - -								3
4	Swedish West Indies - - -	1,722	–	–	248	16,184	7,332	2,278	4
5	Denmark - - - -								5
6	Danish West Indies - - -	5,852	33	11,436	7,588	152,747	140,700	25,286	6
7	Hanse Towns - - - -	12,024	–	200	1,888				7
8	Holland - - - -								8
9	Dutch East Indies - - -								9
10	Dutch West Indies - - -	3,536	–	150	675	71,548	74,602	12,157	10
11	Dutch Guiana - - - -	–	–	–	–	6,605	5,194	1,028	11
12	Belgium - - - -	–	–	–	–	3,027	–	527	12
13	England - - - -	43,679	–	–	1,884	2,150	–	298	13
14	Scotland - - - -								14
15	Ireland - - - -								15
16	Gibraltar - - - -								16
17	Malta - - - - -								17
18	British East Indies - - -	2,600	–	–	600				18
19	Cape of Good Hope - - -	–	196	–	261	12,000	–	1,320	19
20	Australia - - - -	–	–	–	–	3,858	6,000	678	20
21	Honduras - - - -	100	97	390	617	19,859	14,113	3,090	21
22	British Guiana - - -	–	–	–	–	7,665	388	891	22
23	British West Indies - - -	1,877	34	1,316	1,454	623,113	144,342	75,792	23
24	British American colonies - -	200,152	1,010	11,304	53,571	32,545	5,532	4,185	24

25	France on the Atlantic - - -								25
26	France on the Mediterranean - - -	2,860	-	-	121				26
27	French West Indies - - -	-				8,332	5,060	1,471	27
28	French Guiana - - -	-	120	432	337	6,800	22,820	2,245	28
29	Miquelon and French fisheries - -	-	-	-	-				29
30	Bourbon, &c. - - - -	474	-	250	319	3,225	25,640	1,536	30
31	French African ports - - -								31
32	Spain on the Atlantic - - -								32
33	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -	-	-	-	-	902	5,627	380	33
34	Manilla and Philippine islands - -	-	-	-	-	-	102,500	5,750	34
35	Cuba - - - - -	16,136	29	386	5,466	745,253	295,855	91,670	35
36	Other Spanish West Indies - -	-	-	275	275	146,108	47,443	18,945	36
37	Portugal - - - -								37
38	Madeira - - - -								38
39	Fayal and other Azores - -								39
40	Cape de Verd islands - - -	-	-	3,171	2,860	-	8,085	445	40
41	Italy - - - - -								41
42	Sardinia - - - -								42
43	Sicily - - - - -								43
44	Trieste and other Austrian ports -	-	-	-	-	595	-	89	44
45	Turkey, Levant, &c. - - -								45
46	Hayti - - - - -	550	-	1,650	1,754	27,060	890,562	61,868	46
47	Texas - - - - -	948	735	8,347	8,543	45	6,232	321	47
48	Mexico - - - -	-	60	48	276	812	5,088	420	48
49	Central Republic of America - -	-	-	150	193	5,580	15,000	1,280	49
50	New Granada - - - -	-	-	353	382	4,173	25,562	2,681	50
51	Venezuela - - - -	25,650	-	-	4,374	82,828	898,836	65,567	51
52	Brazil - - - - -	-	24	2,328	1,763	6,520	235,585	13,893	52
53	Cisplatine Republic - - -	-	828	4,770	3,981	-	14,540	786	53
54	Argentine Republic - - -	-	96	8,806	6,397	-	4,000	188	54
55	Chili - - - - -	-	-	3,950	3,663	3,850	95,978	4,960	55
56	China - - - - -	-	39	928	1,321	-	23,377	1,312	56
57	West Indies generally - - -	-	-	-	-	560	1,200	117	57
58	South America generally - -	-	-	1,692	1,019	-	8,594	430	58
59	Europe generally - - -								59
60	Asia generally - - - -	-	-	212	186	-	11,500	587	60
61	Africa generally - - -	-	25	1,695	1,324	1,873	30,035	1,952	61
62	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -	-	320	1,260	2,015	2,540	9,360	682	62
	Total - - - -	317,560	3,646	65,499	115,355	1,998,357	3,186,652	407,105	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.								
		Snuff.	Tobacco, manufactured.	Value.	Linseed oil.	Spirits of turpentine.	Value.	BROWN SUGAR. Quantity.	BROWN SUGAR. Value.	
		Pounds.		Dollars.	Gallons.		Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	–	2,043	271						1
2	Prussia	–	3,065	312	–	71	26			2
3	Sweden and Norway	–	2,657	283						3
4	Swedish West Indies	215	2,826	366						4
5	Denmark	–	164	38						5
6	Danish West Indies	844	25,421	2,154						6
7	Hanse Towns	48	48,248	5,318	–	1,986	716			7
8	Holland	–	55,714	4,299	–	360	157			8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies	500	102,154	8,584	–	617	217			10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	–	16,363	1,342						12
13	England	2	337,951	33,926						13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar	112	95,497	6,830						16
17	Malta									17
18	British East Indies	3,200	212,275	11,539	–	2,200	880			18
19	Cape of Good Hope	–	53,050	4,382	–	1,000	510			19
20	Australia	–	65,049	5,184	–	100	60			20
21	Honduras	–	7,743	703	105	36	104			21
22	British Guiana	–	2,086	168	–	171	59			22
23	British West Indies	8,387	216,431	20,879	111	5,600	2,337	2,850	113	23
24	British American colonies	2,594	1,047,718	101,407	–	5,155	2,247	3,460	208	24

25	France on the Atlantic - - -	33	4,182	222						25
26	France on the Mediterranean - -	26	102,650	5,931						26
27	French West Indies - - -	1,[illegible]	46,815	4,645	-	701	856			27
28	French Guiana - - -	-	2,047	193						28
29	Miquelon and French fisheries - -									29
30	Bourbon, &c. - - - -	132	12,241	837						30
31	French African ports - - -									31
32	Spain on the Atlantic - - -									32
33	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									33
34	Manilla and Philippine islands - -	-	5,600	550						34
35	Cuba - - - - -	848	391,000	11,501	1,446	15,496	7,722			35
36	Other Spanish West Indies - -	-	82,599	6,668	1,148	299	916			36
37	Portugal - - - -	-	-	-	-	5,016	2,119			37
38	Madeira - - - -									38
39	Fayal and other Azores - -									39
40	Cape de Verd islands - - -	-	23,269	2,738						40
41	Italy - - - - -	-	23,471	1,524	-	1,067	368			41
42	Sardinia - - - -									42
43	Sicily - - - - -									43
44	Trieste and other Austrian ports -									44
45	Turkey, Levant, &c. - - -	-	15,199	1,078						45
46	Hayti - - - - -	-	14,284	927	224	33	233			46
47	Texas - - - - -	-	27,875	3,020	137	71	180	60,899	2,968	47
48	Mexico - - - -	12	13,195	964	564	2,699	1,343	1,354	146	48
49	Central Republic of America - -									49
50	New Granada - - - -	-	-	-	150	421	391			50
51	Venezuela - - - -	72	5,895	475	-	230	102			51
52	Brazil - - - - -	743	136,158	10,667	-	5,713	2,725			52
53	Cisplatine Republic - - -	-	5,818	812	-	913	370			53
54	Argentine Republic - - -	1,205	26,015	1,973	-	7,186	3,379			54
55	Chili - - - - -	-	25,490	2,992	300	1,393	937			55
56	China - - - - -	-	66,489	5,469	-	1,784	747			56
57	West Indies generally - - -	144	1,701	194	-	462	150			57
58	South America generally - -									58
59	Europe generally - - -									59
60	Asia generally - - - -	-	41,330	4,090						60
61	Africa generally - - -	-	27,041	2,215	-	183	83			61
62	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -	-	3,333	545						62
	Total - - - -	20,455	3,404,252	278,319	4,185	61,053	29,434	68,563	3,435	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.								
		CABLES AND CORDAGE.		LEAD.		IRON.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Pig.	Bar.	Nails.	Value.	
		Cwt.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Tons.		Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	–	–	1,010,277	32,297					1
2	Prussia	–	–	21,754	759					2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies	51	500							4
5	Denmark	–	–	1,021	31					5
6	Danish West Indies	164	1,579	–	–	–	–	86,600	4,162	6
7	Hanse Towns	–	–	368,071	11,544	–	–	1,000	40	7
8	Holland	–	–	491,675	15,997					8
9	Dutch East Indies	–	–	177,071	6,179					9
10	Dutch West Indies	16	163	–	–	–	–	7,700	368	10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium	–	–	1,290,371	31,512					12
13	England	–	–	2,171,853	68,405					13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland	–	–	24,690	1,640					15
16	Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,000	445	16
17	Malta									17
18	British East Indies	–	–	554,808	19,248	–	–	860	86	18
19	Cape of Good Hope	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,000	250	19
20	Australia	–	–	2,018	81					20
21	Honduras	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,500	202	21
22	British Guiana	66	421							22
23	British West Indies	128	1,355	10,523	446	–	–	37,120	1,568	23
24	British American colonies	229	1,963	–	–	10	–	3,940	523	24

[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	-	2,920,596	89,457	-	-			[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	100	26
[illegible]	[illegible]	-	21	204	-	-	-	-	29,400	1,207	27
[illegible]	French Guiana -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,600	351	28
[illegible]	Miquelon and French fisheries	-									29
30	Bourbon, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	375	30
31	French African ports -	-									31
32	Spain on the Atlantic -	-									32
33	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-									33
34	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	446,731	15,634	-	-	15,300	360	34
35	Cuba -	-	194	1,912	57,194	2,329	-	7	1,867,700	85,711	35
36	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,420	1,389	36
37	Portugal -	-	-	-	20,424	702					37
38	Madeira -	-									38
39	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	80	39
40	Cape de Verd islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	12	40
41	Italy -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,700	398	41
42	Sardinia -	-									42
43	Sicily -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	500	43
44	Trieste and other Austrian ports	-	-	-	88,538	2,739					44
45	Turkey, Levant, &c. -	-									45
46	Hayti -	-	11	128	1,250	88	-	-	54,870	2,558	46
47	Texas -	-	45	442	13,915	450	-	-	36,240	1,677	47
48	Mexico -	-	110	1,034	3[illegible],905	1,178	-	-	31,700	1,414	48
49	Central Republic of America	-									49
50	New Granada -	-	54	677	-	-	-	-	1,000	40	50
51	Venezuela -	-	36	351	55,318	2,241	-	-	10,611	462	51
52	Brazil -	-	352	2,957	131,901	4,574	-	-	21,100	1,102	52
53	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,300	734	53
54	Argentine Republic	-	34	330	2,583	130	-	-	22,000	1,035	54
55	Chili -	-	493	6,256	398,636	13,420	3	-	244,300	11,023	55
56	China -	-	-	-	5,060,939	171,225	-	-	21,000	917	56
57	West Indies generally	-									57
58	South America generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,200	112	58
59	Europe generally	-									59
60	Asia generally -	-	-	-	7,424	278	-	-	12,200	805	60
61	Africa generally	-	-	-	1,932	87	-	-	9,000	443	61
62	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	211	1,897	1,500	94	-	-	7,600	374	62
	Total	-	[illegible]	22,198	15,368,918	492,765	13[illegible]	7	2,629,201	120,923	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.								
		IRON.		SPIRITS FROM MOLASSES.		SUGAR, REFINED.		CHOCOLATE.		
		Castings.	All manufactures of iron, or of iron and steel.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Dollars.		Gallons.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	–	10,726							1
2	Prussia	–	–	8,494	3,641					2
3	Sweden and Norway									3
4	Swedish West Indies									4
5	Denmark	–	–	4,107	2,054					5
6	Danish West Indies	2,147	10,465							6
7	Hanse Towns	–	–	1,800	600					7
8	Holland	–	75	720	280					8
9	Dutch East Indies									9
10	Dutch West Indies	–	475	–	–	1,641	131			10
11	Dutch Guiana									11
12	Belgium									12
13	England	–	837							13
14	Scotland									14
15	Ireland									15
16	Gibraltar	247								16
17	Malta	–	–	3,207	725					17
18	British East Indies	2,973								18
19	Cape of Good Hope	–	430	1,945	389					19
20	Australia	–	2,092	–	–	–	–	2,100	229	20
21	Honduras	–	2,151	2,637	1,293	3,999	361			21
22	British Guiana									22
23	British West Indies	221	5,857	137	32	–	–	75	9	23

7	French on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	1,600						26
8	French West Indies	-	-	-	17,210						27
9	French Guiana	-	-	37	1,398	2,167	625	6,292	481	6,750	950 28
29	Miquelon and French fisheries	-	-								29
30	Bourbon, &c.	-	-	-	63						30
31	French African ports	-	-								31
32	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-								32
33	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-								33
34	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	1,200						34
35	Cuba	-	-	7,055	98,573	393	212				35
36	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	266	2,654	-	-	-	-	170	17 36
37	Portugal	-	-								37
38	Madeira	-	-								38
39	Fayal and other Azores	-	-								39
40	Cape de Verd islands	-	-	-	223	-	-	-	-	1,000	110 40
41	Italy	-	-	-	8,000	1,570	421	418,784	32,981		41
42	Sardinia	-	-								42
43	Sicily	-	-								43
44	Trieste and other Austrian ports	-	-								44
45	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	32	1,440	76,680	15,948				45
46	Hayti	-	-	-	3,324	-	-	5,012	564		46
47	Texas	-	-	204	3,983	-	-	130	15		47
48	Mexico	-	-	6,569	82,689	907	275	11,722	999		48
49	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	207						49
50	New Granada	-	-	-	3,952						50
51	Venezuela	-	-	291	890	-	-	-	-	380	57 51
52	Brazil	-	-	-	6,777	11,207	2,007	-	-	1,200	144 52
53	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	3,100	20,008	3,997	28,491	2,469		53
54	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	3,552	33,307	7,663	29,106	2,137		54
55	Chili	-	-	-	53,000	9,134	1,998	58,756	4,452		55
56	China	-	-	-	37,330						56
57	West Indies generally	-	-								57
58	South America generally	-	-	-	48	30,776	6,340				58
59	Europe generally	-	-								59
60	Asia generally	-	-	-	151	-	-	24,262	1,862		60
61	Africa generally	-	-	-	989	245,567	53,600	10,689	893	250	45 61
62	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	2,639						62
	Total	-	-	41,189	370,581	491,947	117,537	598,884	47,345	18,947	2,032

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.									
		GUNPOWDER.		Copper and brass, and copper manufactured.	Medicinal drugs.	MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
						Piece goods.			Twist, yarn, and other thread.	All other.	
		Quantity.	Value.			Printed and colored.	White.	Nankeen.			
		Pounds.	Dollars.								
1	Russia										1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies	–	–	250	–	405	1,401				4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies	6,250	625	1,025	7,510	6,998	24,123	–	–	3,560	6
7	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	1,473	–	885	–	–	205	7
8	Holland	–	–	–	554	–	252				8
9	Dutch East Indies	–	–	–	–	–	46,290	–	–	11,517	9
10	Dutch West Indies	7,629	824	247	1,819	–	7,425				10
11	Dutch Guiana										11
12	Belgium										12
13	England	–	–	–	3,298	–	14,877				13
14	Scotland										14
15	Ireland										15
16	Gibraltar	–	–	–	241						16
17	Malta										17
18	British East Indies	–	–	2,836	–	708	115,202				18
19	Cape of Good Hope										19
20	Australia	1,910	181	–	440	–	160				20
21	Honduras	3,750	393	1,304	579	–	21,207				21
22	British Guiana	–	–	–	930						22
23	British West Indies	370	39	993	2,089	1,756	3,531	–	–	810	23
24	British American colonies	650	104	528	2,051	262	740	–	76	6,766	24

25	France on the Atlantic - -	-	-	-	17,252	762					25
26	France on the Mediterranean - -	-	-	-	1,240						26
27	French West Indies - -	-	1,560	158	-	295	479	2,243			27
28	French Guiana - -	-									28
29	Miquelon and French fisheries -	-									29
30	Bourbon, &c. - - -	-	-	-	2,394	-	-	-	-	-	290	30
31	French African ports - -	-									31
32	Spain on the Atlantic - -	-									32
33	Teneriffe and other Canaries -	-									33
34	Manilla and Philippine islands -	-	-	-	-	90	275	24,988			34
35	Cuba - - -	-	22,700	2,262	14,292	13,859	3,490	10,699	-	2,456	8,677	35
36	Other Spanish West Indies -	-	-	-	883	1,364	-	1,183	-	379	438	36
37	Portugal - - -	-										37
38	Madeira - - -	-										38
39	Fayal and other Azores -	-										39
40	Cape de Verd islands - -	-	-	-	-	1,550	-	1,655				40
41	Italy - - -	-	-	-	2,574	-	-	1,440				41
42	Sardinia - - -	-										42
43	Sicily - - -	-	-	-	1,140							43
44	Trieste and other Austrian ports	-	-	-	3,833	200	-	2,703				44
45	Turkey, Levant, &c. - -	-	-	-	-	-	175	85,389	-	-	86	45
46	Hayti - - -	-	4,800	576	320	3,000	10,250	28,798	-	-	303	46
47	Texas - - -	-	3,251	819	87	1,253	17,217	9,782	-	-	2,453	47
48	Mexico - - -	-	21,966	2,596	6,407	20,590	79,333	113,694				48
49	Central Republic of America -	-	8,684	858	177	764	2,683	21,192				49
50	New Granada - - -	-	27,891	2,950	2,057	7,674	1,654	8,832	-	-	890	50
51	Venezuela - - -	-	19,500	2,670	1,222	10,111	29,161	58,178	-	-	26,123	51
52	Brazil - - -	-	8,907	857	207	2,933	130,179	208,142	-	-	45,807	52
53	Cisplatine Republic - -	-	-	-	-	4,980	1,433	6,207	-	-	7,270	53
54	Argentine Republic - -	-	11,020	3,284	260	1,308	2,027	39,853	-	325	1,582	54
55	Chili - - -	-	5,000	862	14,308	12,874	2,000	444,084	-	-	104,773	55
56	China - - -	-	500	145	-	2,799	31,806	971,202	-	53,966	6,311	56
57	West Indies generally -	-										57
58	South America generally	-	-	-	-	-	1,859	38,376				58
59	Europe generally -	-										59
60	Asia generally -	-	81,000	7,349	1,085	-	2,656	213,370				60
61	Africa generally -	-	199,270	19,536	510	291	25,747	29,991	-	110	2,544	61
62	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	1,702	816	5,862	8,065	-	-	2,369	62
	Total - - -	-	436,589	47,088	79,234	108,438	358,415	2,575,049	-	57,312	232,774	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.									
		MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.		Wearing apparel.	Combs and buttons.	Brushes.	Billiard tables and apparatus.	Umbrellas and parasols.	Leather and morocco skins not sold per lb.	Fire engines and apparatus.	
		Cloth and thread.	Bags, and all other manuf'tures of.								
		Dollars.									
1	Russia										1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	55		4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies	–	–	179	1,943	–	–	610	269		6
7	Hanse Towns	–	–	325							7
8	Holland	–	–	100	816						8
9	Dutch East Indies										9
10	Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	246		10
11	Dutch Guiana										11
12	Belgium										12
13	England	–	–	500	–	–	–	–	950		13
14	Scotland										14
15	Ireland										15
16	Gibraltar										16
17	Malta										17
18	British East Indies	–	–	–	100	97	–	–	675		18
19	Cape of Good Hope	–	–	206	–	100	–	–	57		19
20	Australia										20
21	Honduras	–	–	354	1,990						21
22	British Guiana										22
23	British West Indies	–	–	401	–	–	–	315	591		23
24	British American colonies	–	–	1,566	317	–	50	–	2,991		24

25	France on the Atlantic - - -	-	-	-	200	600					25
26	France on the Mediterranean - -	-	-	-							26
27	French West Indies - - -	-	-	-	170						27
28	French Guiana - - -	-	-	-	-	-	35				28
29	Miquelon and French fisheries - -										29
30	Bourbon, &c. - - - -										30
31	French African ports - - -										31
32	Spain on the Atlantic - - -										32
33	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	18			33
34	Manilla and Philippine islands - -										34
35	Cuba - - - -	-	-	-	596	1,868	1,693	-	1,126	14,591	35
36	Other Spanish West Indies - -	-	-	-	22	271	-	-	421	84	36
37	Portugal - - - -										37
38	Madeira - - - -										38
39	Fayal and other Azores - -										39
40	Cape de Verd islands - - -	-	-	-	12,291						40
41	Italy - - - -										41
42	Sardinia - - - -										42
43	Sicily - - - -										43
44	Trieste and other Austrian ports -										44
45	Turkey, Levant, &c. - - -										45
46	Hayti - - - -	-	-	69	47	113	196	-	36	12	46
47	Texas - - - -	-	-	-	3,415	368	-	-	-	12	47
48	Mexico - - - -	-	-	-	1,213	5,949	21	-	174		48
49	Central Republic of America - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	49
50	New Granada - - - -	-	-	-	-	890	-	365	743	313	50
51	Venezuela - - - -	-	-	-	177	416	351	-	-	3,409	51
52	Brazil - - - -	-	-	-	1,915	3,671	-	-	628	1,079	52
53	Cisplatine Republic - - -	-	-	-	99	2,962	1,084	-	50	978	53
54	Argentine Republic - - -	-	-	-	63	-	349				54
55	Chili - - - -	-	-	-	825	848	181	-	-	335	55
56	China - - - -										56
57	West Indies generally - - -										57
58	South America generally - -	-	-	-	-	-	360				58
59	Europe generally - - -										59
60	Asia generally - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18		60
61	Africa generally - - -	-	-	257	325	-	-	-	352		61
62	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -	-	-	-	3,756	105	-	-	163	67	62
	Total - - - -	-	-	326	28,845	23,237	4,467	415	4,654	26,782	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.										
		Printing presses & type.	Musical instruments.	Books and maps.	Paper and other stationery.	Paints and varnish.	Vinegar.	Earthen and stone ware.	MANUFACTURES OF			
									Glass.	Tin.	Pewter & lead.	
		Dollars.										
1	Russia											1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway	–	–	–	–	31						3
4	Swedish West Indies	–	–	–	–	7	94					4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies	75	1,380	346	1,879	906	20	18	374	358	365	6
7	Hanse Towns	–	–	705	–	–	–	–	21			7
8	Holland	–	100									8
9	Dutch East Indies	–	–	200	–	–	178					9
10	Dutch West Indies	–	235	–	68	25	47	–	117	–	53	10
11	Dutch Guiana											11
12	Belgium											12
13	England	1,164	300	3,732	–	–	–	–	168			13
14	Scotland											14
15	Ireland											15
16	Gibraltar											16
17	Malta											17
18	British East Indies	–	–	300	–	–	1,197	–	2,348			18
19	Cape of Good Hope	–	–	–	106	–	–	–	197			19
20	Australia	–	–	–	140	401	185	–	92			20
21	Honduras	–	–	–	121	–	–	–	120	–	305	21
22	British Guiana	–	–	–	–	74	–	58				22
23	British West Indies	314	–	300	982	478	978	20	554	14	149	23
24	British American colonies	450	595	364	1,280	879	2,109	525	2,997	75		24

25	France on the Atlantic -	-	-	-	1,921	-	380					25
26	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	281		26
27	French West Indies -	-	-	-	10	-						27
28	French Guiana -	-	-									28
29	Miquelon and French fisheries	-	-									29
30	Bourbon, &c. - -	-	75	-	4,020	76	75	266				30
31	French African ports -	-	-									31
32	Spain on the Atlantic -	-	-									32
33	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	52					33
34	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	110						34
35	Cuba - - -	-	1,709	818	440	16,688	7,104	373	85	4,976	2,180	586	35
36	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	220	208	836	-	12	136	35	132	36
37	Portugal - -	-	-									37
38	Madeira - -	-	-	-	34							38
39	Fayal and other Azores	-	-									39
40	Cape de Verd islands -	-	-	507	277	8	28	250				40
41	Italy - -	-	-	-	-	-	25					41
42	Sardinia - -	-	-									42
43	Sicily - - -	-	-									43
44	Trieste and other Austrian ports	-	-	200	811							44
45	Turkey, Levant, &c. -	-	27	-	-	-	326	-	-	130		45
46	Hayti - - -	-	700	-	15	458	1,268	11	150	15	-	280	46
47	Texas - - -	-	-	-	211	703	660	82	218	40	37	304	47
48	Mexico - -	-	9,519	447	2,776	10,325	2,777	745	410	1,790	910	234	48
49	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	101	128	-	-	-	-	118	49
50	New Granada - -	-	37	302	-	1,908	-	-	126	952	343	420	50
51	Venezuela - -	-	1,458	-	839	4,523	1,633	-	1,250	1,299	116	2,501	51
52	Brazil - - -	-	42	-	126	1,443	1,616	230	-	1,102	421	1,285	52
53	Cisplatine Republic -	-	-	400	853	400	442	100	-	12			53
54	Argentine Republic -	-	3,345	200	465	528	3,439	-	-	100			54
55	Chili - - -	-	1,141	-	1,780	4,212	901	175	-	4,953	-	211	55
56	China - - -	-	-	1,200	2,349	170	1,270	249	-	1,602			56
57	West Indies generally -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4					57
58	South America generally	-	-	-	-	300	523						58
59	Europe generally -	-	-										59
60	Asia generally - -	-	-	-	-	306	1,572	-	-	423			60
61	Africa generally -	-	48	-	50	-	311	56	-	20	148	136	61
62	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	426	-	499	4,348	793	206	35	529	389	12	62
	Total - - -	-	26,530	6,684	23,643	51,391	28,994	7,555	2,907	25,348	5,026	7,121	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.									
		MANUFACTURES OF		Gold and silver coin.	Artificial flowers and jewelry.	Molasses.	Trunks.	Brick and lime.	DOMESTIC SALT.		
		Marble and stone.	Gold and silver and gold leaf.						Quantity.	Value.	
		Dollars.							Bushels.	Dollars.	
1	Russia										1
2	Prussia										2
3	Sweden and Norway										3
4	Swedish West Indies	60									4
5	Denmark										5
6	Danish West Indies	–	250	–	762	–	–	97			6
7	Hanse Towns	112	–	–	50						7
8	Holland										8
9	Dutch East Indies	–	250								9
10	Dutch West Indies	250	–	–	–	–	–	112			10
11	Dutch Guiana										11
12	Belgium										12
13	England										13
14	Scotland										14
15	Ireland										15
16	Gibraltar										16
17	Malta										17
18	British East Indies	–	–	2,000							18
19	Cape of Good Hope										19
20	Australia										20
21	Honduras	70	–	–	–	–	365	–			21

25	France on the Atlantic - - -										25
26	France on the Mediterranean - -										26
27	French West Indies - - -	-	-	-	-	-	52				27
28	French Guiana - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	87			28
29	Miquelon and French fisheries - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	42			29
30	Bourbon, &c. - - - -										30
31	French African ports - - -										31
32	Spain on the Atlantic - - -										32
33	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -										33
34	Manilla and Philippine islands - -										34
35	Cuba - - - - -	2,590	260	-	-	-	706	1,587			35
36	Other Spanish West Indies - -	43	56	1,872	-	170	33	133			36
37	Portugal - - - - -										37
38	Madeira - - - - -	-	160								38
39	Fayal and other Azores - -										39
40	Cape de Verd islands - - -	-	-	-	-	-	135	57			40
41	Italy - - - - -										41
42	Sardinia - - - - -										42
43	Sicily - - - - -										43
44	Trieste and other Austrian ports -										44
45	Turkey, Levant, &c. - - -										45
46	Hayti - - - - -	628	441	34,343	-	-	-	194	28	7	46
47	Texas - - - - -	-	125	-	24	284	50	153			47
48	Mexico - - - - -	3,992	-	-	1,333	-	443				48
49	Central Republic of America - -	-	-	-	-	-	24	14			49
50	New Granada - - - -	256	-	2,000	353						50
51	Venezuela - - - - -	-	-	2,500	-	-	61	226			51
52	Brazil - - - - -	-	248	-	-	-	-	6			52
53	Cisplatine Republic - - -	-	115	-	250						53
54	Argentine Republic - - -	-	-	-	400						54
55	Chili - - - - -	-	-	-	447	-	-	154			55
56	China - - - - -										56
57	West Indies generally - - -										57
58	South America generally - -										58
59	Europe generally - - -										59
60	Asia generally - - - -										60
61	Africa generally - - -	-	-	-	-	106					61
62	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -	37	-	1,500	150	-	-	90			62
	Total - - - -	8,545	1,905	107,429	3,769	1,317	2,072	3,883	40,678	10,262	

No. 1.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.						
		ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED.		TOTAL VALUE OF MERCHANDISE.				
		Manufactured.	Other.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	To each country.	To the dominions of each Power.	
		Dollars.						
1	Russia	937	1,759	293,677	16,190	309,867	309,867	1
2	Prussia	181	535	120,702	101,337	222,039	222,039	2
3	Sweden and Norway	–	–	3,420	14,961	18,381	49,609	3
4	Swedish West Indies	110	68	31,228	–	31,228		4
5	Denmark	–	221	8,635	66,022	74,657	746,815	5
6	Danish West Indies	5,943	7,092	667,199	4,959	672,158		6
7	Hanse Towns	13,897	4,633	827,788	2,071,160	2,898,948	2,898,948	7
8	Holland	1,916	4,568	1,536,933	161,394	1,698,327	2,018,183	8
9	Dutch East Indies	–	736	90,239	–	90,239		9
10	Dutch West Indies	1,472	2,292	204,937	–	204,937		10
11	Dutch Guiana	–	76	24,680	–	24,680		11
12	Belgium	3,896	8,984	1,322,238	351,986	1,674,224	1,674,224	12
13	England	76,891	169,185	26,716,513	10,432,582	37,149,095	45,428,811	13
14	Scotland	846	3,328	1,082,729	1,280,625	2,363,354		14
15	Ireland	135	–	184,287	24,215	208,502		15
16	Gibraltar	358	651	175,125	43,126	218,251		16
17	Malta	–	–	6,436	–	6,436		17
18	British East Indies	5,639	15,791	237,576	–	237,576		18
19	Cape of Good Hope	661	1,275	30,055	–	30,055		19
20	Australia	2,500	1,758	57,805	–	57,805		20
21	Honduras	1,155	526	92,278	–	92,278		21
22	British Guiana	1,715	2,908	68,915	47,230	116,145		22
23	British West Indies	25,376	58,191	1,958,854	373,455	2,332,309		23
24	British American colonies	201,414	161,656	1,393,557	1,223,448	2,617,005		24
25	France on the Atlantic	8,524	22,874	9,561,732	822,846	10,384,578		25
26	France on the Mediterranean	3,558	4,581	1,186,294	–	1,186,294		26

27	French West Indies - - -	665	2,915	280,491	1,337	281,828	11,934,066	27
28	French Guiana - - -	12	890	45,374	-	45,374		28
29	Miquelon and French fisheries - -	-	709	5,215	-	5,215		29
30	Bourbon, &c. - - - -	118	509	29,245	-	29,245		30
31	French African ports - - -	-	-	-	1,532	1,532		31
32	Spain on the Atlantic - - -	-	90	48,602	1,498	50,100		32
33	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -	60	-	7,099	-	7,099		33
34	Manilla and Philippine islands - -	122	1,049	57,743	-	57,743	3,483,898	34
35	Cuba - - - -	18,327	33,754	2,710,020	216,902	2,926,922		35
36	Other Spanish West Indies - -	1,190	6,133	437,876	4,158	442,034		36
37	Portugal - - - -	3,033	-	56,843	2,253	59,096		37
38	Madeira - - - -	185	-	37,649	-	37,649		38
39	Fayal and other Azores - -	-	516	8,569	-	8,569	157,541	39
40	Cape de Verd islands - - -	3,002	951	52,227	-	52,227		40
41	Italy - - - -	-	-	485,765	55,735	541,500	541,500	41
42	Sardinia - - - -	-	-	108,091	-	108,091	108,091	42
43	Sicily - - - -	-	-	6,085	26,473	32,558	32,558	43
44	Trieste and other Austrian ports -	2,519	10	341,885	118,355	460,240	460,240	44
45	Turkey, Levant, &c. - - -	74	17	108,465	-	108,465	108,465	45
46	Hayti - - - -	8,646	2,229	596,270	14,526	610,796	610,796	46
47	Texas - - - -	10,489	617	99,949	5,291	105,240	105,240	47
48	Mexico - - - -	7,417	8,730	833,388	74,357	907,745	907,745	48
49	Central Republic of America - -	716	763	34,469	-	34,469	34,469	49
50	New Granada - - - -	2,197	1,420	72,009	-	72,009	72,009	50
51	Venezuela - - - -	2,937	3,499	443,153	39,924	483,077	483,077	51
52	Brazil - - - -	11,833	20,664	1,514,710	53,874	1,568,584	1,568,584	52
53	Cisplatine Republic - - -	4,072	1,441	219,576	-	219,576	219,576	53
54	Argentine Republic - - -	6,209	4,132	168,083	-	168,083	168,083	54
55	Chili - - - -	12,025	2,457	869,883	-	869,883	869,883	55
56	China - - - -	8,400	2,035	1,755,393	-	1,755,393	1,755,393	56
57	West Indies generally - - -	68	1,082	93,065	2,347	95,412	95,412	57
58	South America generally - -	468	14	98,713	-	98,713	98,713	58
59	Europe generally - - -	-	-	36,066	-	36,066	36,066	59
60	Asia generally - - - -	471	2,040	253,861	-	253,861	253,861	60
61	Africa generally - - -	5,676	1,623	249,194	31,866	281,060	281,060	61
62	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -	2,006	222	58,961	-	58,961	58,961	62
	Total - - - -	470,261	575,199	60,107,819	17,685,964	77,793,783	77,793,783	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *March* 7, 1843.

T. L. SMITH, *Register*.

No. 2.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

OF

THE VALUE OF THE EXPORTS,

OF

THE GROWTH, PRODUCE, AND MANUFACTURE

OF

THE UNITED STATES;

COMMENCING ON THE 1ST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1842, AND ENDING ON THE 30TH DAY OF JUNE, 1843.

No. 2.

Summary statement of the value of the exports, of the growth, produ and manufacture of the United States, during the nine months co mencing on the 1st day of October, 1842, and ending on the 30th o of June, 1843.

THE SEA.			
Fisheries—			
Dried fish, or cod fisheries - - -	–	$381,175	
Pickled fish, or river fisheries, (herring, shad, salmon, mackerel) - - - -	–	116,042	
Whale and other fish oil - - -	–	803,774	
Spermaceti oil - - - - -	–	310,768	
Whalebone - - - - - -	–	257,461	
Spermaceti candles - - - -	–	243,308	
			$2,112
THE FOREST.			
Skins and furs - - - - - -	–	453,869	
Ginseng - - - - - - -	–	193,870	
Product of wood—			
Staves, shingles, boards, hewn timber - -	$1,026,179		
Other lumber - - - - -	211,111		
Masts and spars - - - -	19,669		
Oak bark and other dye - - -	39,538		
All manufactures of wood - - -	391,312		
Naval stores, tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine -	475,357		
Ashes, pot and pearl - - - -	541,004		
		2,704,170	
AGRICULTURE.			3,351
Product of animals—			
Beef, tallow, hides, horned cattle - -	1,092,949		
Butter and cheese - - - -	508,968		
Pork, (pickled,) bacon, lard, live hogs - -	2,120,020		
Horses and mules - - - -	212,696		
Sheep - - - - - - -	29,061		
Vegetable food—		3,963,694	
Wheat - - - - - -	264,109		
Flour - - - - - - -	3,763,973		
Indian corn - - - - - -	281,749		
Indian meal - - - - - -	454,166		
Rye meal - - - - - -	65,631		
Rye, oats, and other small grain and pulse -	108,640		
Biscuit or ship bread - - - -	312,232		
Potatoes - - - - - -	47,757		
Apples - - - - - -	32,825		
Rice - - - - - - -	1,625,726		
		6,955,908	
			10,91
Tobacco - - - - - - -	–	–	4,65
Cotton - - - - - - -	–	–	49,11
All other agricultural products—			
Flaxseed - - - - - -	–	49,406	
Hops - - - - - - -	–	123,745	
Brown sugar - - - - - -	–	3,435	
Indigo - - - - - - -	–	198	
			17
MANUFACTURES.			
Soap and tallow candles - - - -	–	407,105	
Leather, boots, and shoes - - - -	–	115,355	
Household furniture - - - -	–	197,982	
Coaches and other carriages - - -	–	48,036	
Hats - - - - - - -	–	39,843	

No. 2.—SUMMARY STATEMENT—Continued.

Saddlery	–	$17,653	
Wax	–	137,532	
Spirits from grain	–	21,395	
Beer, ale, porter, and cider	–	44,064	
Snuff and tobacco	–	278,319	
Lead	–	492,765	
Linseed oil and spirits of turpentine	–	29,434	
Cordage	–	22,198	
Iron—pig, bar, and nail	–	120,923	
castings	–	41,189	
all manufactures of	–	370,581	
Spirits from molasses	–	117,537	
Sugar, refined	–	47,345	
Chocolate	–	2,032	
Gunpowder	–	47,088	
Copper and brass	–	79,234	
Medicinal drugs	–	108,438	
			$2,786,048
Cotton piece goods—			
Printed and colored	$358,415		
White	2,575,049		
Twist, yarn, and thread	57,312		
All other manufactures of	232,774		
		3,223,550	
Flax and hemp—bags and all manufactures of	–	326	
Wearing apparel	–	28,845	
Combs and buttons	–	23,227	
Brushes	–	4,467	
Billiard tables and apparatus	–	415	
Umbrellas and parasols	–	4,654	
Leather and morocco skins not sold per pound	–	26,782	
Printing presses and type	–	20,530	
Musical instruments	–	6,684	
Books and maps	–	23,643	
Paper and stationery	–	51,391	
Paints and varnish	–	28,994	
Vinegar	–	7,555	
Earthen and stone ware	–	2,907	
Manufactures of glass	–	25,348	
tin	–	5,026	
pewter and lead	–	7,121	
marble and stone	–	8,515	
gold and silver, and gold leaf	–	1,905	
Gold and silver coin	–	107,429	
Artificial flowers and jewelry	–	3,769	
Molasses	–	1,317	
Trunks	–	2,072	
Bricks and lime	–	3,883	
Domestic salt	–	10,262	
			3,630,617
Articles not enumerated—			
Manufactured	–	470,261	
Other articles	–	575,199	
			1,045,460
			77,792,783

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, March 7, 1843.

No. 3.

GENERAL STATEMENT

OF

GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,

OF

THE GROWTH, PRODUCE, AND MANUFACTURE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

EXPORTED FROM

THE UNITED STATES,

FOR THE NINE MONTHS COMMENCING ON THE 1ST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1842, AND ENDING ON THE 30TH DAY OF JUNE, 1843.

No. 3.

General statement of the goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of foreign countries, exported from United States, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1842, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1843.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.									
		Anatomical preparations.	Crude brimstone and flour of sulphur.	Barilla.	WOOD. Dye.	WOOD. Other.	Hides and skins.	TIN. In pigs and bars.	TIN. In plates and sheets.	BULLION. Gold.	
		Dollars.									
1	Russia	-	-	-	15,001	11,828					1
2	Prussia	-	-	-	16,423						2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	3,340	210					3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-							4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	255						5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	539							6
7	Hanse Towns	-	-	-	21,899	825					7
8	Holland	-	-	-	18,820	147					8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-							9
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-							10
11	Belgium	-	-	-	18,572	2,172					11
12	England	-	-	-	32,173	2,814	2,223				12
13	Scotland	-	-	-	7,210						13
14	Ireland	-	-	-	-	1,180					14
15	Gibraltar	-	-	-							15
16	Malta	-	-	-	679	44	1,014				16
17	British East Indies	-	2,278								17
18	Australia	-	-	-							18
19	Honduras	-	-	-							19
20	British Guiana	-	-	-							20

21	British West Indies	-	-	-	420	320	-	-	-	450
22	British American colonies	-	-	-	3,721	-				
23	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	27,237					
24	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-						
25	French West Indies	-	-	-						
26	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	130					
27	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-						
28	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	1,971	-	-	25	557	
29	Cuba	-	-	190						
30	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-						
31	Portugal	-	-	-	880					
32	Madeira	-	-	-						
33	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-						
34	Cape de Verd islands	-	-	-						
35	Italy	-	-	-	6,651	-	4,291			
36	Sicily	-	-	-	240	360				
37	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports	-	-	-	10,208	1,730				
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	-	2,485					
39	Hayti	-	-	-						
40	Texas	-	-	-						
41	Mexico	-	-	-						
42	Central Republic of America	-	-	-						
43	New Granada	-	-	-						
44	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	120				
45	Brazil	-	-	272						
46	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-						
47	Argentine Republic	-	-	-						
48	Chili	-	-	-	-	1,034				
49	China	-	-	-						
50	West Indies generally	-	-	-						
51	Europe generally	-	-	-	140					
52	Asia generally	-	-	-						
53	Africa generally	-	-	-						
54	South Seas, &c.	-	-	-						
	Total	-	-	-	161	2,278	1,001	188,473	22,784	7,528	25	557	450
	Entitled to drawback	-	-	-						
	Not entitled to drawback	-	-	-	161	2,278	1,001	188,473	22,784	7,528	25	557	450

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.									
		SPECIE.		COPPER.			TEAS.		COFFEE.		
		Gold.	Silver.	In pigs and bars.	In plates, suited to the sheathing of ships.	Old, fit only for remanufacture.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Dollars.					Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -	626	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,917	2,188	1
2	Prussia - - - -										2
3	Sweden and Norway - - -										3
4	Swedish West Indies - - -	-	-	-	-	-	264	150			4
5	Denmark - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,344	497	42,033	3,363	5
6	Danish West Indies - - -	290	4,000	-	-	-	22,440	11,603			6
7	Hanse Towns - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	232,027	69,835	283,518	17,527	7
8	Holland - - - -	-	-	2,984	-	-	265,656	98,546	138,226	8,414	8
9	Dutch East Indies - - -	36,577	53,000	-	1,542						9
10	Dutch West Indies - - -	-	-	-	2,076	-	2,423	1,534			10
11	Belgium - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	897,677	54,223	11
12	England - - - -	-	400	11,000	-	46,000	21,447	7,074			12
13	Scotland - - - -										13
14	Ireland - - - -										14
15	Gibraltar - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	76,856	29,815	10,680	640	15
16	Malta - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,505	702	87,000	6,079	16
17	British East Indies - - -	-	35,839	21,513	61,212	-	-	-	8,625	776	17
18	Australia - - - -	6,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	70	18
19	Honduras - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2,057	1,246	9,750	816	19
20	British Guiana - - -										20

21	British West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	4,497	2,712	18,212	1,520	21
22	British American colonies	–	–	–	–	–	30,303	10,238	263,416	19,900	22
23	France on the Atlantic	5,075	24,900	1,394	–	1,540	19,739	10,575	339,288	26,595	23
24	France on the Mediterranean	–	131,483	–	–	677	26,143	9,914	418,320	24,698	24
25	French West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	7,314	2,547	13,679	1,183	25
26	Spain on the Atlantic		4,056	–	–						26
27	Teneriffe and other Canaries	–	–	–	–	–	1,054	617			27
28	Manilla and Philippine islands	16,000	32,000	–	5,831						28
29	Cuba	123,043	5,452	–	4,468	3,238	9,740	5,312			29
30	Other Spanish West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	246	121			30
31	Portugal										31
32	Madeira	–	2,606	–	–	–	1,512	647			32
33	Fayal and other Azores										33
34	Cape de Verd islands	–	–	–	–	–	1,687	1,106			34
35	Italy	–	–	625	–	93	3,380	1,566	1,728,597	120,165	35
36	Sicily	–	–	1,785	–	1,000	–	–	153,774	9,937	36
37	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports	–	–	–	–	2,908	–	–	711,729	46,077	37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	999,000	60,501	38
39	Hayti	3,055	500	–	–	–	27	14			39
40	Texas	–	–	–	–	–	1,103	705	132,769	10,945	40
41	Mexico	7,825	4,000	–	–	1,027	14,766	10,031	71,940	5,781	41
42	Central Republic of America	–	800	–	–	–	72	47			42
43	New Granada	480	–	–	1,089	354	445	360			43
44	Venezuela	–	18,533	–	–	–	69,224	35,337			44
45	Brazil	16,720	5,689	–	–	–	195,241	94,685			45
46	Cisplatine Republic	7,803	–	–	–	–	30,916	17,556			46
47	Argentine Republic	57,744	–	–	–	–	31,476	15,246			47
48	Chili	–	–	–	158	–	1,283	880			48
49	China	–	571,660	49,291							49
50	West Indies generally										50
51	Europe generally										51
52	Asia generally	19,850	214,686	–	2,726	–	130	80			52
53	Africa generally	–	–	–	350	–	3,602	2,143	11,171	828	53
54	South Seas, &c.	–	3,500	–	–	–	470	160	7,673	636	54
	Total	299,808	1,113,104	88,592	79,452	56,837	1,080,389	443,601	6,378,994	422,860	
	Entited to drawback										
	Not entitled to drawback	299,808	1,113,104	88,592	79,452	56,837	1,080,389	443,601	6,378,994	422,860	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.									
		NUTMEGS.		CLOVES.		WORSTED STUFF GOODS.	LINENS.	OPIUM.	ALL OTHER ARTICLES.	TOTAL.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.						
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.					
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,207	42,850	1
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,423	2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,550	3
4	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	4,615	5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,947	20,379	6
7	Hanse Towns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,089	135,175	7
8	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,809	131,720	8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91,119	9
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,515	5,125	10
11	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,389	78,356	11
12	England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201,903	303,587	12
13	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,210	13
14	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,180	14
15	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	30,577	15
16	Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154	8,672	16
17	British East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	121,678	17
18	Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,790	18
19	Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	824	2,896	19
20	British Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20

21	British West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	4,445	21
22	British American colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,279	60,075	22
23	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,525	217,358	23
24	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,524	24
25	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7,793	25
26	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-									26
27	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	747	27
28	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154	53,985	28
29	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,069	163,486	29
30	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	546	667	30
31	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	208	1,088	31
32	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155	3,408	32
33	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	67	33
34	Cape de Verd islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,106	34
35	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,136	137,527	35
36	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	410	13,732	36
37	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,923	37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	63,052	38
39	Hayti	-	-	72	82	350	111	-	-	2,941	6,703	39
40	Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,650	40
41	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,786	11,159	43,609	41
42	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,749	2,596	42
43	New Granada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,868	5,151	43
44	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,161	62,151	44
45	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,181	121,547	45
46	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,260	28,619	46
47	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,742	75,732	47
48	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	491	-	556	3,119	48
49	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,594	623,545	49
50	West Indies generally	-	-									50
51	Europe generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	51
52	Asia generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,912	-	239,254	52
53	Africa generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,321	53
54	South Seas, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	657	4,953	54
	Total	-	-	72	82	350	111	491	3,786	1,912	362,232	3,096,125	
	Entitled to drawback	-	-									
	Not entitled to drawback	-	-	72	82	350	111	491	3,786	1,912	362,232	3,096,125	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.										
		MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.					MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.					
		Cloths and cassimeres.	Blankets, not above 75 cents each.	Hosiery, gloves, mitts, and bindings.	Worsted stuffs.	All other.	Dyed, printed, and colored.	White.	Twist, yarn, or thread.	Hosiery, gloves, mitts, and bindings.	All other manuf'tures of, not specified.	
		Dollars.										
1	Russia - - - -											1
2	Prussia - - - -											2
3	Sweden and Norway - - -											3
4	Swedish West Indies - - -											4
5	Denmark - - - -											5
6	Danish West Indies - - -	–	–	–	–	–	8,840	2,162				6
7	Hanse Towns - - - -	–	–	–	450	–	2,411	–	–	593	135	7
8	Holland - - - -	470	–	360	3,700							8
9	Dutch East Indies - - -											9
10	Dutch West Indies - - -											10
11	Belgium - - - -											11
12	England - - - -	5,657	–	–	2,408	1,997	16,030	2,100	8,911	684	2,190	12
13	Scotland - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	2,000					13
14	Ireland - - - -											14
15	Gibraltar - - - -											15
16	Malta - - - - -											16
17	British East Indies - - -											17
18	Australia - - - -											18
19	Honduras - - - -	240										19
20	British Guiana - - -											20

22	[illegible] the Atlantic	180	–	–	–	–	1,821					22
23	[illegible] the Mediterranean	–	–	–	4,282	600	4,769	1,252				23
24	French West Indies											24
25	Spain on the Atlantic											25
26	Teneriffe and other Canaries	586	–	–	–	–	361	156				26
27	Manilla and Philippine islands											27
28	Cuba	1,685	–	–	2,947	–	11,576	1,107	–	1,151		28
29	Other Spanish West Indies											29
30	Portugal											30
31	Madeira											31
32	Fayal and other Azores											32
33	Cape de Verd islands											33
34	Italy	–	–	–	–	–	3,775					34
35	Sicily	–	–	–	–	–	21,406					35
36	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports											36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt											37
38	Hayti	–	–	–	–	15	3,728	–	70	282	38	38
39	Texas	149	–	–	–	–	6,131	1,163	1,065	118		39
40	Mexico	9,634	–	–	219	375	122,019	24,721	4,400	450		40
41	Central Republic of America	346	108	–	–	–	168					41
42	New Granada	–	–	–	–	–	6,577	1,337	–	1,419		42
43	Venezuela	919	–	–	–	–	1,273					43
44	Brazil	–	–	–	2,837	–	7,472					44
45	Cisplatine Republic	2,914	–	–	2,860	–	620	–	–	184	188	45
46	Argentine Republic											46
47	Chili	–	–	–	3,117	–	24,946	–	432	–	350	47
48	China	319	–	327	–	–	–	–	150			48
49	West Indies generally											49
50	Europe generally											50
51	Asia generally	–	–	–	–	–	125					51
52	Africa generally	–	–	290	–	131	3,941					52
53	South Seas, &c.	1,183	–	–	–	–	1,809					53
54	Total	24,979	108	977	22,820	3,118	251,808	33,998	15,028	4,881	2,901	54
	Entitled to drawback	21,968	–	650	16,286	–	229,154	28,313	6,796	2,554	2,461	
	Not entitled to drawback	3,011	108	327	6,534	3,118	22,654	5,685	8,232	2,327	440	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.										
		SILKS.			Silk and worsted goods.	LACE.		MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.		MANUFACTURES OF HEMP.		
		Bolting cloths.	Hosiery.	Manufactures of, not specified.		Thread and insertings.	Cotton quillings, insertings, bobbinet, &c.	Linens, bleached and unbleached.	Other manufactures of.	Sheeting, brown and white.	Ticklenburgs, osnaburgs, and burlaps.	
		Dollars.										
1	Russia - - - -											1
2	Prussia - - - -											2
3	Sweden and Norway - - -											3
4	Swedish West Indies - - -											4
5	Denmark - - - -											5
6	Danish West Indies - - -	-	-	-	160	-	-	1,218	-	2,183	1,741	6
7	Hanse Towns - - - -											7
8	Holland - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	691	324				8
9	Dutch East Indies - - -											9
10	Dutch West Indies - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	330	822	10
11	Belgium - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	905				11
12	England - - - -	-	-	-	949	-	4,653	11,302	969			12
13	Scotland - - - -											13
14	Ireland - - - -											14
15	Gibraltar - - - -											15
16	Malta - - - -											16
17	British East Indies - - -											17
18	Australia - - - -											18
19	Honduras - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,600				19
20	British Guiana - - -											20

	British American colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	[illegible]		
	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	80					
	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	742	-	-	3,230						
	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62		
	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-										
27	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,226	-	-	334	27
28	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-										28
29	Cuba	-	-	-	513	2,350	-	-	-	10,130	-	14,998	2,074	29
30	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-										30
31	Portugal	-	-										31
32	Madeira	-	-										32
33	Fayal and other Azores	-	-										33
34	Cape de Verd islands	-	-										34
35	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	955			35
36	Sicily	-	-										36
37	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports												37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-										38
39	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,075	-	852	9,417	39
40	Texas	-	-	-	-	252	-	-	-	137	-	74		40
41	Mexico	-	-	-	-	3,716	490	-	-	101,333	705	9,994	400	41
42	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,158	-	-	719	42
43	New Granada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,268	-	7,820	10,402	43
44	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,610	259	44
45	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,558	750	-	904	45
46	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	6,475	-	-	-	-	273			46
47	Argentine Republic	-	-											47
48	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	893	-	853	782	574		48
49	China	-	-											49
50	West Indies generally	-	-											50
51	Europe generally	-	-											51
52	Asia generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128				52
53	Africa generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92				53
54	South Seas, &c.	-	-											54
	Total	-	-	742	513	12,793	4,929	893	5,424	154,402	3,479	40,662	27,072	
	Entitled to drawback	-	-	-	513	12,277	1,439	-	5,344	100,508	2,732	30,852	25,835	
	Not entitled to drawback	-	-	742	-	516	3,490	893	80	53,894	747	9,810	1,237	

No. 9.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.										
		MANUFACTURES OF HEMP.	CLOTHING.		WIRE.	MANUFACTURES OF IRON AND IRON AND STEEL.					MANUFACTURES OF	
		Other manufactures of.	Ready made.	Articles not specified worn by men, women, or children.	Brass or copper.	Fire arms not specified.	Side arms.	Drawing and cutting knives.	Needles, sewing, knitting, and tambouring.	All other manufactures of iron, &c.	Brass.	
		Dollars.										
1	Russia											1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	188									3
4	Swedish West Indies											4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	217		6
7	Hanse Towns											7
8	Holland											8
9	Dutch East Indies											9
10	Dutch West Indies											10
11	Belgium											11
12	England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,127		12
13	Scotland											13
14	Ireland											14
15	Gibraltar											15
16	Malta											16
17	British East Indies											17

23	France on the Atlantic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		23
24	France on the Mediterranean	–	–	110 592	–	–	–	–	–	–		24
25	French West Indies											25
26	Spain on the Atlantic											26
27	Teneriffe and other Canaries											27
28	Manilla and Philippine islands											28
29	Cuba	–	–	230	54	–	–	–	–	–	353	29
30	Other Spanish West Indies											30
31	Portugal											31
32	Madeira											32
33	Fayal and other Azores											33
34	Cape de Verd islands											34
35	Italy											35
36	Sicily											36
37	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports											37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt											38
39	Hayti		3,583	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	863	39
40	Texas		–	2,118	–	–	43	–	–	–	2,285	230 40
41	Mexico		–	852	–	–	959	–	–	–	4,550	41
42	Central Republic of America		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	985	42
43	New Granada		450	102	–	–	495	–	–	–	2,686	43
44	Venezuela		394	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	101	44
45	Brazil											45
46	Cisplatine Republic		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,316	46
47	Argentine Republic											47
48	Chili		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,938	48
49	China											49
50	West Indies generally											50
51	Europe generally											51
52	Asia generally		–	–	–	1,500	–	–	–	495		52
53	Africa generally		–	–	–	–	–	112	–	–	599	53
54	South Seas, &c.		–	–	–	–	–	–	618	–	1,896	54
	Total		4,427	4,192	54	1,500	2,711	112	924	495	20,448	496
	Entitled to drawback		2,029	3,336	54	1,500	1,869	112	306	–	8,752	496
	Not entitled to drawback		2,398	856	–	–	842	–	618	495	11,696	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.										
		MANUFACTURES OF		GLASS.		HATS AND BONNETS, FLATS, BRAIDS, PLAITS, &c.	WOOD.		WARES.			
		Tin.	Leather.	Plate glass, if framed.	Manufactures of, not specified.	Leghorn, chip, straw, grass, &c.	Cabinet ware.	Other manufactures of.	China and porcelain.	Earthen and stone.	Plated and gilt.	
		Dollars.										
1	Russia											1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway											3
4	Swedish West Indies											4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies	–	222	–	40	406	–	161	–	1,134		6
7	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	–	–	–	750				7
8	Holland	–	–	–	–	1,064	–	1,650				8
9	Dutch East Indies											9
10	Dutch West Indies											10
11	Belgium											11
12	England	–	234	–	–	7,962	–	348	333			12
13	Scotland											13
14	Ireland											14
15	Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	–	350				15
16	Malta											16
17	British East Indies											17
18	Australia											18
19	Honduras	–	–	–	–	–	–	300	–	376		19
20	British Guiana											20

	British American colonies - -	–	–	–	–	1,692	600					23
	France on the Atlantic - -	–	1,216	–	–	2,191						24
	France on the Mediterranean - -	–	–	–	–	1,275						25
25	French West Indies - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	120		26
26	Spain on the Atlantic - - -											27
27	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -											28
28	Manilla and Philippine islands - -											29
29	Cuba - - - - -	–	–	–	124	9,522	–	–	–	4,552		30
30	Other Spanish West Indies - -											31
31	Portugal - - - -											32
32	Madeira - - - -											33
33	Fayal and other Azores - -											34
34	Cape de Verd islands - - -											35
35	Italy - - - - -											36
36	Sicily - - - - -											37
37	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports											38
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -											39
39	Hayti - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	62		40
40	Texas - - - - -	–	–	–	–	546	–	–	–	1,713		41
41	Mexico - - - -	771	402	210	–	–	437	100	10	10,246		42
42	Central Republic of America - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,542		43
43	New Granada - - - -	–	780	–	–	–	–	503	–	856	1,656	44
44	Venezuela - - - -	408	–	–	–	–	–	–	30			45
45	Brazil - - - - -	–	–	–	–	960	–	12,028				46
46	Cisplatine Republic - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,766				47
47	Argentine Republic - - -											48
48	Chili - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	400					49
49	China - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	300	–	–	4,000	50
50	West Indies generally - - -											51
51	Europe generally - - -											52
52	Asia generally - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,122		53
53	Africa generally - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,281	120	54
54	South Seas, &c. - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	861		
	Total - - -	1,179	2,854	210	164	25,619	1,437	22,256	373	25,965	5,776	
	Entitled to drawback - - -	–	1,658	–	102	22,759	1,278	16,670	298	17,087	1,390	
	Not entitled to drawback - -	1,179	1,196	210	62	2,860	159	5,586	75	8,878	4,386	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.										
		WARES.	Brushes of all kinds.	Paper hangings.	Slates of all kinds.	Clocks.	Watches and parts of watches.	Gold and silver, manufactures of.	Buttons and button moulds.	ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OTHER PLACES THAN THEIR GROWTH OR PRODUCTION.		
		Japanned.								Coffee.		
		Dollars.								Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia											1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway											3
4	Swedish West Indies											4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies											6
7	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44,000	2,686	7
8	Holland											8
9	Dutch East Indies											9
10	Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	680							10
11	Belgium											11
12	England	–	–	–	–	–	2,944	623	–	14,000	848	12
13	Scotland											13
14	Ireland											14
15	Gibraltar											15
16	Malta											16
17	British East Indies											17

	[redacted]	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	---			23
	[redacted]	-	-						800			24
	[redacted]	-	-		473	274	-	-	4,294			25
25	French West Indies	-	-									26
26	South on the Atlantic	-	-									27
27	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-									28
28	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-									29
29	Cuba	-	-	740	-	-	28	535	4,824	320		30
30	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-									31
31	Portugal	-	-									32
32	Madeira	-	-									33
33	Fayal and other Azores	-	-									34
34	Cape de Verd islands	-	-									35
35	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	351		36
36	Sicily	-	-									37
37	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports											38
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-									39
39	Hayti	-	-									40
40	Texas	-	-									41
41	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	188					42
42	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134			43
43	New Granada	-	-									44
44	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122			45
45	Brazil	-	-									46
46	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	432								47
47	Argentine Republic	-	-									48
48	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	49
49	China	-	-									50
50	West Indies generally	-	-									51
51	Europe generally	-	-									52
52	Asia generally	-	-		-	-	-	-	485			53
53	Africa generally	-	-									54
54	South Seas, &c.	-	-									
	Total			1,172	473	274	896	535	13,193	2,202	500	58,000	3,534
	Entitled to drawback	-	-	740	473	274	680	535	12,052	1,120	300	43,984	2,685
	Not entitled to drawback	-	-	432	-	-	216	-	1,141	1,082	200	14,016	849

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.											
		Corks.	WOOD UNMANUFACTURED.	Indigo.		WOOL UNMANUFACTURED.				VALUE OF MERCHANDISE NOT ENUMERATED.			
			Mahogany.			Not exceeding seven cents per pound.		Exceeding seven cents per pound.		At 1 per cent.	At 2½ per cent.	At 5 per cent.	
		Dollars.		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Dollars.			
1	Russia	–	1,565										1
2	Prussia												2
3	Sweden and Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,349	3
4	Swedish West Indies												4
5	Denmark												5
6	Danish West Indies												6
7	Hanse Towns	–	2,947	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,256	7
8	Holland	–	4,998	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23,127	8
9	Dutch East Indies												9
10	Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	244		10
11	Belgium	–	1,210	–	–	–	–	10,565	1,262	–	–	154,804	11
12	England	–	977	–	–	–	–	104,428	32,734	–	2,156	64,809	12
13	Scotland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,107	13
14	Ireland												14
15	Gibraltar	–	270	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,289	15
16	Malta	–	1,160										16
17	British West Indies	1.000	12,162										17

22	British West Indies	-	-										22
23	British American colonies	-	-	207	1,952								23
24	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	7,961	2,267	5,986	-	655	-	-	7,000	-	49,466	24
25	France on the Mediterranean	-	-												25
26	French West Indies	-	-												26
27	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-												27
28	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	305		28
29	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-												29
30	Cuba	-	-	-	-	3,585	4,211	-	-	-	-	-	2,640		30
31	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	413	31
32	Portugal	-	-	-	450										32
33	Madeira	-	-												33
34	Fayal and other Azores	-	-												34
35	Cape de Verd islands	-	-												35
36	Italy	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,143	36
37	Sicily	-	-	-	694										37
38	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports			-	455										38
39	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	-	1,400										39
40	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185		40
41	Texas	-	-												41
42	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,179		42
43	Central Republic of America	-	-												43
44	New Granada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	568		44
45	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	953		45
46	Brazil	-	-												46
47	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	47
48	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	804										48
49	Chili	-	-												49
50	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,707	1,331	50
51	West Indies generally	-	-												51
52	Europe generally	-	-												52
53	Asia generally	-	-												53
54	Africa generally	-	-												54
	South Seas, &c.	-	-												
	Total	-	-	1,207	38,706	12,452	10,197	-	655	114,993	33,996	7,000	17,217	340,257	
	Entitled to drawback	-	-	1,000	27,225	12,452	10,197	-	655	114,993	33,996	7,000	11,720	301,822	
	Not entitled to drawback	-	-	207	11,481	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,497	38,435	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.										
		VALUE NOT ENUMERATED.										
		At 7½ per cent.	At 10 per cent.	At 12½ per cent.	At 15 per cent.	At 20 per cent.	At 25 per cent.	At 30 per cent.	At 35 per cent.	At 40 per cent.	Total.	
		Dollars.										
1	Russia	-	-	-	3,766	9,374	392	-	-	-	15,097	1
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	511	-	-	-	-	511	2
3	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,537	3
4	Swedish West Indies											4
5	Denmark	-	-	-	-	402	-	-	-	-	402	5
6	Danish West Indies	-	340	-	-	55	1,436	919	-	-	21,234	6
7	Hanse Towns	-	-	4,210	-	111,367	7,434	3,684	-	-	149,923	7
8	Holland	-	-	-	5,000	45,608	12,233	1,238	-	-	100,463	8
9	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,571	-	-	1,571	9
10	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	450	-	-	-	-	2,526	10
11	Belgium	-	-	-	1,309	20,971	959	-	-	-	181,420	11
12	England	-	466	-	9,079	130,991	8,482	6,270	-	850	329,143	12
13	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,107	13
14	Ireland											14
15	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	509	-	-	-	-	4,418	15
16	Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,160	16
17	British East Indies	-	-	-	-	344	-	-	-	-	13,507	17
18	Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	306	18
19	Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	183	469	-	-	5,511	19
20	British Guiana	-	-	-								20

21	British West Indies	-	-									5,208	21
22	British American colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	254	289	2,737	-	-	22
23	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,235	152	70	-	180	12,561 23
24	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	150	-	-	10,926	36,682	5,647	1,190	-	-	150,368 24
25	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,845	-	-	-	-	6,120 25
26	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	195	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	577 26
27	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,968 27
28	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-										28
29	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	4,340	31,204	5,871	2,160	2,600	-	122,839 29
30	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	960	551	480	-	-	2,404 30
31	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450 31
32	Madeira	-	-										32
33	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	505	-	-	-	-	-	505 33
34	Cape de Verd islands	-	-										34
35	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	907	1,199	-	-	-	-	23,730 35
36	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,123	-	-	-	-	23,223 36
37	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports			-	-	-	-	10,647	-	4,421	-	-	15,523 37
38	Turkey, Levant, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	2,900 38
39	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	139	3,095	125	76	-	-	23,605 39
40	Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	153	28	507	-	20	16,732 40
41	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	568	12,711	2,787	2,430	-	-	322,856 41
42	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,075	-	-	-	-	10,235 42
43	New Granada	-	-	-	-	-	1,666	6,118	2,346	4,739	-	-	65,788 43
44	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	6,387	2,527	893	-	-	17,876 44
45	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	8,727	10,315	3,056	1,335	-	-	51,942 45
46	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,504	1,612	1,430	-	-	37,737 46
47	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	1,723	-	-	-	-	4,027 47
48	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	17,791	34,740	6,352	367	-	-	94,035 48
49	China	-	-	-	-	-	475	80	182	1,020	-	-	10,891 49
50	West Indies generally	-	-										50
51	Europe generally	-	-										51
52	Asia generally	-	-	-	-	-	125	986	100	87	-	-	5,253 52
53	Africa generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	437	-	-	-	8,106 53
54	South Seas, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	905	-	-	7,362 54
	Total	-	-	150	2,501	4,210	66,323	503,721	64,971	38,998	2,600	1,050	1,889,257
	Entitled to drawback	-	-	-	2,306	4,210	63,773	445,054	50,205	23,117	2,600	870	1,571,987
	Not entitled to drawback	-	-	150	195	-	2,550	58,667	14,766	15,881	-	180	317,270

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		SILKS.						FLANNELS.		SAIL DUCK.		
		Sewing silk, silk twist, or twist of silk and mohair.		Manufactures of silk not specified.		Raw silk, comprehending all silk in the gum, &c.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Sq. yds.	Dollars.	Sq. yds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia											1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway											3
4	Swedish West Indies											4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies	–	–	2,120	12,652	–	–	–	–	2,962	987	6
7	Hanse Towns	–	–	293	1,400							7
8	Holland											8
9	Dutch East Indies											9
10	Dutch West Indies											10
11	Belgium											11
12	England	–	–	2,004	19,023	852	1,753					12
13	Scotland											13
14	Ireland											14
15	Gibraltar	–	–	39	525							15
16	Malta											16
17	British East Indies											17
18	Australia											18
19	Honduras	–	–	369	4,516							19
20	British Guiana											20

21	British West Indies	–	–										21
22	British American colonies	–	–	–	–	48	425						22
23	Russia on the Atlantic	–	–	–	–	6	62						23
24	Russia on the Mediterranean	–	–	–	–	770	6,527						24
25	French West Indies	–	–										25
26	Spain on the Atlantic	–	–										26
27	Teneriffe and other Canaries	–	–										27
28	Manilla and Philippine islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,811	450	28
29	Cuba	–	–	–	–	5,337	53,997	–	–	–	–	20,511	5,662	29
30	Other Spanish West Indies	–	–										30
31	Portugal	–	–										31
32	Madeira	–	–										32
33	Fayal and other Azores	–	–										33
34	Cape de Verd islands	–	–										34
35	Italy	–	–										35
36	Sicily	–	–										36
37	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports												37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	–	–										38
39	Hayti	–	–	1	5								39
40	Texas	–	–										40
41	Mexico	–	–	–	–	5,418	51,889	447	1,600	14,039	9,504	392	222	41
42	Central Republic of America	–	–	–	–	138	1,693	–	–	–	–	2,831	644	42
43	New Granada	–	–	25	185	433	4,288	–	–	–	–	302	133	43
44	Venezuela	–	–	–	–	21	206	–	–	–	–	1,200	385	44
45	Brazil	–	–	–	–	415	3,585	–	–	–	–	26,317	7,730	45
46	Cisplatine Republic	–	–	–	–	49	792							46
47	Argentine Republic	–	–	–	–	39	500							47
48	Chili	–	–	–	–	3,123	29,374	–	–	–	–	3,506	1,733	48
49	China	–	–	–	–	104	1,025	–	–	–	–	2,800	1,100	49
50	West Indies generally	–	–										50
51	Europe generally	–	–										51
52	Asia generally	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,825	569	52
53	Africa generally	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,681	370	53
54	South Seas, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,220	2,175	54
	Total	–	–	26	190	20,723	192,539	1,299	3,353	14,039	9,504	75,348	22,160	
	Entitled to drawback	–	–	–	–	14,707	126,899	1,299	3,353	14,039	9,504	71,266	20,321	
	Not entitled to drawback	–	–	26	190	6,016	65,640	–	–	–	–	4,082	1,839	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		COTTON BAGGING.		COTTON BAGGING OF OTHER MATERIALS THAN HEMP OR FLAX.		FURNITURE OIL CLOTH NOT SPECIFIED.		WINES, IN CASKS, BOTTLES, AND OTHER VESSELS.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Madeira.		Sherry.		
		Sq. yds.	Dollars.	Sq. yds.	Dollars.	Sq. yds.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -											1
2	Prussia - - - -											2
3	Sweden and Norway - - -											3
4	Swedish West Indies - - -											4
5	Denmark - - - -											5
6	Danish West Indies - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	90	6
7	Hanse Towns - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,660	4,974			7
8	Holland - - - -											8
9	Dutch East Indies - - -											9
10	Dutch West Indies - - -											10
11	Belgium - - - -											11
12	England - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,617	2,340	1,220	1,200	12
13	Scotland - - - -											13
14	Ireland - - - -											14
15	Gibraltar - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	181	220	15
16	Malta - - - -											16
17	British East Indies - - -											17
18	Australia - -											18

21	British West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	998	1,028			21
22	British American colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	242	319	743	1,015	22
23	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	298			23
24	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	150			24
25	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	240	25
26	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					26
27	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-											27
28	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-											28
29	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	548	29
30	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-											30
31	Portugal	-	-											31
32	Madeira	-	-											32
33	Fayal and other Azores	-	-											33
34	Cape de Verd islands	-	-											34
35	Italy	-	-											35
36	Sicily	-	-											36
37	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports													37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-											38
39	Hayti	-	-	48,959	6,463									39
40	Texas	-	-	5,920	680	22,171	3,284	-	-	2	10			40
41	Mexico	-	-	3,075	262	-	-	144	43	370	837	710	854	41
42	Central Republic of America	-	-											42
43	New Granada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	317	227	43
44	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204	263	121	294	44
45	Brazil	-	-											45
46	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	4,640	769									46
47	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	144	40	133	47
48	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	848	1,320	1,020	1,800	48
49	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	341	932	289	518	49
50	West Indies generally	-	-											50
51	Europe generally	-	-											51
52	Asia generally	-	-											52
53	Africa generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	200			53
54	South Seas, &c.	-	-											54
	Total	-	-	62,594	8,174	22,171	3,284	144	43	10,050	13,310	4,972	7,169	
	Entitled to drawback	-	-	59,560	7,648	22,171	3,284	144	43	5,958	7,581	2,559	2,712	
	Not entitled to drawback	-	-	3,034	526	-	-	-	-	4,092	5,729	2,413	4,457	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		WINES, IN CASKS, BOTTLES, AND OTHER VESSELS.								
		Champaign.		Claret, in bottles.		Claret, in casks.		Wines of Sicily, other than Madeira.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -									1
2	Prussia - - - -									2
3	Sweden and Norway - - -									3
4	Swedish West Indies - - -									4
5	Denmark - - - -									5
6	Danish West Indies - - -	-	-	-	-	188	55			6
7	Hanse Towns - - - -	-	-	86	760					7
8	Holland - - - -									8
9	Dutch East Indies - - -									9
10	Dutch West Indies - - -	-	-	-	-	29	25	218	116	10
11	Belgium - - - -									11
12	England - - - -									12
13	Scotland - - - -									13
14	Ireland - - - -									14
15	Gibraltar - - - -									15
16	Malta - - - - -									16
17	British East Indies - - -									17

21	British West Indies									21
22	British American colonies	5	20	72	180	–	–	261	78	22
23	France on the Atlantic	–	–	2,434	1,339					23
24	France on the Mediterranean	–	–	57	176	255	150			24
25	French West Indies	–	–	–	–	840	350			25
26	Spain on the Atlantic									26
27	Teneriffe and other Canaries									27
28	Manilla and Philippine islands									28
29	Cuba									29
30	Other Spanish West Indies									30
31	Portugal									31
32	Madeira									32
33	Fayal and other Azores									33
34	Cape de Verd islands									34
35	Italy									35
36	Sicily									36
37	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									38
39	Hayti	–	–	255	230	5,025	1,569			39
40	Texas									40
41	Mexico	–	–	10,428	5,676	19,615	5,615	600	395	41
42	Central Republic of America									42
43	New Granada	–	–	–	–	–	–	540	150	43
44	Venezuela	–	–	–	–	13,110	2,878			44
45	Brazil	–	–	1,513	500	1,209	568			45
46	Cisplatine Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,780	756	46
47	Argentine Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,829	458	47
48	Chili									48
49	China	–	–	120	200					49
50	West Indies generally									50
51	Europe generally									51
52	Asia generally									52
53	Africa generally	–	–	465	267					53
54	South Seas, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,704	785	54
	Total	5	20	15,430	9,328	40,271	11,210	8,932	2,738	
	Entitled to drawback	–	–	7,898	4,477	13,112	3,547	1,704	785	
	Not entitled to drawback	5	20	7,532	4,851	27,159	7,663	7,228	1,953	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		WHITE WINES NOT ENUMERATED, IN CASKS.				WHITE WINES NOT ENUMERATED, IN BOTTLES.				WINES, WHITE AND RED, NOT ENUMERATED, IN CASKS.		
		Of France.		Of Portugal and possessions.		Of France.		Of Portugal and possessions.		Of Spain.		
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -	-	-	9,607	3,431							1
2	Prussia - - - -											2
3	Sweden and Norway - - -	-	-	2,326	950							3
4	Swedish West Indies - - -	-	-	957	383							4
5	Denmark - - - -											5
6	Danish West Indies - - -	-	-	3,727	1,531	15	50	112	163	5,391	1,467	6
7	Hanse Towns - - - -	-	-	7,377	3,874							7
8	Holland - - - -											8
9	Dutch East Indies - - -	-	-	-	-	670	1,891	225	275			9
10	Dutch West Indies - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148	62	10
11	Belgium - - - -											11
12	England - - - -	-	-	15,365	2,652	209	744					12
13	Scotland - - - -											13
14	Ireland - - - -											14
15	Gibraltar - - - -											15
16	Malta - - - - -											16
17	British East Indies - - -	-	-	1,864	285							17

21	British West Indies - - -						339	1,283	45	120	1,023	352	21
22	British American colonies - -	2,478	865	–	–		48	135					22
23	France on the Atlantic - - -	432	173	180	180		495	700					23
24	France on the Mediterranean - -	–	–	–	–								24
25	French West Indies - - -	3,577	638										25
26	Spain on the Atlantic - - -												26
27	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -												27
28	Manilla and Philippine islands - -												28
29	Cuba - - - - - -	112	45	72	128		684	2,630					29
30	Other Spanish West Indies - -	–	–	–	–		282	612					30
31	Portugal - - - -												31
32	Madeira - - - -												32
33	Fayal and other Azores - -												33
34	Cape de Verd islands - - -												34
35	Italy - - - - - -												35
36	Sicily - - - - - -												36
37	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports												37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -	–	–	–	–		27	150					38
39	Hayti - - - - - -	316	111	–	–		357	318					39
40	Texas - - - - - -												40
41	Mexico - - - - -	1,858	941	–	–		2,357	2,271	64	267	5,100	1,527	41
42	Central Republic of America - -	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	1,755	681	42
43	New Granada - - - - -	–	–	–	–		949	2,034	–	–	1,130	332	43
44	Venezuela - - - - -	–	–	–	–		52	165	–	–	5,790	1,482	44
45	Brazil - - - - - -	3,476	1,910	6,138	1,593								45
46	Cisplatine Republic - - -	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	224	224	46
47	Argentine Republic - - -												47
48	Chili - - - - - -	–	–	1,248	509		125	497					48
49	China - - - - - -	–	–	3,369	1,375		1,210	3,145	360	1,725			49
50	West Indies generally - - -												50
51	Europe generally - - -												51
52	Asia generally - - - -	–	–	385	150								52
53	Africa generally - - -	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	288	99	53
54	South Seas, &c. - - -	–	–	–	–		537	703					54
	Total - - - -	12,249	4,683	52,615	17,041		8,356	17,328	806	2,550	21,155	6,326	
	Entitled to drawback - - -	7,515	2,783	51,773	16,490		4,562	7,979	–	–	17,628	4,792	
	Not entitled to drawback - -	4,734	1,900	842	551		3,794	9,349	806	2,550	3,527	1,534	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		FOREIGN DISTILLED SPIRITS.								BEER, ALE, AND PORTER.		
		From grain.		Brandy.		From other materials.		Cordials.		In bottles.		
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia											1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway											3
4	Swedish West Indies	–	–	967	1,518							4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies	–	–	799	1,210	1,331	1,115					6
7	Hanse Towns	1,953	2,648	–	–	12,375	11,085					7
8	Holland											8
9	Dutch East Indies											9
10	Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	–	154	223					10
11	Belgium											11
12	England											12
13	Scotland											13
14	Ireland											14
15	Gibraltar											15
16	Malta											16

21	British West Indies -	-											21
22	British American colonies	-	464	284	466	768	–	–	–	–	17	18	22
23	France on the Atlantic -	-	–	–	–	–	403	402					23
24	France on the Mediterranean	-		–			2,487	3,249					24
25	French West Indies -	-	–	–	–	–	292	161					25
26	Spain on the Atlantic -	-											26
27	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-											27
28	Manilla and Philippine islands	-											28
29	Cuba - - -	-	–	–	198	396	509	267					29
30	Other Spanish West Indies	-	–	–	161	264							30
31	Portugal - -	-											31
32	Madeira - -	-											32
33	Fayal and other Azores	-											33
34	Cape de Verd islands -	-	–	–	–	–	3,554	3,021					34
35	Italy - - -	-											35
36	Sicily - - -	-											36
37	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports												37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-											38
39	Hayti - - -	-	–	–	–	–	232	295					39
40	Texas - - -	-											40
41	Mexico - -	-	125	200	5,703	9,041	6,804	4,177	3,364	1,635	880	955	41
42	Central Republic of America	-	–	–	1,019	1,639							42
43	New Granada - -	-	–	–	1,579	2,566	353	106					43
44	Venezuela - -	-	1,276	1,550	393	508	631	688					44
45	Brazil - - -	-	251	350	–	–	–	–	–	–	225	199	45
46	Cisplatine Republic -	-	–	–	–	–	5,905	1,600					46
47	Argentine Republic -	-											47
48	Chili - - -	-	–	–	–	–	6,923	6,232					48
49	China - - -	-	–	–	–	–	2,500	1,036					49
50	West Indies generally -	-											50
51	Europe generally -	-											51
52	Asia generally - -	-											52
53	Africa generally -	-	–	–	67	100	11,978	1,136					53
54	South Seas, &c. -	-	–	–	–	–	214	349					54
	Total - -	-	4,315	5,288	12,167	19,352	56,705	38,142	3,364	1,635	1,122	1,172	
	Entitled to drawback -	-	4,195	5,253	12,096	19,211	47,631	34,203	3,364	1,635	880	955	
	Not entitled to drawback	-	120	35	71	141	9,074	3,939	–	–	242	217	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		BEER, ALE, AND PORTER.		VINEGAR.		MOLASSES.		OIL.				
		In casks.						Whale and other fish.		Olive, in casks.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,835	1,322	1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway											3
4	Swedish West Indies											4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies	-	-	991	179							6
7	Hanse Towns											7
8	Holland											8
9	Dutch East Indies											9
10	Dutch West Indies											10
11	Belgium											11
12	England		-	-	-	-	-	2,375	1,227	2,201	1,488	12
13	Scotland											13
14	Ireland											14
15	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	28,271	429					15
16	Malta											16
17	British East Indies											17
18	Australia											18

1	British West Indies	-	-										1
2	British American colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,820	1,929	-	-	56	56	2
3	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	791,182	12,682	-	-	2,316	1,681	3
24	France on the Mediterranean	-	-											24
25	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,138	1,069					25
26	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-											26
27	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-											27
28	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-											28
29	Cuba	-	-	7,800	2,200									29
30	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-											30
31	Portugal	-	-											31
32	Madeira	-	-											32
33	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,450	49					33
34	Cape de Verd islands	-	-											34
35	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,216	397					35
36	Sicily	-	-											36
37	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports			-	-	-	-	1,320	25					37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-											38
39	Hayti	-	-											39
40	Texas	-	-											40
41	Mexico	-	-	-	-	2,233	669	17,415	237	-	-	126	142	41
42	Central Republic of America	-	-											42
43	New Granada	-	-											43
44	Venezuela	-	-											44
45	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,871	3,180	45
46	Cisplatine Republic	-	-											46
47	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,755	944					47
48	Chili	-	-											48
49	China	-	-											49
50	West Indies generally	-	-											50
51	Europe generally	-	-											51
52	Asia generally	-	-											52
53	Africa generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,360	621					53
54	South Seas, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,758	128					54
	Total	-	-	7,800	2,200	3,224	848	1,108,396	18,510	2,375	1,237	10,405	7,869	
	Entitled to drawback	-	-	7,800	2,200	390	127	712,229	11,631	2,375	1,237	10,191	7,641	
	Not entitled to drawback	-	-	-	-	2,834	721	396,167	6,879	-	-	214	228	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		OIL.						COCOA.		CHOCOLATE.		
		Castor.		Linseed.		Of almonds.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.					
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia											1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway											3
4	Swedish West Indies											4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies											6
7	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	–	–	–	29,314	1,686			7
8	Holland	–	–	–	–	–	–	34,314	2,233			8
9	Dutch East Indies											9
10	Dutch West Indies											10
11	Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	45,119	3,320			11
12	England	4,218	3,659									12
13	Scotland											13
14	Ireland											14
15	Gibraltar											15
16	Malta											16
17	British East Indies											17
18	[illegible]											[illegible]

	British American colonies	-	-									
	France on the Atlantic -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192,252	12,429		
	France on the Mediterranean	-	-									
	French West Indies -	-	-	50	-	24	32					
	Spain on the Atlantic -	-	-									
	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-									
28	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-									
29	Cuba - -	-	-	-	-	3,397	3,138	-	-	199,406	14,250	
30	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-									
31	Portugal -	-	-									
32	Madeira -	-	-									
33	Fayal and other Azores	-	-									
34	Cape de Verd islands -	-	-									
35	Italy - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,824	3,017	
36	Sicily - -	-	-									
37	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports			-	-	-	-	-	-	31,192	1,950	
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-								-	
39	Hayti - -	-	-	-	-	217	203					
40	Texas - -	-	-									
41	Mexico - -	-	-	-	-	533	363	-	-	371,961	41,649	2,000	215
42	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	46		
43	New Granada - -	-	-									
44	Venezuela - -	-	-									
45	Brazil - -	-	-	758	511	1,281	1,040					
46	Cisplatine Republic -	-	-	-	-	319	398					
47	Argentine Republic -	-	-	-	-	336	206					
48	Chili - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,054	400			
49	China - -	-	-	-	-	732	548					
50	West Indies generally -	-	-									
51	Europe generally -	-	-									
52	Asia generally - -	-	-	-	-	256	156					
53	Africa generally -	-	-									
54	South Seas, &c. -	-	-	-	-	238	203					
	Total - -	-	-	4,976	4,170	7,548	8,239	1,054	400	956,882	81,580	2,000	215
	Entitled to drawback -	-	-	3,790	3,333	7,213	5,976	-	-	949,606	80,684		
	Not entitled to drawback	-	-	1,186	837	239	312	1,054	400	7,275	896	2,000	215

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.									
		SUGAR.						FRUITS.			
		Brown.		White.		Loaf and other refined.		Almonds.		Currants.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1	Russia	28,049	1,538	116,380	8,450						
2	Prussia										
3	Sweden and Norway	50,571	1,770								
4	Swedish West Indies										
5	Denmark										
6	Danish West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	424	53		
7	Hanse Towns	434,962	17,339	8,754	607						
8	Holland										
9	Dutch East Indies										
10	Dutch West Indies										
11	Belgium	180,312	6,727	9,705	640						
12	England										
13	Scotland										
14	Ireland										
15	Gibraltar										
16	Malta	39,151	1,639								
17	British West Indies										
18	Bermuda										
19	British North American Colonies	28,624	1,210	–	–	1,471	148	405	27		
20	British Guiana										

21	British West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,755	1,294		21
22	British American colonies	-	-	670	49	-	-	-	-	10,366	1,304	13,820	583	22
23	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-									23
24	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	224,931	8,996									24
25	French West Indies	-	-	38,921	2,330									25
26	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-											26
27	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-											27
28	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-											28
29	Cuba	-	-											29
30	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-											30
31	Portugal	-	-											31
32	Madeira	-	-											32
33	Fayal and other Azores	-	-											33
34	Cape de Verd Islands	-	-	10,032	601									34
35	Italy	-	-	56,443	3,663	30,389	1,177							35
36	Sicily	-	-	94,360	6,742	-	-	46,390	4,640					36
37	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports			139,743	4,456									37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-											38
39	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,101	141			39
40	Texas	-	-	32,733	2,089									40
41	Mexico	-	-	4,723	236	-	-	-	-	14,695	2,089			41
42	Central Republic of America	-	-											42
43	New Granada	-	-	1,677	101	-	-	-	-	1,300	169			43
44	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,875	309			44
45	Brazil	-	-											45
46	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	8,830	350							46
47	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	18,742	1,050							47
48	Chili	-	-	136,936	7,500	-	-	109,839	6,380					48
49	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	113			49
50	West Indies generally	-	-											50
51	Europe generally	-	-											51
52	Asia generally	-	-	4,074	170									52
53	Africa generally	-	-	27,669	1,542	-	-	-	-	429	56			53
54	South Seas, &c.	-	-	12,465	1,019	-	-	-	-	530	69			54
	Total	-	-	1,536,476	69,717	192,800	12,274	157,700	11,168	40,780	5,615	13,820	583	
	Entitled to drawback	-	-	1,511,632	67,947	192,800	12,274	157,700	11,168	23,802	3,488	13,419	537	
	Not entitled to drawback	-	-	24,844	1,770	-	-	-	-	16,978	2,127	401	46	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		FRUITS.								NUTS NOT SPECIFIED, EXCEPT THOSE USED FOR DYEING.		
		Prunes.		Figs.		Raisins, in jars, &c.		Raisins, all other.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia											1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway											3
4	Swedish West Indies	–	–	–	–	3,433	255					4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies	–	–	–	–	57,307	2,551					6
7	Hanse Towns											7
8	Holland											8
9	Dutch East Indies											9
10	Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	–	8,058	579					10
11	Belgium											11
12	England	–	–	–	–	34,500	1,380	–	–	66,639	2,392	12
13	Scotland											13
14	Ireland											14
15	Gibraltar											15
16	Malta											16
17	British East Indies	–	–	2,537	204	16,438	1,328					17
18	Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42,637	2,043	18
19	Honduras	–	–	221	24	2,675	225					19
20	[illegible]											20

21	British West Indies - - -	-	-	1,300	142	82,002	2,467	16,034	792	1,840	92	21
22	British American colonies - -	-	-		214	156,864	8,888					22
23	France on the Atlantic - - -	84	10	2,032								23
24	France on the Mediterranean - -											24
25	French West Indies - - -	-	-	-	-	5,133	288					25
26	Spain on the Atlantic - - -											26
27	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -											27
28	Manilla and Philippine islands - -											28
29	Cuba - - - -	917	120	12,875	1,191	17,500	849					29
30	Other Spanish West Indies - -	-	-	1,240	121	1,250	64					30
31	Portugal - - - -											31
32	Madeira - - - -											32
33	Fayal and other Azores - -											33
34	Cape de Verd islands - - -	-	-	-	-	4,167	250					34
35	Italy - - - -											35
36	Sicily - - - -											36
37	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports											37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -											38
39	Hayti - - - -	-	-	-	-	13,234	849					39
40	Texas - - - -	-	-	-	-	250	16					40
41	Mexico - - - -	-	-	1,450	105	132,160	6,242	-	-	11,164	653	41
42	Central Republic of America - -											42
43	New Granada - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,500	160					43
44	Venezuela - - - -	-	-	15,664	1,569	30,200	1,061	-	-	6,803	325	44
45	Brazil - - - -	-	-	-	-	9,555	498					45
46	Cisplatine Republic - - -	-	-	-	-	26,400	1,080					46
47	Argentine Republic - - -											47
48	Chili - - - -	-	-	-	-	18,303	736					48
49	China - - - -	-	-	-	-	62,512	4,112					49
50	West Indies generally - - -											50
51	Europe generally - - -											51
52	Asia generally - - - -											52
53	Africa generally - - -	-	-	-	-	2,025	129	350	30	2,001	143	53
54	South Seas, &c. - - -	-	-	-	-	5,991	462					54
	Total - - -	1,001	130	38,319	3,570	672,557	35,466	18,384	822	131,084	5,648	
	Entitled to drawback - - -	917	120	21,498	2,002	574,316	30,391	-	-	115,459	4,770	
	Not entitled to drawback - -	84	10	16,821	1,568	98,241	5,075	18,384	822	15,625	878	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		SPICES.										
		Nutmegs.		Cinnamon.		Cloves.		Pepper, black.		Pepper, Cayenne, &c.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	–	–	–	–	5,539	1,123					1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway											3
4	Swedish West Indies	20	20									4
5	Denmark	–	–	–	–	3,155	431	5,529	387			5
6	Danish West Indies	198	173	60	70	279	83	43,944	3,414			6
7	Hanse Towns											7
8	Holland											8
9	Dutch East Indies											9
10	Dutch West Indies	166	137	–	–	–	–	7,326	612			10
11	Belgium											11
12	England	–	–	4,162	4,078	37,292	9,248	–	–	1,755	242	12
13	Scotland											13
14	Ireland											14
15	Gibraltar	435	448									15
16	Malta											16
17	British East Indies											17
18	Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	258	26			18
19	Honduras	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,117	283			19
20	British Guiana											20

21	British West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,106	249	21,834	1,796			21
22	British American colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					22
23	France on the Atlantic	-	-											23
24	France on the Mediterranean	-	-											24
25	French West Indies	-	-	30	32	-	-	-	-	3,797	325			25
26	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-											26
27	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-											27
28	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-											28
29	Cuba	-	-	-	-	500	450	3,258	443	25,272	1,899			29
30	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	803	235	37,006	3,124			30
31	Portugal	-	-											31
32	Madeira	-	-											32
33	Fayal and other Azores	-	-											33
34	Cape de Verd islands	-	-											34
35	Italy	-	-											35
36	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,125	825	7,474	1,021			36
37	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports													37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-											38
39	Hayti	-	-	130	135	-	-	105	34	5,892	559			39
40	Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1			40
41	Mexico	-	-	104	94	9,616	11,688	27,931	6,301	62,833	5,391			41
42	Central Republic of America	-	-											42
43	New Granada	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,216	444	24,090	2,167			43
44	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,635	1,294	15,822	1,247			44
45	Brazil	-	-	330	202	-	-	10,302	2,124	18,608	1,452			45
46	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	100	116	1,338	391	5,440	462			46
47	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,178	952	2,016	161			47
48	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,583	878					48
49	China	-	-											49
50	West Indies generally	-	-											50
51	Europe generally	-	-											51
52	Asia generally	-	-											52
53	Africa generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	892	189					53
54	South Seas, &c.	-	-											54
	Total	-	-	1,413	1,241	14,438	18,402	110,836	35,344	290,258	24,327	1,755	242	
	Entitled to drawback	-	-	809	690	7,666	9,170	101,367	22,700	138,596	11,249	1,755	242	
	Not entitled to drawback	-	-	604	551	6,772	9,232	9,469	2,644	151,662	13,078			

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		SPICES.						CAMPHOR.		CHEESE.		
		Pimento.		Cassia.		Ginger, ground.		Refined.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	2,611	125	9,859	1,538							1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway											3
4	Swedish West Indies											4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies	5,544	537	11,264	1,905							6
7	Hanse Towns	307,557	13,572	31,575	3,431							7
8	Holland	24,216	1,017									8
9	Dutch East Indies											9
10	Dutch West Indies	–	–	6,143	1,138							10
11	Belgium	5,494	239									11
12	England	–	–	2,800	369	–	–	–	–	5,586	506	12
13	Scotland											13
14	Ireland											14
15	Gibraltar	9,436	456	1,544	188							15
16	Malta											16
17	British East Indies											17
18	Australia											18

	[illegible] - -	25,521	1,155									24
	[illegible] Mediterranean - -	112,952	5,052									25
	[illegible] West Indies - -											26
26	Spain on the Atlantic - - -											27
27	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -											28
28	Manilla and Philippine islands - -											29
29	Cuba - - - - -	–	–	5,283	830							30
30	Other Spanish West Indies - -	–	–	1,402	310	–	–	30	27			31
31	Portugal - - - -											32
32	Madeira - - - -	–	–	1,403	205							33
33	Fayal and other Azores - -											34
34	Cape de Verd islands - - -											35
35	Italy - - - - -	65,245	2,799									36
36	Sicily - - - - -	–	–	3,426	686							37
37	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports	273,368	12,794									38
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -	–	–	4,025	790							39
39	Hayti - - - - -	3,884	329	1,002	217							40
40	Texas - - - - -											41
41	Mexico - - - -	–	–	1,254	228							42
42	Central Republic of America - -											43
43	New Granada - - - -	2,811	147	11,476	1,891							44
44	Venezuela - - - -	12,105	806	15,688	2,661							45
45	Brazil - - - - -	–	–	27,510	4,475	100	17					46
46	Cisplatine Republic - - -	–	–	9,242	1,764							47
47	Argentine Republic - - -	–	–	10,871	1,710							48
48	Chili - - - - -											49
49	China - - - - -											50
50	West Indies generally - - -											51
51	Europe generally - - -											52
52	Asia generally - - - -											53
53	Africa generally - - -											54
54	South Seas, &c. - - -											
	Total - - - -	853,914	39,135	158,538	24,681	540	108	30	27	5,586	506	
	Entitled to drawback - - -	817,013	36,790	125,643	18,307							
	Not entitled to drawback - -	36,901	2,345	32,895	6,374	540	108	30	27	5,586	506	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		HARD SOAP.		BEEF AND PORK.		SALTPETRE.			INDIGO.		WOAD OR PASTEL.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Refined.			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
						Quantity.	Value.						
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–		150	216			1
2	Prussia - - - -												2
3	Sweden and Norway - - -												3
4	Swedish West Indies - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–		20	20			4
5	Denmark - - - -												5
6	Danish West Indies - - -												6
7	Hanse Towns - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–		3,618	3,618	39,923	659	7
8	Holland - - - -												8
9	Dutch East Indies - - -												9
10	Dutch West Indies - - -												10
11	Belgium - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–		578	933			11
12	England - - - -	–	–	–	–	66,534	3,200		86,645	93,919			12
13	Scotland - - - -												13
14	Ireland - - - -												14
15	Gibraltar - - - -	5,709	400										15
16	Malta - - - -												16
17	British East Indies - - -												17

3	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3
4	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		4
5	French West Indies	-	-										5
26	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-										26
27	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-										27
28	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-										28
29	Cuba	-	-	-	-	372,375	9,193						29
30	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	160,000	2,800						30
31	Portugal	-	-										31
32	Madeira	-	-										32
33	Fayal and other Azores	-	-										33
34	Cape de Verd islands	-	-										34
35	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,492	7,835		35
36	Sicily	-	-										36
37	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports												37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-										38
39	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	61		39
40	Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	12		40
41	Mexico	-	-										41
42	Central Republic of America	-	-										42
43	New Granada	-	-										43
44	Venezuela	-	-										44
45	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,900	483	200	200		45
46	Cisplatine Republic	-	-										46
47	Argentine Republic	-	-										47
48	Chili	-	-										48
49	China	-	-										49
50	West Indies generally	-	-										50
51	Europe generally	-	-										51
52	Asia generally	-	-										52
53	Africa generally	-	-										53
54	South Seas, &c.	-	-										54
	Total	-	-	5,709	400	532,375	11,993	73,434	3,683	104,750	111,790	39,923	659
	Entitled to drawback	-	-	5,709	400	532,375	11,993	66,534	3,200	104,207	111,179		
	Not entitled to drawback	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,900	483	543	611	39,923	659

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.												
		OPIUM.		GLUE.		QUININE.		TOBACCO, MANUFACTURED.				COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED.		
								Snuff.		Cigars.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Qn'ty.	Value.	Qn'ty.	Value.	Qn'ty.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Lbs.	Dolls.	Oz.	Dolls.	Lbs.	Dolls.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	142	102	19,722	1,134	1
2	Prussia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,510	1,396			2
3	Sweden and Norway													3
4	Swedish West Indies													4
5	Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	530	675			5
6	Danish West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,817	2,858			6
7	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	–	–	–	84	14	5,075	4,769	631,230	35,409	7
8	Holland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,246	1,517	19,409	1,190	8
9	Dutch East Indies													9
10	Dutch West Indies													10
11	Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	110	140	390,146	20,510	11
12	England	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,770	11,054	4,702,863	231,128	12
13	Scotland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23,631	1,340	13
14	Ireland													14
15	Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	315	536			15
16	Malta													16
17	British East Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	400	1,040			17
18	Australia													18
[illegible]	[illegible]													[illegible]

21	British West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,367	2,145			21
22	British American colonies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	282	48	990	1,067			22
23	France on the Atlantic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	112	360	495,309	35,584	23
24	France on the Mediterranean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	271	371			24
25	French West Indies	–	–												25
26	Spain on the Atlantic	–	–												26
27	Teneriffe and other Canaries	–	–												27
28	Manilla and Philippine islands	–	–												28
29	Cuba	–	–												29
30	Other Spanish West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	462	693			30
31	Portugal	–	–												31
32	Madeira	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	243	243			32
33	Fayal and other Azores	–	–												33
34	Cape de Verd islands	–	–												34
35	Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,303	1,600	56,114	4,626	35
36	Sicily	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,450	1,002			36
37	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	442,457	23,267	37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	964	1,122			38
39	Hayti	–	–												39
40	Texas	–	–												40
41	Mexico	–	–	–	–	400	86	72	138	–	–	204	378		41
42	Central Republic of America	–	–												42
43	New Granada	–	–												43
44	Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,459	2,329		44
45	Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,153	4,652		45
46	Cisplatine Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	411	491		46
47	Argentine Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	799	1,030		47
48	Chili	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,089	9,965		48
49	China	–	–	188	900	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,307	6,271		49
50	West Indies generally	–	–												50
51	Europe generally	–	–												51
52	Asia generally	–	–	5,165	10,749	–	–	–	–	–	–	170	170		52
53	Africa generally	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	565	680		53
54	South Seas, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	430	398		54
	Total	–	–	5,353	11,649	400	86	72	138	366	62	51,764	59,154	6,780,941	354,188
	Entitled to drawback	–	–	5,353	11,649	–	–	–	–	84	14	47,030	53,033	6,780,941	354,188
	Not entitled to drawback	–	–	–	–	400	86	72	138	282	48	4,734	6,121		

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		THIBET, ANGORA, AND OTHER GOATS' HAIR.		PAINTS.		CORDAGE.				TWINE AND PACK-THREAD.		
				White and red lead.		Tarred and cables.		Untarred.				
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia											1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway											3
4	Swedish West Indies											4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies	–	–	–	–	12,088	725	8,828	812			6
7	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	–	1,225	104					7
8	Holland											8
9	Dutch East Indies	–	–	–	–	95,091	7,994					9
10	Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	–	2,251	210					10
11	Belgium											11
12	England	2,099	600									12
13	Scotland											13
14	Ireland											14
15	Gibraltar											15
16	Malta											16
17	British East Indies	–	–	–	–	22,368	1,789					17
18	Australia	–	–	–	–	13,075	1,865					18
19	Heligoland											19

22	[illegible]											22
23	France on the Atlantic											23
24	France on the Mediterranean											24
25	French West Indies											25
26	Spain on the Atlantic											26
27	Teneriffe and other Canaries											27
28	Manilla and Philippine islands											28
29	Cuba	–	–	–	–	2,587	233					29
30	Other Spanish West Indies											30
31	Portugal											31
32	Madeira											32
33	Fayal and other Azores											33
34	Cape de Verd islands											34
35	Italy											35
36	Sicily											36
37	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports											37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt											38
39	Hayti											39
40	Texas	–	–	–	–	35,120	1,932					40
41	Mexico	–	–	–	–	17,790	1,522	1,628	188	1,186	363	41
42	Central Republic of America											42
43	New Granada											43
44	Venezuela											44
45	Brazil	–	–	–	–	175,142	13,446	11,395	741			45
46	Cisplatine Republic											46
47	Argentine Republic	–	–	–	–	69,393	5,820	–	–	6,304	790	47
48	Chili	–	–	11,148	559	81,966	6,261	485	37			48
49	China	–	–	–	–	28,518	2,154					49
50	West Indies generally											50
51	Europe generally											51
52	Asia generally	–	–	–	–	–	–	46,621	4,226			52
53	Africa generally	–	–	–	–	15,812	1,186					53
54	South Seas, &c.											54
	Total	2,099	600	11,148	559	571,826	45,241	68,957	6,004	7,490	1,153	
	Entitled to drawback	–	–	11,148	559	559,348	44,049	67,329	5,816	7,490	1,158	
	Not entitled to drawback	2,099	600	–	–	12,483	1,192	1,628	188			

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		HEMP, UNMANUFACTURED.		MANILLA, SUN, AND OTHER HEMPS of INDIA, &c.		JUTE, SISAL GRASS, COIR, &c., USED AS HEMP FOR CORDAGE.		GLASS, CUT.				
								Cut ½ the height or length thereof.		Cut above ½ and not above ½.		
		Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia											1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway											3
4	Swedish West Indies											4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies											6
7	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	–	280	1,198					7
8	Holland											8
9	Dutch East Indies											9
10	Dutch West Indies											10
11	Belgium											11
12	England											12
13	Scotland											13
14	Ireland											14
15	Gibraltar											15
16	Malta											16
17	British East Indies											17
18	Australia											18
19	Honduras											19
20	British Guiana											20

23	France on the Atlantic - - -	500	2,012	80	472								23
24	France on the Mediterranean - -												24
25	French West Indies - - -												25
26	Spain on the Atlantic - - -												26
27	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -												27
28	Manilla and Philippine islands - -												28
29	Cuba - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	625	116	1,000	186		29
30	Other Spanish West Indies - -												30
31	Portugal - - - -												31
32	Madeira - - - -												32
33	Fayal and other Azores - -												33
34	Cape de Verd islands - - -												34
35	Italy - - - - -												35
36	Sicily - - - - -												36
37	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports												37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -												38
39	Hayti - - - - -												39
40	Texas - - - - -												40
41	Mexico - - - -												41
42	Central Republic of America - -												42
43	New Granada - - - -												43
44	Venezuela - - - -												44
45	Brazil - - - - -												45
46	Cisplatine Republic - - -												46
47	Argentine Republic - - -												47
48	Chili - - - - -												48
49	China - - - - -												49
50	West Indies generally - - -												50
51	Europe generally - - -												51
52	Asia generally - - - -												52
53	Africa generally - - -												53
54	South Seas, &c. - - -												54
	Total - - - -	500	2,012	80	472	280	1,198	625	116	1,000	186		
	Entitled to drawback - - -	-	-	80	472	280	1,198	625	116	1,000	186		
	Not entitled to drawback - -	500	2,012										

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		CUT GLASS.		PLAIN GLASS.						CROWN WINDOW GLASS.		
		Cut chandeliers, candlesticks, &c.		Moulded or pressed, weighing eight ounces or under.		Plain, moulded, or pressed tumblers.		Plain, moulded, or pressed, stoppered, &c.		Above 18 by 12 inches.		
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	100 sq. feet.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -											1
2	Prussia - - - -											2
3	Sweden and Norway - - -											3
4	Swedish West Indies - - -											4
5	Denmark - - - -											5
6	Danish West Indies - - -											6
7	Hanse Towns - - - -	–	–	–	–	3,071	514					7
8	Holland - - - -											8
9	Dutch East Indies - - -											9
10	Dutch West Indies - - -											10
11	Belgium - - - -											11
12	England - - - -											12
13	Scotland - - - -											13
14	Ireland - - - -											14
15	Gibraltar - - - -											15
16	Malta - - - -											16
17	British East Indies - - -											17
18	[illegible] - - -											18

	British American colonies											
23	France on the Atlantic	5,262	2,040	–	–	–	–	–	–	306	2,500	23
24	France on the Mediterranean											24
25	French West Indies											25
26	Spain on the Atlantic											26
27	Teneriffe and other Canaries											27
28	Manilla and Philippine islands											28
29	Cuba	1,485	725	–	–	281	42	2,531	808			29
30	Other Spanish West Indies											30
31	Portugal											31
32	Madeira											32
33	Fayal and other Azores											33
34	Cape de Verd islands											34
35	Italy											35
36	Sicily											36
37	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports											37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt											38
39	Hayti	–	–	508	200	–	–	238	100			39
40	Texas	675	96									40
41	Mexico	189	206									41
42	Central Republic of America											42
43	New Granada											43
44	Venezuela											44
45	Brazil											45
46	Cisplatine Republic								–			46
47	Argentine Republic											47
48	Chili											48
49	China											49
50	West Indies generally											50
51	Europe generally											51
52	Asia generally											52
53	Africa generally											53
54	South Seas, &c.											54
	Total	7,612	4,067	508	200	3,352	556	2,769	908	306	2,500	
	Entitled to drawback	5,423	1,653	508	200	3,352	556	2,769	908	306	2,500	
	Not entitled to drawback	2,189	2,414									

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		BLACK AND GREEN BOTTLES.		DEMIJOHNS AND CARBOYS.		COPPER.		LEAD.		PINS.		
		Exceeding eight ounces and not above one quart each.		Exceeding ½ a gallon and not above 3 gallons each.		Nails and spikes.		Old and scrap.		Solid headed, in packs of 5,000 each.		
		Gross.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Packs.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -											1
2	Prussia - - - -											2
3	Sweden and Norway - - -											3
4	Swedish West Indies - - -											4
5	Denmark - - - -											5
6	Danish West Indies - - -	49	247									6
7	Hanse Towns - - - -											7
8	Holland - - - -											8
9	Dutch East Indies - - -											9
10	Dutch West Indies - - -											10
11	Belgium - - - -											11
12	England - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,149	1,145	12
13	Scotland - - - -											13
14	Ireland - - - -											14
15	Gibraltar - - - -											15
16	Malta - - - - -											16
17	British East Indies - - -	-	-	311	156							17
18	Australia - - - -											18
19	Honduras - - - -											19
20	British Guiana - - -											20

21	France on the Atlantic colonies											21
22	France on the Atlantic											22
23	France on the Mediterranean											23
24	French West Indies											24
25	Spain on the Atlantic											25
26	Teneriffe and other Canaries											26
27	Manilla and Philippine islands											27
28	Cuba	-	-	-	-	500	116	-	-	200	108	28
29	Other Spanish West Indies											29
30	Portugal											30
31	Madeira											31
32	Fayal and other Azores											32
33	Cape de Verd islands											33
34	Italy											34
35	Sicily											35
36	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports											36
37	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt											37
38	Hayti	-	-	310	217							38
39	Texas											39
40	Mexico	273	1,066	500	237							40
41	Central Republic of America	-	-	360	185							41
42	New Granada	-	-	3,170	1,891							42
43	Venezuela											43
44	Brazil											44
45	Cisplatine Republic											45
46	Argentine Republic											46
47	Chili	-	-	489	224							47
48	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	525			48
49	West Indies generally											49
50	Europe generally											50
51	Asia generally											51
52	Africa generally											52
53	South Seas, &c.											53
54	Total	332	1,313	5,140	2,910	500	116	15,000	525	1,349	1,253	54
	Entitled to drawback	312	1,233	5,090	2,880	-	-	-	-	1,349	1,253	
	Not entitled to drawback	10	80	50	30	500	116	15,000	525			

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		PINS.		FIRE ARMS.		MANUFACTURES OF IRON.						
		Pound pins.		Muskets.		Wrought nails.		Spikes, cut or wrought.		Chain cables and parts.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -											1
2	Prussia - - - -											2
3	Sweden and Norway - - -											3
4	Swedish West Indies - - -											4
5	Denmark - - - -											5
6	Danish West Indies - - -											6
7	Hanse Towns - - - -											7
8	Holland - - - -											8
9	Dutch East Indies - - -											9
10	Dutch West Indies - - -											10
11	Belgium - - - -											11
12	England - - - -	864	338									12
13	Scotland - - - -											13
14	Ireland - - - -											14
15	Gibraltar - - - -											15
16	Malta - - - -											16
17	British East Indies - - -			120	240							17
18	[illegible]											18

[illegible]	[illegible]											[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] the Atlantic											24
[illegible]	[illegible] the Mediterranean											25
[illegible]	French West Indies											26
[illegible]	Spain on the Atlantic											27
[illegible]	Canaries and other Canaries											28
[illegible]	Manila and Philippine islands											29
29	Cuba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,936	534	29
30	Other Spanish West Indies											30
31	Portugal											31
32	Madeira											32
33	Fayal and other Azores											33
34	Cape de Verd islands											34
35	Italy											35
36	Sicily											36
37	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports											37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt											38
39	Hayti	–	–	–	–	1,973	230					39
40	Texas											40
41	Mexico	–	–	178	461	1,800	270	500	63			41
42	Central Republic of America											42
43	New Granada	–	–	–	–	1,600	210					43
44	Venezuela											44
45	Brazil											45
46	Cisplatine Republic											46
47	Argentine Republic											47
48	Chili	–	–	–	–	100	5					48
49	China	–	–	60	370							49
50	West Indies generally											50
51	Europe generally											51
52	Asia generally	–	–	2,169	6,319							52
53	Africa generally	–	–	552	1,570	–	–	–	–	2,389	174	53
54	South Seas, &c.											54
	Total	864	338	3,079	8,[illegible]	5,473	715	500	63	15,325	708	
	Entitled to drawback	864	338	2,870	8,283	4,473	565	–	–	2,389	174	
	Not entitled to drawback	–	–	209	640	1,000	150	500	63	12,936	534	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		MANUFACTURES OF IRON.										
		Chains, other than cables.		Castings.		Sad irons, hatters' and tailors' irons.		Round or square iron, as braziers' rods, from 3-16 to 10-16 inches.		Sheet iron, except taggers'.		
				All other.								
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -											1
2	Prussia - - - -											2
3	Sweden and Norway - - -											3
4	Swedish West Indies - - -											4
5	Denmark - - - -											5
6	Danish West Indies - - -											6
7	Hanse Towns - - -											7
8	Holland - - - -											8
9	Dutch East Indies - - -											9
10	Dutch West Indies - - -											10
11	Belgium - - - -											11
12	England - - - -											12
13	Scotland - - - -											13
14	Ireland - - - -											14
15	Gibraltar - - - -											15
16	Malta - - - -											16
17	British East Indies - - -											17

21	British West Indies	–	–	7,640	100							21
22	British American colonies											22
23	France on the Atlantic											23
24	France on the Mediterranean											24
25	French West Indies											25
26	Spain on the Atlantic											26
27	Teneriffe and other Canaries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,720	210	27
28	Manilla and Philippine islands											28
29	Cuba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,480	404	29
30	Other Spanish West Indies											30
31	Portugal											31
32	Madeira											32
33	Fayal and other Azores											33
34	Cape de Verd islands											34
35	Italy											35
36	Sicily											36
37	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports											37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt											38
39	Hayti											39
40	Texas											40
41	Mexico	2,286	160	7,840	336	4,625	190	4,093	491			41
42	Central Republic of America											42
43	New Granada											43
44	Venezuela											44
45	Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,944	155	45
46	Cisplatine Republic											46
47	Argentine Republic											47
48	Chili	628	23	–	–	1,005	37					48
49	China											49
50	West Indies generally											50
51	Europe generally											51
52	Asia generally											52
53	Africa generally											53
54	South Seas, &c.											54
	Total	2,914	183	15,480	436	5,630	227	4,093	491	18,144	769	
	Entitled to drawback	2,914	183	7,640	100	5,630	227	2,376	93	16,200	614	
	Not entitled to drawback	–	–	7,840	336	–	–	1,717	398	1,944	155	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		MANUFACTURES OF IRON.										
		Hoop iron.		Band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, slit, rolled, or hammered.		Pig.		Bar, manufactured by rolling.		Bar, manufactured otherwise.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -											1
2	Prussia - - - -											2
3	Sweden and Norway - - -											3
4	Swedish West Indies - - -											4
5	Denmark - - - -											5
6	Danish West Indies - - -											6
7	Hanse Towns - - - -											7
8	Holland - - - -											8
9	Dutch East Indies - - -											9
10	Dutch West Indies - - -											10
11	Belgium - - - -											11
12	England - - - -	-	-	8,330	417	-	-	802	3,600			12
13	Scotland - - - -											13
14	Ireland - - - -											14
15	Gibraltar - - - -											15
16	Malta - - - - -											16
17	British East Indies - - -											17

[illegible]	[illegible] Atlantic - -											24
[illegible]	[illegible] Mediterranean - -											25
[illegible]	Spanish West Indies - -											26
26	Spain on the Atlantic - -											27
27	Teneriffe and other Canaries -											28
28	Manilla and Philippine islands -											29
29	Cuba - - - - -	-	-	-	-	600	570	340	572			30
30	Other Spanish West Indies - -											31
31	Portugal - - - -											32
32	Madeira - - - -											33
33	Fayal and other Azores - -											34
34	Cape de Verd islands - - -											35
35	Italy - - - - -											36
36	Sicily - - - - -											37
37	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports											38
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -											39
39	Hayti - - - - -											40
40	Texas - - - - -	5,981	152									41
41	Mexico - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	258	894	970	3,442	42
42	Central Republic of America - -											43
43	New Granada - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	214	606	131	427	44
44	Venezuela - - - -											45
45	Brazil - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	604	46
46	Cisplatine Republic - - -											47
47	Argentine Republic - - -											48
48	Chili - - - - -											49
49	China - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	718	2,044			50
50	West Indies generally - - -											51
51	Europe generally - - -											52
52	Asia generally - - - -											53
53	Africa generally - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	270			54
54	South Seas, &c. - - -											
	Total - - - ..	5,981	152	8,330	417	600	570	2,413	7,986	1,311	4,473	
	Entitled to drawback - - -	5,573	112	8,330	417	600	570	2,406	7,921	1,311	4,473	
	Not entitled to drawback - -	408	40	-	-	-	-	7	65			

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		STEEL.		BOOTS, BOOTEES, AND SHOES, OF LEATHER AND OTHER MATERIALS.				PAPER.				
		Other than shear, cast, and German.		Men's boots and bootees.		Men's shoes and pumps.		Folio and quarto post.		Medium, demy, and foolscap, pot and pith.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Cwt.	Dollars.	Pairs.	Dollars.	Pairs.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia											1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway											3
4	Swedish West Indies											4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies											6
7	Hanse Towns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	225	7
8	Holland											8
9	Dutch East Indies											9
10	Dutch West Indies											10
11	Belgium											11
12	England	2,979	46,870									12
13	Scotland											13
14	Ireland											14
15	Gibraltar											15
16	Malta											16
17	British West Indies											17

23	[illegible] the Atlantic - -	–	–	–	–	160	120					23
24	[illegible] the Mediterranean - -	–	–	150	460	–	–	–	–	200	145	24
25	French West Indies - - -											25
26	Spain on the Atlantic - - -											26
27	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -											27
28	Manilla and Philippine islands - -											28
29	Cuba - - - - -	131	878	–	–	–	–	142	70	6,000	1,110	29
30	Other Spanish West Indies -											30
31	Portugal - - - -											31
32	Madeira - - - -											32
33	Fayal and other Azores - -											33
34	Cape de Verd islands - - -											34
35	Italy - - - - -											35
36	Sicily - - - - -											36
37	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports											37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -											38
39	Hayti - - - - -											39
40	Texas - - - - -	–	–	4	10	2	2					40
41	Mexico - - - -	1,538	10,034	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,902	887	41
42	Central Republic of America - -											42
43	New Granada - - - -	122	771									43
44	Venezuela - - - -	38	300									44
45	Brazil - - - - -											45
46	Cisplatine Republic - - -											46
47	Argentine Republic - - -											47
48	Chili - - - - -	165	844	–	–	–	–	–	–	49,200	6,752	48
49	China - - - - -	2	36									49
50	West Indies generally - - -											50
51	Europe generally - - -											51
52	Asia generally - - - -											52
53	Africa generally - - -											53
54	South Seas, &c. - - -											54
	Total - - - -	4,975	59,733	154	470	162	122	142	70	63,302	9,119	
	Entitled to drawback - - -	4,676	54,931	154	470	2	2	142	70	63,302	9,119	
	Not entitled to drawback - -	299	4,802	–	–	160	120					

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		PAPER.		BLANK BOOKS.		BOOKS PRINTED IN OTHER LANGUAGES THAN HEBREW, GREEK, LATIN, OR ENGLISH.		BOOKS PRINTED IN ENGLISH.		
		Sheathing, wrapping, and cartridge.		Bound.		Bound or in boards.		Unbound.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Volumes.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -									1
2	Prussia - - - -									2
3	Sweden and Norway - - -									3
4	Swedish West Indies - - -									4
5	Denmark - - - -									5
6	Danish West Indies - - -									6
7	Hanse Towns - - - -									7
8	Holland - - - -									8
9	Dutch East Indies - - -									9
10	Dutch West Indies - - -									10
11	Belgium - - - -									11
12	England - - - -									12
13	Scotland - - - -									13
14	Ireland - - - -									14
15	Gibraltar - - - -									15
16	Malta - - - - -									16
17	British East Indies - - -									17
18	Australia - - - -									18
19	Mauritius - - - -									19
20	British Guiana - - -									20

[illegible]	[illegible] on the Atlantic	-	-							23
[illegible]	[illegible] on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	100	24
[illegible]	French West Indies	-	-							25
[illegible]	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-							26
27	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-							27
28	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-							28
29	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	148	759	29
30	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-							30
31	Portugal	-	-							31
32	Madeira	-	-							32
33	Fayal and other Azores	-	-							33
34	Cape de Verd islands	-	-							34
35	Italy	-	-	6,196	350					35
36	Sicily	-	-							36
37	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-							38
39	Hayti	-	-							39
40	Texas	-	-							40
41	Mexico	-	-	-	-	6	1	654	1,411	41
42	Central Republic of America	-	-	600	151					42
43	New Granada	-	-							43
44	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	78	44
45	Brazil	-	-							45
46	Cisplatine Republic	-	-							46
47	Argentine Republic	-	-							47
48	Chili	-	-							48
49	China	-	-							49
50	West Indies generally	-	-							50
51	Europe generally	-	-							51
52	Asia generally	-	-							52
53	Africa generally	-	-							53
54	South Seas, &c.	-	-							54
	Total	-	-	6,796	501	6	1	1,180	2,270	250	78	
	Entitled to drawback	-	-	6,796	501	6	1	448	759			
	Not entitled to drawback	-	-	-	-	-	-	732	1,511	250	78	

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		SALT.		COAL.		BREAD STUFFS.		FISH.				
						Wheat.		Salmon.		All other.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Bushels.	Dollars.	Tons.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	
1	Russia											1
2	Prussia											2
3	Sweden and Norway											3
4	Swedish West Indies											4
5	Denmark											5
6	Danish West Indies											6
7	Hanse Towns											7
8	Holland											8
9	Dutch East Indies	–	–	–	–	919	892					9
10	Dutch West Indies	75	40	–	–	–	–	2	26			10
11	Belgium	–	–	800	4,200							11
12	England	–	–	7,488	28,771							12
13	Scotland											13
14	Ireland											14
15	Gibraltar											15
16	Malta											16
17	British East Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	15			17
18	Australia											18
19	Honduras											19
20	British Guiana											20

	British American colonies - -	-	-	51	225							33
	France on the Atlantic - -											34
	France on the Mediterranean - -											35
35	French West Indies - - -											36
36	Spain on the Atlantic - - -											37
37	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -											38
38	Manilla and Philippine islands - -											39
39	Cuba - - - -	19,489	6,610	203	1,098	-	-	-	-	100	375	30
30	Other Spanish West Indies - -											31
31	Portugal - - - -											32
32	Madeira - - - -											33
33	Fayal and other Azores - -											34
34	Cape de Verd islands - - -											35
35	Italy - - - -											36
36	Sicily - - - -											37
37	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports											38
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -											39
39	Hayti - - - -											40
40	Texas - - - -	2,048	1,047									41
41	Mexico - - - -	4,013	570	15	120							42
42	Central Republic of America - -	1,296	627									43
43	New Granada - - - -											44
44	Venezuela - - - -											45
45	Brazil - - - -											46
46	Cisplatine Republic - - -											47
47	Argentine Republic - - -	3,692	369									48
48	Chili - - - -	3,257	360									49
49	China - - - -											50
50	West Indies generally - - -	679	125									51
51	Europe generally - - -											52
52	Asia generally - - -	1,740	280									53
53	Africa generally - - -											54
54	South Seas, &c. - - -	743	208									
	Total - - - -	37,032	10,236	8,557	34,414	919	892	3	41	100	375	
	Entitled to drawback - - -	33,276	9,190	8,349	33,226	919	892					
	Not entitled to drawback - -	3,756	1,046	208	1,188	-	-	3	41	100	375	

No. 8.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

	WHITHER EXPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED TO EACH COUNTRY.							
		Free of duty.	Paying duties ad valorem.	Paying specific duties.	Total.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	To the dominions of each Power.	
		Dollars.							
1	Russia	42,850	15,097	18,979	76,926	72,785	4,141	76,926	1
2	Prussia	16,423	511	1,396	18,330	6,261	12,069	18,330	2
3	Sweden and Norway	3,550	9,537	2,720	15,807	13,628	2,179	18,153	3
4	Swedish West Indies	150	-	2,196	2,346	2,346	-		4
5	Denmark	4,615	402	1,493	6,510	6,510	-	81,050	5
6	Danish West Indies	20,379	21,234	32,927	74,540	73,920	620		6
7	Hanse Towns	135,175	149,923	107,886	392,984	89,833	303,151	392,984	7
8	Holland	131,720	100,463	5,957	238,140	226,535	11,605	352,701	8
9	Dutch East Indies	91,119	1,571	11,052	103,742	103,742	-		9
10	Dutch West Indies	5,125	2,526	3,168	10,819	10,819	-		10
11	Belgium	78,356	181,420	36,709	296,485	260,815	35,670	296,485	11
12	England	303,587	329,143	473,334	1,106,064	198,796	907,268	1,473,024	12
13	Scotland	7,210	6,107	1,340	14,657	2,000	12,657		13
14	Ireland	1,180	-	-	1,180	-	1,180		14
15	Gibraltar	30,577	4,418	3,202	38,197	37,847	350		15
16	Malta	8,672	1,160	1,639	11,471	11,471	-		16
17	British East Indies	121,678	13,507	4,951	140,136	140,136	-		17
18	Australia	6,790	306	4,136	11,232	11,232	-		18
19	Honduras	2,896	5,511	7,897	16,304	16,304	-		19
20	British Guiana	-	-	695	695	-	695		20
21	British West Indies	4,445	5,808	15,418	25,671	5,405	20,266		21
22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		22

25	Danish West Indies	7,798	577	4,738	12,108	12,108	–		25
26	Spain on the Atlantic	–	–	240	240	240	–		26
27	Canaries and other Canaries	747	2,968	210	2,925	2,925	–		27
28	Manilla and Philippine islands	53,985	–	450	54,435	54,435	–	469,796	28
29	Cuba	163,486	122,839	113,550	399,875	399,754	121		29
30	Other Spanish West Indies	667	2,404	8,250	11,321	11,321	–		30
31	Portugal	1,088	450	–	1,538	1,538	–		31
32	Madeira	3,408	–	448	3,856	3,856	–	10,993	32
33	Fayal and other Azores	67	505	49	621	621	–		33
34	Cape de Verd islands	1,106	–	3,872	4,978	4,978	–		34
35	Italy	137,527	23,730	25,464	186,721	169,412	17,309	186,721	35
36	Sicily	13,732	23,223	14,916	51,871	–	51,871	51,871	36
37	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports	60,923	15,523	42,492	118,938	98,923	20,015	118,938	37
38	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	63,052	2,900	2,062	68,014	68,014	–	68,014	38
39	Hayti	6,703	23,605	12,266	42,574	41,308	1,266	42,574	39
40	Texas	11,650	16,732	9,331	37,713	36,885	828	37,713	40
41	Mexico	43,609	322,856	197,727	564,192	555,787	8,405	564,192	41
42	Central Republic of America	2,596	10,235	5,666	18,497	18,497	–	18,497	42
43	New Granada	5,151	65,788	19,005	89,944	89,944	–	89,944	43
44	Venezuela	62,151	17,876	20,398	100,425	96,656	3,769	100,425	44
45	Brazil	121,547	51,942	50,215	223,704	218,765	4,939	223,704	45
46	Cisplatine Republic	28,619	37,737	9,193	75,549	75,549	–	75,549	46
47	Argentine Republic	75,732	4,027	14,267	94,026	94,026	–	94,026	47
48	Chili	3,119	94,035	82,426	179,580	179,580	–	179,580	48
49	China	623,545	10,891	29,129	663,565	663,565	–	663,565	49
50	West Indies generally	–	–	125	125	125	–	125	50
51	Europe generally	140	–	–	140	140	–	140	51
52	Asia generally	239,254	5,253	22,789	267,296	267,296	–	267,296	52
53	Africa generally	3,321	8,106	10,762	22,189	21,659	530	22,189	53
54	South Seas, &c.	4,953	7,362	6,490	18,805	18,805	–	18,805	54
	Total	3,096,125	1,889,257	1,567,315	6,552,697	4,945,817	1,606,880	6,552,697	
	Entitled to drawback	–	1,571,987	1,370,737	2,942,724	1,914,993	1,027,731	2,942,724	
	Not entitled to drawback	3,096,125	317,270	196,578	3,609,973	3,030,824	579,149	3,609,973	

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 24, 1844.

No. 4.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

OF

GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,

OF THE

GROWTH, PRODUCE, AND MANUFACTURE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

EXPORTED FROM

THE UNITED STATES,

FOR THE NINE MONTHS COMMENCING ON THE 1ST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1842, AND ENDING ON THE 30TH DAY OF JUNE, 1843.

No. 4.

Summary statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of foreign countries, exported from the United States, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1842, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1843.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Entitled to drawback.		Not entitled to drawback.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.						
Anatomical preparations	-	-	-	$161	-	$161
Crude brimstone and flour of sulphur	-	-	-	2,278	-	2,278
Barilla	-	-	-	1,001	-	1,001
Wood, dye	-	-	-	188,473	-	188,473
other	-	-	-	22,784	-	22,784
Hides and skins	-	-	-	7,528	-	7,528
Tin, in pigs and bars	-	-	-	25	-	25
in plates and sheets	-	-	-	557	-	557
Bullion, gold	-	-	-	450	-	450
Specie, gold	-	-	-	299,808	-	299,808
silver	-	-	-	1,113,104	-	1,113,104
Copper, in pigs and bars	-	-	-	88,592	-	88,592
in plates and sheets	-	-	-	79,452	-	79,452
old, fit only for remanufacture	-	-	-	56,837	-	56,837
Teas pounds	-	-	1,080,389	443,601	1,080,389	443,601
Coffee do	-	-	6,378,994	422,860	6,378,994	422,860
Nutmegs do	-	-	72	82	72	82
Cloves do	-	-	350	111	350	111
Worsted stuff goods	-	-	-	491	-	491
Linens	-	-	-	3,786	-	3,786
Opium	-	-	-	1,912	-	1,912
All other articles	-	-	-	362,232	-	362,232
Total	-	-	-	3,096,125	-	3,096,125

MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.

Manufactures of wool—										
Cloths and cassimeres	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,968	-	3,011	-	24,979
Blankets, not above 75 cents each	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	-	108
Hosiery, gloves, mitts, and bindings	-	-	-	-	-	-	650	-	327	-	977
Worsted stuffs	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,286	-	6,534	-	22,820
All other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,118	-	3,118
Manufactures of cotton—											
Dyed, printed, and colored	-	-	-	-	-	-	229,154	-	22,654	-	251,808
White	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,313	-	5,685	-	33,998
Twist, yarn, or thread	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,796	-	8,232	-	15,028
Hosiery, gloves, mitts, and bindings	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,554	-	2,327	-	4,881
All other manufactures of, not specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,461	-	440	-	2,901
Silks—											
Bolting cloths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	742	-	742
Hosiery	-	-	-	-	-	-	513	-	-	-	513
Manufactures of, not specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,277	-	516	-	12,793
Silk and worsted goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,439	-	3,490	-	4,929
Lace, thread, and insertings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	893	-	893
Cotton quillings, insertings, bobbinet, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,344	-	80	-	5,424
Manufactures of flax—											
Linens, bleached and unbleached	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,508	-	53,894	-	154,402
Other manufactures of	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,732	-	747	-	3,479
Manufactures of hemp—											
Sheeting, brown and white	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,852	-	9,810	-	40,662
Ticklenburgs, osnaburgs, and burlaps	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,835	-	1,237	-	27,072
Other manufactures of	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,029	-	2,398	-	4,427
Clothing, ready made	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,336	-	856	-	4,192
articles of, not specified, worn by men, women, or children						-	54	-	-	-	54
Wire, brass or copper	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	1,500
Manufactures of iron and iron and steel—											
Fire arms, not specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,869	-	842	-	2,711
Side arms	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	-	-	-	112
Drawing and cutting knives	-	-	-	-	-	-	306	-	618	-	924
Needles, sewing, knitting, and tambouring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	495	-	495
All other manufactures of	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,752	-	11,696	-	20,448
Manufactures of brass	-	-	-	-	-	-	496	-	-	-	496
tin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,179	-	1,179
leather	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,658	-	1,196	-	2,854

No. 4.—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	Entitled to drawback.		Not entitled to drawback.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Glass—plate glass, if framed	-	-	-	$210	-	$210
manufactures of, not specified	-	$102	-	62	-	164
Hats and bonnets, flats, braids, plaits, &c.—						
Leghorn, chip, straw, grass, &c.	-	22,759	-	2,860	-	25,619
Wood, cabinet ware	-	1,278	-	159	-	1,437
other manufactures of	-	16,670	-	5,586	-	22,256
Wares—						
China and porcelain	-	298	-	75	-	373
Earthen and stone	-	17,087	-	8,878	-	25,965
Plated and gilt	-	1,390	-	4,386	-	5,776
Japanned	-	740	-	432	-	1,172
Brushes of all kinds	-	473	-	-	-	473
Paper hangings	-	274	-	-	-	274
Slates of all kinds	-	680	-	216	-	896
Clocks	-	535	-	-	-	535
Watches and parts of watches	-	12,052	-	1,141	-	13,193
Gold and silver, manufactures of	-	1,120	-	1,082	-	2,202
Buttons, all other buttons and button moulds	-	300	-	200	-	500
Articles imported from other places than their growth or production—						
Coffee - pounds	43,984	2,685	14,016	849	58,000	3,534
Corks	-	1,000	-	207	-	1,207
Wood, unmanufactured—mahogany	-	27,225	-	11,481	-	38,706
Indigo - pounds	12,452	10,197	-	-	12,452	10,197
Wool, unmanufactured, not exceeding 7 cents per pound - do	-	655	-	-	-	655
exceeding 7 cents per pound - do	114,993	33,996	-	-	114,993	33,996
Value of merchandise not enumerated, at 1 per cent.	-	7,000	-	-	-	7,000
Do do 2½ do	-	11,720	-	5,497	-	17,217

						-		-		-	4,210
Do	do	12½	do	-	-	-	-	4,210	-	2,550	-	66,323
Do	do	15	do	-	-	-	-	68,773	-	58,667	-	503,721
Do	do	20	do	-	-	-	-	445,054	-	14,766	-	64,971
Do	do	25	do	-	-	-	-	50,205	-	15,881	-	38,998
Do	do	30	do	-	-	-	-	23,117	-	-	-	2,600
Do	do	35	do	-	-	-	-	2,600	-	180	-	1,050
Do	do	40	do	-	-	-	-	870	-			
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,571,987	-	317,270	-	1,889,257

MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Silks—						
Sewing silk, silk twist, or twist of silk and mohair - pounds	-	-	26	190	26	190
Manufactures of silk, not specified - - - do -	14,707	126,899	6,016	65,640	20,723	192,539
Raw silk, comprehending all silk in the gum, &c. - do -	1,299	3,353	-	-	1,299	3,353
Flannels - - - - - - - sq. yds.	14,039	9,504	-	-	14,039	9,504
Sail duck - - - - - - - do -	71,266	20,321	4,082	1,839	75,348	22,160
Cotton bagging - - - - - - do -	59,560	7,648	3,034	526	62,594	8,174
Cotton bagging of other materials than hemp or flax - do -	22,171	3,284	-	-	22,171	3,284
Oil cloth—furniture oil cloth, not specified - - - do -	144	43	-	-	144	43
Wines, in casks, bottles, and other vessels—						
Madeira - - - - - - gallons	5,958	7,581	4,092	5,729	10,050	13,310
Sherry - - - - - - - do -	2,559	2,712	2,413	4,457	4,972	7,169
Champagne - - - - - - do -	-	-	5	20	5	20
Claret, in bottles - - - - - - do -	7,898	4,477	7,532	4,851	15,430	9,328
in casks - - - - - - do -	13,112	3,547	27,159	7,663	40,271	11,210
Other wines of Sicily - - - - - do -	1,704	785	7,228	1,953	8,932	2,738
White wines not enumerated—						
In casks, of France - - - - - - do -	7,515	2,783	4,734	1,900	12,249	4,683
of Portugal and possessions - - do -	51,773	16,490	842	551	52,615	17,041
In bottles, of France - - - - - do -	4,562	7,979	3,794	9,349	8,356	17,328
of Portugal and possessions - - do -	-	-	806	2,550	806	2,550
Wines, white and red, not enumerated, in casks, of Spain - do -	17,628	4,792	3,527	1,534	21,155	6,326
Foreign distilled spirits—						
From grain - - - - - - - do -	4,195	5,253	120	35	4,315	5,288
Brandy - - - - - - - do -	12,096	19,211	71	141	12,167	19,352
From other materials - - - - - do -	47,631	34,203	9,074	3,939	56,705	38,142
Cordials - - - - - - - do -	3,364	1,635	-	-	3,364	1,635
Beer, ale, and porter, in bottles - - - - - do -	880	955	242	217	1,122	1,172

No. 4.—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		Entitled to drawback.		Not entitled to drawback.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Beer, ale, and porter, in casks	gallons	7,800	$2,200	–	–	7,800	$2,200
Vinegar	do	390	127	2,834	$721	3,224	848
Molasses	pounds	712,229	11,631	396,167	6,879	1,108,396	18,510
Oil, whale and other fish	gallons	2,375	1,227	–	–	2,375	1,227
olive, in casks	do	10,191	7,641	214	228	10,405	7,869
castor	do	3,780	3,333	1,196	837	4,976	4,170
linseed	do	7,213	5,976	329	312	7,542	6,288
of almonds	pounds	–	–	1,054	400	1,054	400
Cocoa	do	949,608	80,684	7,275	896	956,883	81,580
Chocolate	do	–	–	2,000	215	2,000	215
Sugar, brown	do	1,511,632	67,947	24,844	1,770	1,536,476	69,717
white	do	192,800	12,274	–	–	192,800	12,274
loaf, and other refined	do	157,700	11,168	–	–	157,700	11,168
Fruits—							
Almonds	do	23,802	3,488	16,978	2,127	40,780	5,615
Currants	do	13,419	537	401	46	13,820	583
Prunes	do	917	120	84	10	1,001	130
Figs	do	21,498	2,002	16,821	1,568	38,319	3,570
Raisins, in jars, &c.	do	574,316	30,391	98,241	5,075	672,557	35,466
all other	do	–	–	18,384	822	18,384	822
Nuts, not specified, except those used for dyeing	do	115,459	4,770	15,625	878	131,084	5,648
Spices—							
Nutmegs	do	809	690	604	551	1,413	1,241
Cinnamon	do	7,666	8,170	6,772	8,232	14,438	16,402
Cloves	do	101,367	22,700	9,469	2,644	110,836	25,344
Pepper, black	do	138,596	11,249	151,662	13,078	290,258	24,327
Cayenne, &c.	do	1,755	243	–	–	1,755	243
Pimento	do	817,013	36,790	36,901	2,345	853,914	39,135
Cassia	do	125,643	16,307	32,895	8,374	158,538	24,681
Ginger, ground	do	–	–	540	108	540	108

Camphor, refined	do			30	27	30	27
Gloves	do	–	–	5,556	566	5,556	566
Hard soap	do	5,709	460	–	–	5,709	460
Beef and pork	do	532,375	11,993	–	–	532,375	11,993
Saltpetre, refined	do	66,534	3,200	6,900	483	73,434	3,683
Indigo	do	104,207	111,179	543	611	104,750	111,790
Woad or pastel	do	–	–	39,923	659	39,923	659
Opium	do	5,353	11,649	–	–	5,353	11,649
Glue	do	–	–	400	86	400	86
Quinine	ounces	–	–	72	138	72	138
Tobacco, manufactured—							
Snuff	pounds	84	14	282	48	366	62
Cigars	do	47,030	53,033	4,734	6,121	51,764	59,154
Cotton, unmanufactured	do	6,780,941	354,188	–	–	6,780,941	354,188
Thibet, Angora, and other goats' hair	do	–	–	2,099	600	2,099	600
Paints—white and red lead	do	11,148	559	–	–	11,148	559
Cordage, tarred, and cables	do	559,343	44,049	12,483	1,192	571,826	45,241
untarred	do	67,329	5,816	1,628	188	68,957	6,004
Twine and packthread	do	7,490	1,153	–	–	7,490	1,153
Hemp, unmanufactured	cwt.	–	–	500	2,012	500	2,012
Manilla, sun, and other hemps of India, &c.	do	80	472	–	–	80	472
Jute, Sisal grass, coir, &c., used as hemp for cordage, &c.	do	280	1,198	–	–	280	1,198
Glass, cut—							
Cut one-third the height or length thereof	pounds	625	116	–	–	625	116
Cut above one third and not above one half	do	1,000	186	–	–	1,000	186
Cut chandeliers, candlesticks, &c.	do	5,423	1,653	2,189	2,414	7,612	4,067
Plain glass—							
Moulded or pressed, weighing 8 ounces or under	do	508	200	–	–	508	200
Plain, moulded, or pressed tumblers	do	3,352	556	–	–	3,352	556
Plain, moulded, or pressed, stoppered, &c.	do	2,769	908	–	–	2,769	908
Crown window glass, above 18 by 12 inches	100 sq. ft.	306	2,500	–	–	306	2,500
Black and green bottles, exceeding 8 ounces and not above 1 quart each	gross	312	1,233	10	80	322	1,313
Demijohns and carboys, exceeding ½ gallon and not above 3 gallons each	No.	5,090	2,880	50	30	5,140	2,910
Copper nails and spikes	pounds	–	–	500	116	500	116
Lead, old and scrap	do	–	–	15,000	525	15,000	525
Pins, solid-headed, in packs of 5,000 each	packs	1,349	1,253	–	–	1,349	1,253
pound pins	pounds	864	338	–	–	864	338
Fire arms, muskets	No.	2,870	8,282	209	640	3,079	8,922

No. 4.—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPORTS—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		Entitled to drawback.		Not entitled to drawback.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Manufactures of iron—							
Wrought nails	pounds	4,473	$565	1,000	$150	5,473	$715
Spikes, cut or wrought	do	–	–	500	63	500	63
Chain cables and parts	do	2,389	174	12,936	534	15,325	708
Chains, other than cables	do	2,914	183	–	–	2,914	183
Castings, all other	do	7,640	100	7,840	336	15,480	436
Sad irons, hatters' and tailors' irons	do	5,630	227	–	–	5,630	227
Round or square iron, as braziers' rods, from 3-16 to 10-16 inch	do	2,376	93	1,717	398	4,093	491
Sheet iron, except taggers'	do	16,200	614	1,944	155	18,144	769
Hoop iron	do	5,573	112	408	40	5,981	152
Band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, slit, rolled, or hammered	do	8,330	417	–	–	8,330	417
Pig	cwt.	600	570	–	–	600	570
Bar, manufactured by rolling	do	2,406	7,921	7	65	2,413	7,986
otherwise	do	1,311	4,473	–	–	1,311	4,473
Steel, other than shear, cast, and German	do	4,676	54,931	299	4,802	4,975	59,733
Boots, bootees, and shoes, of leather and other materials—							
Men's boots and bootees	pairs	154	470	–	–	154	470
Mens' shoes and pumps	do	2	2	160	120	162	122
Paper—							
Folio and quarto post	pounds	142	70	–	–	142	70
Medium, demy, and foolscap, pot and pith	do	63,302	9,119	–	–	63,302	9,119
Sheathing, wrapping, and cartridge	do	6,796	501	–	–	6,796	501
Blank books, bound	do	6	1	–	–	6	1
Books printed in other languages than Hebrew, Greek, Latin							

Bread-stuffs, wheat	bushels	919	892	–	–	919	892
Fish, salmon	barrels	–	–	3	41	3	41
all other	do	–	–	100	375	100	375
Total value of merchandise paying specific duties		–	1,370,737	–	196,578	–	1,567,315
Total value of merchandise paying duties ad valorem		–	1,571,987	–	317,270	–	1,889,257
Total value of merchandise free of duty		–	–	–	3,096,125	–	3,096,125
Total value		–	2,942,724	–	3,609,973	–	6,552,697

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February* 24, 1844.

No. 5.

GENERAL STATEMENT

OF

GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,

OF

THE GROWTH, PRODUCE, AND MANUFACTURE

OF

FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

IMPORTED INTO

THE UNITED STATES,

DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDING ON THE 30TH DAY OF JUNE, 1843.

No. 5.

General statement of goods, wares, and merchandise, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of foreign countries, imported into the United States, during the nine months ending on the 30th day of June, 1843.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.									
		Articles imported for the use of the United States.	Articles specially imported for philosophical societies, colleges, seminaries of learning, schools, &c.					Models and inventions of machinery.	Anatomical preparations.	Specimens of botany.	
			Philosophical apparatus and instruments.	Books, maps, and charts.	Statuary, busts, casts, and specimens of sculpture.	Paintings, etchings, and engravings.	Medals and collections of antiquity.				
		Dollars.									
1	Russia										1
2	Sweden and Norway										2
3	Swedish West Indies										3
4	Danish West Indies										4
5	Hanse Towns	–	–	830	–	114	–	–	72		5
6	Holland	–	144	400	–	–	–	–	–	620	6
7	Dutch East Indies										7
8	Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	8
9	Dutch Guiana										9
10	Belgium										10
11	England	1,293	856	9,971	–	–	–	52	–	4,722	11
12	Scotland	–	–	–	–	–	–	445			12
13	Ireland										13
14	Gibraltar										14
15	Malta	–	–	–	–	–	4				15
16	British East Indies										16
17	Cape of Good Hope										17
18	Australia										18
19	Honduras										19
20	British Guiana										20

	British West Indies - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	21
	British American colonies - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		22
23	France on the Atlantic - - -	154	539	1,745	-	-	-	100	1,797	3,054		23
24	France on the Mediterranean - -	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	174		24
25	French West Indies - - -											25
26	French Guiana - - -											26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries - -											27
28	Spain on the Atlantic - - -											28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -											29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -											30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60		31
32	Cuba - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5		32
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -											33
34	Portugal - - - -											34
35	Madeira - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41		35
36	Fayal and other Azores - -											36
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -											37
38	Italy - - - - -	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	15		38
39	Sicily - - - - -											39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5		40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100		41
42	Hayti - - - - -											42
43	Texas - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10		43
44	Mexico - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50		44
45	Central Republic of America - -											45
46	New Granada - - - -											46
47	Venezuela - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50		47
48	Brazil - - - - -											48
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -											49
50	Argentine Republic - - -											50
51	Chili - - - - -											51
52	Peru - - - - -											52
53	China - - - - -											53
54	Asia generally - - - -											54
55	Africa - - - - -											55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35		56
57	Uncertain places - - -											57
	Total - - - -	1,447	1,539	12,971	300	114	4	597	1,869	8,996		

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.									
		Burr stones unwrought.	Crude brimstone.	Bark of the cork tree.	Clay, unmanufactured.	Animals for breed.	Barilla.	WOOD. Dye, in sticks.	WOOD. Unmanufactured, not specified.	Gypsum, or plaster of Paris.	
		Dollars.									
1	Russia										1
2	Sweden and Norway										2
3	Swedish West Indies										3
4	Danish West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,617			4
5	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	2,811	–	–	–	460		5
6	Holland	–	–	–	–	30					6
7	Dutch East Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	414		7
8	Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	17,844	3,797		8
9	Dutch Guiana										9
10	Belgium										10
11	England	–	–	–	446	3,314	–	4,567	1,180		11
12	Scotland										12
13	Ireland	–	–	–	–	70					13
14	Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	6					14
15	Malta										15
16	British East Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	545	299		16
17	Cape of Good Hope										17
18	Australia										18

	France on the Atlantic - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,519	515	619	23
	France on the Mediterranean - -	6,974	–	–	742	6,592	–	440	–		24
25	French West Indies - - -	–	1,340	616		35	–	–			25
26	French Guiana - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	100			26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries - -										27
28	Spain on the Atlantic - - -	–	–	205							28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -										29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -	–	–	–	–	–	15,006				30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,191	3,791		31
32	Cuba - - - -	–	–	–	–	3,668	–	12,329	1,821		32
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	60		33
34	Portugal - - - -	–	–	858	–	15					34
35	Madeira - - - -										35
36	Fayal and other Azores - - -	–	1								36
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -										37
38	Italy - - - -	–	10,434	761							38
39	Sicily - - - -	–	10,464	150							39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports	–	–	–	–	7					40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	594		41
42	Hayti - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	37,916	389		42
43	Texas - - - -	–	–	–	–	325					43
44	Mexico - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	108,675	850		44
45	Central Republic of America - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,098	297		45
46	New Granada - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,507			46
47	Venezuela - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,235	954		47
48	Brazil - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	210	75		48
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -										49
50	Argentine Republic - - -										50
51	Chili - - - -	–	–	–		–	–	2,072	2,500		51
52	Peru - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	393	455		52
53	China - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	310	512		53
54	Asia generally - - - -	–	–	–	–	200					54
55	Africa - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	17,421	1,164		55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	640	50		56
57	Uncertain places - - -										57
	Total - - - -	6,974	22,239	2,590	3,999	14,262	15,006	226,675	21,522	58,154	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.									
		Old pewter.	BRASS.		COPPER.					Epaulets of gold and silver.	
			In pigs and bars.	Old, fit only for remanufacture.	In pigs and bars.	In sheets and plates, suited to the sheathing of ships.	Ore.	Old, fit only for remanufacture.	Coin.		
		Dollars.									
1	Russia										1
2	Sweden and Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	487			2
3	Swedish West Indies	–	–	664	–	–	–	1,261			3
4	Danish West Indies	422	–	127	–	–	–	953			4
5	Hanse Towns										5
6	Holland										6
7	Dutch East Indies										7
8	Dutch West Indies	–	–	28	–	–	–	3,184			8
9	Dutch Guiana										9
10	Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	127			10
11	England	–	2,091	–	46,496	243,425	–	30	–	107	11
12	Scotland										12
13	Ireland										13
14	Gibraltar										14
15	Malta										15
16	British East Indies										16
17	Cape of Good Hope										17
18	Australia										18
19	Honduras	–	–	156	–	–	–	1,567			19
20	British Guiana	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,726			20

	[illegible] on the Mediterranean	-	-								29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-								30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-								31
32	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,188	984	32
33	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	435	33
34	Portugal	-	-								34
35	Madeira	-	-								35
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	36
37	Cape de Verd islands	-	-								37
38	Italy	-	-								38
39	Sicily	-	-								39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports										40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-								41
42	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	42
43	Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	343	43
44	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	960	513	70,224 44
45	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	669	45
46	New Granada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	865	46
47	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,446	47
48	Brazil	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	560	48
49	Cisplatine Republic	-	-								49
50	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	50
51	Chili	-	-	-	131,768	-	258,387				51
52	Peru	-	-	-	-	-	64,193				52
53	China	-	-								53
54	Asia generally	-	-								54
55	Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	415	-	1,540	55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	448	56
57	Uncertain places	-	-								57
	Total	-	-	630	133,859	1,106	369,076	244,050	64,148	47,641	70,224 377

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
		BULLION.		SPECIE.		TEAS.		COFFEE.		
		Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Dollars.				Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -	–	–	–	3,401					1
2	Sweden and Norway - - -									2
3	Swedish West Indies - - -	–	866	971	43,986					3
4	Danish West Indies - - -	–	–	24,592	142,632	–	–	51,401	2,136	4
5	Hanse Towns - - - - -	–	–	237,804	47,463					5
6	Holland - - - - -	–	–	12,720						6
7	Dutch East Indies - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,638,307	111,167	7
8	Dutch West Indies - - -	270	378	14,752	38,404	–	–	6,900	515	8
9	Dutch Guiana - - - - -	–	–	–	275	–	–	780	89	9
10	Belgium - - - - -	–	–	204	12,547					10
11	England - - - - -	762	–	14,208,358	96,594					11
12	Scotland - - - - -									12
13	Ireland - - - - -									13
14	Gibraltar - - - - -	–	–	12,196	8,682					14
15	Malta - - - - -									15
16	British East Indies - - -	–	–	–	–	293,198	72,446			16
17	Cape of Good Hope - - -									17

25	[illegible] - - -	-	-	16,808	76,358						26
26	French Guiana - - -	-	-	2,563	6,137	-	-	100,193	5,360		27
27	Miquelon and French fisheries - -										28
28	Spain on the Atlantic - - -	-	-	4,015	3,180						29
29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -	-	-	52,977	5,800						30
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -										31
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -	-	-	-	-	3,860	318	21,750	1,829		32
32	Cuba - - - - - -	-	436	241,245	413,524	-	-	16,611,987	1,232,671		33
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -	-	-	4,820	43,123	-	-	500,944	39,067		34
34	Portugal - - - - -	-	-	512							35
35	Madeira - - - -										36
36	Fayal and other Azores - -										37
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -	-	-	584	2,616	-	-	2,240	203		38
38	Italy - - - - - -										39
39	Sicily - - - - - -	-	-	2,706	2,000						40
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports										41
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -	-	-	-	2,800						42
42	Hayti - - - - - -	-	14	17,610	69,514	-	-	10,811,288	646,724		43
43	Texas - - - - - -	-	-	-	17,174						44
44	Mexico - - - - -	1,310	30,619	7,439	2,137,295						45
45	Central Republic of America - -	3,898	-	950	6,970	-	-	762	76		46
46	New Granada - - - - -	1,100	450	25,180	12,984	-	-	15,500	1,140		47
47	Venezuela - - - - -	-	-	1,824	93,992	-	-	11,441,587	797,871		48
48	Brazil - - - - - -	233	-	3,052	47,064	-	-	49,515,666	3,392,960		49
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -										50
50	Argentine Republic - - -										51
51	Chili - - - - - -	4,935	79,675	4,157	9,913	-	-	126,560	8,333		52
52	Peru - - - - - -	-	29,427	405	4,609						53
53	China - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	13,569,079	3,776,464	200	12		54
54	Asia generally - - - - -	-	-	1,294	1,265	-	-	1,173,431	83,772		55
55	Africa - - - - -	30,659	-	15,408	47,807	-	-	275,699	22,825		56
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -	-	-	67	1,120						57
57	Uncertain places - - -										
	Total - - - - -	100,835	142,199	16,965,602	5,111,699	13,866,137	3,849,228	92,295,660	6,346,787		

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE FREE OF DUTY.								
		ARTICLES IMPORTED UNDER THE 25TH SECTION OF THE ACT OF 1842.						All other articles.	Total value.	
		Tin, in pigs, bars, and blocks.	Hides and skins.	Indigo.		Wool, not exceeding 8 cents per pound.				
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
		Dollars.		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.			
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,893	6,294	1
2	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	487	2
3	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	764	48,512	3
4	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	243	172,722	4
5	Hanse Towns	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,239	305,793	5
6	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	-	107,550	121,464	6
7	Dutch East Indies	-	460	-	-	-	-	4,458	116,499	7
8	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	913	80,115	8
9	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	364	9
10	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,823	22,701	10
11	England	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,347	14,684,611	11
12	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	465	12
13	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	13
14	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	20,984	14
15	Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-			15
16	British East Indies	10,461	104,143	8,480	7,326	-	-	166,457	361,677	16
17	Cape of Good Hope	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,300	3,300	17
18	Australia	-	8,731	-	-	-	-	113	8,844	18

[illegible]	[illegible] Antilles	-	-	-	-	-	-	498	93,197	25
26	[illegible] Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	14,354	26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries	-	-		-					27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,400	28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	59,102	29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,006	30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	715	7,904	31
32	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	123,739	2,093,610	32
33	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	628	88,166	33
34	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	1,422	34
35	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	35
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,325	1,406	36
37	Cape de Verd islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	3,497	37
38	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,475	33,985	38
39	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,467	25,787	39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports		-	-	-	-	-	10,806	10,818	40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,369	26,803	41
42	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	772,366	42
43	Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	17,952	43
44	Mexico	-	-	-	51,977	-	-	40,106	2,450,018	44
45	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,416	30,374	45
46	New Granada	-	-	-	-	-	-	221	45,417	46
47	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,011	901,383	47
48	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,537	3,469,736	48
49	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-						49
50	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	50
51	Chili	-	-	-	14,813	66,861	-	-	22,258	1,677	74,258	659,379	51
52	Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,076	122,558	52
53	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,273	3,806,571	53
54	Asia generally	-	-	-	-	37,404	-	-	28,801	1,955	41,620	170,510	54
55	Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135,400	272,639	55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	-	22,168	-	-	-	-	2,362	26,890	56
57	Uncertain places	-	-	-									57
	Total	-	-	-	25,304	291,744	8,480	7,326	51,059	3,632	1,399,859	35,574,584	

No 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.									
		MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.									
		Cloths and cassimeres.	Merino shawls of wool.	Blankets.		Hosiery, gloves, mitts, caps, and bindings.	Worsted stuff goods.	Worsted yarn.	Coach lace.	All other.	
				Not exceeding 75 cts. each.	Exceeding 75 cents each.						
		Dollars.									
1	Russia	–	–	–	–	258					1
2	Sweden and Norway	–	–	–	–	262					2
3	Swedish West Indies										3
4	Danish West Indies										4
5	Hanse Towns	4,051	2,476	–	146	3,227	3,016	16,278	–	123	5
6	Holland	828	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	75	6
7	Dutch East Indies										7
8	Dutch West Indies										8
9	Dutch Guiana										9
10	Belgium	60,240	2,557								10
11	England	1,195,970	19,388	29,481	58,232	56,463	200,004	43,224	970	63,762	11
12	Scotland	6	–	–	–	–	38				12
13	Ireland	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	32	13
14	Gibraltar										14
15	Malta										15
16	British East Indies										16
17	Cape of Good Hope										17
18	[illegible]										18

[illegible]	[illegible]										[illegible]
27	Miquelon and French fisheries										27
28	Spain on the Atlantic										28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean										29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries										30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands										31
32	Cuba										32
33	Other Spanish West Indies										33
34	Portugal										34
35	Madeira										35
36	Fayal and other Azores										36
37	Cape de Verd islands										37
38	Italy										38
39	Sicily	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	56	39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports										40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	41
42	Hayti										42
43	Texas	6	–	–	–	–	103				43
44	Mexico										44
45	Central Republic of America										45
46	New Granada										46
47	Venezuela										47
48	Brazil										48
49	Cisplatine Republic										49
50	Argentine Republic	–	20								50
51	Chili										51
52	Peru										52
53	China	–	30								53
54	Asia generally	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	54
55	Africa										55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean										56
57	Uncertain places										57
	Total	1,356,628	41,436	29,996	171,458	61,073	456,051	60,961	975	74,317	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.									
		MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.						SILKS.			
		Dyed, printed, or colored.	White or uncolored.	Velvets, cords, moleskins, fustians, &c.	Twist, yarn, or thread.	Hosiery, gloves, mitts, caps, and bindings.	All other.	Floss and other dyed.	Shirts and drawers.	Umbrellas, parasols, and sun shades.	
		Dollars.									
1	Russia - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	338				1
2	Sweden and Norway - - -										2
3	Swedish West Indies - - -										3
4	Danish West Indies - - -	3	–	–	–	14					4
5	Hanse Towns - - - -	15,036	289	62	389	173,057	32,279	508			5
6	Holland - - - -	–	–	–	–	98	986				6
7	Dutch East Indies - - -										7
8	Dutch West Indies - - -										8
9	Dutch Guiana - - - -										9
10	Belgium - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	830				10
11	England - - - -	1,546,425	355,233	92,615	24,751	98,870	304,533	5,873	1,442		11
12	Scotland - - - -	314	–	–	–	–	7,648				12
13	Ireland - - - -	–	–	–	5						13
14	Gibraltar - - - -										14
15	Malta - - - -										15
16	British East Indies - - -										16
17	Cape of Good Hope - - -										17
18	[illegible] - - -										18

25	French West Indies											25
26	French Guiana											26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries											27
28	Spain on the Atlantic											28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean											29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries											30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands											31
32	Cuba	2,069	26	-	-	668	20					32
33	Other Spanish West Indies											33
34	Portugal											34
35	Madeira											35
36	Fayal and other Azores											36
37	Cape de Verd islands											37
38	Italy											38
39	Sicily											39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports											40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	19									41
42	Hayti											42
43	Texas	3,790	318	238	-	30		-				43
44	Mexico	-	-	-	-	85						44
45	Central Republic of America	3	3									45
46	New Granada											46
47	Venezuela											47
48	Brazil	64	-	-	-	-	121					48
49	Cisplatine Republic											49
50	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	20					50
51	Chili											51
52	Peru											52
53	China	12	3	-	-	-	36	436				53
54	Asia generally											54
55	Africa											55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean											56
57	Uncertain places											57
	Total	1,739,318	393,105	93,926	25,227	307,243	398,977	10,247	1,442	24		

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.									
		SILKS.				Silk & worsted goods.	Camlets and other manufactures of goats' hair or mohair.	MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.			
		Imported under the 25th section of the act of 1842.		Bolting cloths.	Manuf'tures of, not specified.			Linens, bleached and unbleached.	Hosiery, gloves, mitts, caps, and bindings.	Other manufactures of.	
		Piece goods.	Sewing silk.								
		Dollars.									
1	Russia	–	–	–	–	11	–	26,835	–	6,444	1
2	Sweden and Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	28			2
3	Swedish West Indies										3
4	Danish West Indies	–	–	–	–	225					4
5	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	8,126	8,287	79	24,701	51	8,888	5
6	Holland	–	–	434	–	–	–	77	–	877	6
7	Dutch East Indies										7
8	Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	8
9	Dutch Guiana										9
10	Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	280	–	262	10
11	England	2,562	–	134	122,770	42,390	5,110	1,072,448	–	256,243	11
12	Scotland	–	–	–	5	–	–	5,064	–	8,012	12
13	Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,294	–	403	13
14	Gibraltar										14
15	Malta										15
16	British East Indies	8,507	–	–	5						16
17	Cape of Good Hope										17
18	Australia										18

23	France on the American colonies	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	22	-	679	23
24	France on the Atlantic	-	-	2,722	-	6,469	267,867	249,593	244	61,295			24
25	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	1,113						25
26	French West Indies	-	-										26
27	French Guiana	-	-										27
28	Miquelon and French fisheries	-	-										28
29	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-										29
30	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-										30
31	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-										31
32	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	91						32
33	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	3,377	-	-	1,177	-	2	33
34	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-										34
35	Portugal	-	-										35
36	Madeira	-	-										36
37	Fayal and other Azores	-	-										37
38	Cape de Verd islands	-	-										38
39	Italy	-	-										39
40	Sicily	-	-										40
41	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports												41
42	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-										42
43	Hayti	-	-										43
44	Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	413			44
45	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	804			45
46	Central Republic of America	-	-										46
47	New Granada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	47
48	Venezuela	-	-										48
49	Brazil	-	-										49
50	Cisplatine Republic	-	-										50
51	Argentine Republic	-	-										51
52	Chili	-	-										52
53	Peru	-	-										53
54	China	-	-	224,018	2,521	-	38,709	18,174	-	324			54
55	Asia generally	-	-										55
56	Africa	-	-										56
57	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-										57
	Uncertain places	-	-										
	Total	-	-	238,809	2,521	7,037	442,065	318,685	5,438	1,202,772	51	282,698	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.										
		MANUFACTURES OF HEMP.			LACE.		Gold and silver tresses, tassels, knots, stars, &c.	Embroidery in gold and silver.	CLOTHING.			
		Sheetings, brown & white.	Ticklenburgs, osburgs, and burlaps.	Other manufactures of.	Thread and insertings.	Cotton quillings, insertings, bobbinets, &c.			Ready made.	Articles not specified, partly finished.	Embroidered with gold or silver.	
		Dollars.										
1	Russia	17,459	–	23,820	–	–	–	–	259			1
2	Sweden and Norway											2
3	Swedish West Indies											3
4	Danish West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5			4
5	Hanse Towns	13,426	17,395	377	4,498	1,890	2,121	–	386	1,128		5
6	Holland											6
7	Dutch East Indies											7
8	Dutch West Indies	–	757									8
9	Dutch Guiana											9
10	Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	71	539		10
11	England	51,955	34,072	15,854	13,951	200,357	757	–	6,709	58,669		11
12	Scotland	663	6,435	1,430	–	–	–	–	5	16		12
13	Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5			13
14	Gibraltar											14
15	Malta											15
16	British East Indies											16
17	Cape of Good Hope											17
18	Australia											18

21	British West Indies - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	21
22	British American colonies - - -	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	7	-		22
23	France on the Atlantic - - -	-	-	21	-	17	126	-	123	6		23
24	France on the Mediterranean - - -	-	-	220	24,061	5,666	10,921	28	52,216	54,131		24
25	French West Indies - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41			25
26	French Guiana - - -											26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries - -											27
28	Spain on the Atlantic - - -											28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -											29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -											30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -											31
32	Cuba - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	55			32
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -											33
34	Portugal - - - - -											34
35	Madeira - - - - -											35
36	Fayal and other Azores - -											36
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -											37
38	Italy - - - - - -											38
39	Sicily - - - - -	-	-	-	20							39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports											40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -											41
42	Hayti - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	4		42
43	Texas - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	343			43
44	Mexico - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,235						44
45	Central Republic of America - -											45
46	New Granada - - - -											46
47	Venezuela - - - - -											47
48	Brazil - - - - - -	-	-	-	5							48
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -											49
50	Argentine Republic - - -											50
51	Chili - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90			51
52	Peru - - - - - -											52
53	China - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264			53
54	Asia generally - - -											54
55	Africa - - - - -											55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -											56
57	Uncertain places - - -											57
	Total - - - -	83,503	58,699	41,842	42,535	209,168	13,925	28	60,591	114,493	17	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.										
		Grass cloth.	Carpeting not specified.	Chinese matting of flags, &c.	Mats, &c., matting not specified.	WIRE. Silvered or plated.	WIRE. Brass or copper.	MANUFACTURES OF IRON AND STEEL. Fire arms not specified.	MANUFACTURES OF IRON AND STEEL. Side arms.	MANUFACTURES OF IRON AND STEEL. Drawing and cutting knives.	MANUFACTURES OF IRON AND STEEL. Hatchets, axes, and adzes.	
		Dollars.										
1	Russia											1
2	Sweden and Norway											2
3	Swedish West Indies											3
4	Danish West Indies											4
5	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	–	198	–	1,332	48			5
6	Holland											6
7	Dutch East Indies											7
8	Dutch West Indies											8
9	Dutch Guiana											9
10	Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,278	32			10
11	England	–	7,858	–	–	–	159	13,673	148	763	1,149	11
12	Scotland	–	304									12
13	Ireland											13
14	Gibraltar											14
15	Malta											15
16	British East Indies											16
17	Cape of Good Hope											17
18	Australia											18
19	Honduras											19
20	British Guiana											20

21	British West Indies - - -												21
22	British American colonies - -								9				22
23	France on the Atlantic - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,146	1,651			23
24	France on the Mediterranean - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98				24
25	French West Indies - - -												25
26	French Guiana - - -												26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries - -												27
28	Spain on the Atlantic - -												28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -	-	-	-	712								29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -												30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -												31
32	Cuba - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-		148				32
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -												33
34	Portugal - - - -												34
35	Madeira - - - -												35
36	Fayal and other Azores - -												36
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -												37
38	Italy - - - - -												38
39	Sicily - - - - - -												39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports												40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -												41
42	Hayti - - - - -												42
43	Texas - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-		44				43
44	Mexico - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-		8				44
45	Central Republic of America - -												45
46	New Granada - - - -												46
47	Venezuela - - - -												47
48	Brazil - - - - -	240											48
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -												49
50	Argentine Republic - - -												50
51	Chili - - - - -												51
52	Peru - - - - -												52
53	China - - - - -	200	-	27,489									53
54	Asia generally - - - -												54
55	Africa - - - - -												55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -												56
57	Uncertain places - - -												57
	Total - - - -	440	8,162	27,489	712	198	159		25,736	1,879	763	1,149	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.									
		MANUFACTURES OF IRON AND STEEL.									
		Socket chisels.	Steelyards and scale-beams.	Vices.	Sickles and reaping hooks.	Scythes.	Spades and shovels.	Squares.	Screws, other than wood screws.	Needles, sewing, knitting, &c.	All other manufactures of.
		Dollars.									
1	Russia										
2	Sweden and Norway										
3	Swedish West Indies										
4	Danish West Indies										
5	Hanse Towns	–	112	–	–	543	9	–	–	445	7,561
6	Holland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,674
7	Dutch East Indies										
8	Dutch West Indies										
9	Dutch Guiana										
10	Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,650
11	England	1,663	172	3,728	833	3,398	3,213	47	256	6,899	635,268
12	Scotland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	155
13	Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	160
14	Gibraltar										
15	Malta										
16	British East Indies										
17	Cape of Good Hope										
18	Australia										
19	Honduras										
20	British Guiana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		

21	British West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	21
22	British American colonies	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	223	22
23	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,828	23
24	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	319	24
25	French West Indies	-	-									25
26	French Guiana	-	-									26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries	-	-									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-									31
32	Cuba	-	-									32
33	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-									33
34	Portugal	-	-									34
35	Madeira	-	-									35
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	-									36
37	Cape de Verd islands	-	-									37
38	Italy	-	-									38
39	Sicily	-	-									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports	-	-	-	-	2,606	-	-	-	-	1,080	40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-									41
42	Hayti	-	-									42
43	Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	216	43
44	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	346	44
45	Central Republic of America	-	-									45
46	New Granada	-	-									46
47	Venezuela	-	-									47
48	Brazil	-	-									48
49	Cisplatine Republic	-	-									49
50	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	50
51	Chili	-	-									51
52	Peru	-	-									52
53	China	-	-									53
54	Asia generally	-	-									54
55	Africa	-	-									55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-									56
57	Uncertain places	-	-									57
	Total	-	-	1,663	285	3,731	833	6,547	3,222	47	256	7,345	681,281

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.								
		SADDLERY.		MANUFACTURES OF						
		Common, tinned, and japanned.	Plated, brass, and polished steel.	Brass.	Copper.	Tin.	Pewter.	German silver.	Bronze.	Leather.
		Dollars.								
1	Russia	–	–	–	4					
2	Sweden and Norway									
3	Swedish West Indies									
4	Danish West Indies									
5	Hanse Towns	–	82	3,771	3,071	25	–	66	33	1,437
6	Holland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	906
7	Dutch East Indies									
8	Dutch West Indies									
9	Dutch Guiana									
10	Belgium	–	–	240	–	–	–	–	–	193
11	England	11,242	26,981	23,026	4,409	4,284	846	–	–	10,546
12	Scotland	–	19	15						
13	Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32
14	Gibraltar									
15	Malta									
16	British East Indies	–	–	–	–	–	20			
17	Cape of Good Hope									
18	Australia									
19	Honduras									

	France on the Atlantic - -	–	15	10,753	17,419	184	1,042	–	–	10,779		
	France on the Mediterranean - -	–	–	–	77							24
	French West Indies - - -											25
	French Guiana - - - -											26
	Miquelon and French fisheries - -											27
28	Spain on the Atlantic - - -											28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -											29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -											30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -											31
32	Cuba - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	74	–	56		32
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -											33
34	Portugal - - - -											34
35	Madeira - - - -											35
36	Fayal and other Azores - -											36
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -											37
38	Italy - - - - -											38
39	Sicily - - - - -											39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports											40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -											41
42	Hayti - - - - -											42
43	Texas - - - - -											43
44	Mexico - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6		44
45	Central Republic of America - -											45
46	New Granada - - - -											46
47	Venezuela - - - - -	–	–	376								47
48	Brazil - - - - -											48
49	Gisplatine Republic - - -											49
50	Argentine Republic - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1		50
51	Chili - - - - -											51
52	Peru - - - - -											52
53	China - - - - -	–	–	273	190							53
54	Asia generally - - - -											54
55	Africa - - - - -											55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -											56
57	Uncertain places - - -											57
	Total - - - -	11,288	27,097	38,454	25,170	4,493	1,908	140	33	24,230		

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.									
		GLASS.					HATS, BONNETS, &c.		WOOD.		
		Plate glass.			Paintings on glass, porcelain, and colored.	Manufactures of, not specified.	Leghorn, chip, straw, grass, &c.	Palm leaf, ratan, willow, &c.	Cabinet ware.	Other manufactures of.	
		Exceeding 14 by 22 inches.	Silvered.	Framed.							
		Dollars.									
1	Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	64	1
2	Sweden and Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	244	50	2
3	Swedish West Indies										3
4	Danish West Indies	–	–	3	–	–	3,215				4
5	Hanse Towns	9,199	28,339	112	499	5,063	5,524	514	1,270	12,589	5
6	Holland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	6
7	Dutch East Indies										7
8	Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	6				8
9	Dutch Guiana										9
10	Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	509	10
11	England	386	–	1,372	–	1,339	41,621	–	166	4,110	11
12	Scotland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	109	12
13	Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	13
14	Gibraltar										14
15	Malta										15
16	British East Indies										16
17	Cape of Good Hope										17
18	Australia										18

21	British West Indies									53	21
22	British American colonies	12	–	7	–	–	2,398	–	–	3,088	22
23	French on the Atlantic	–	–	–	–	–	1,361	–	367	15,456	23
24	French on the Mediterranean	4,895	4,888	2,891	–	2,570	104,910	69	5,884		24
25	French West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	5,863	–	40		25
26	French Guiana										26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries										27
28	Spain on the Atlantic										28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean										29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries										30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	31
32	Cuba	–	–	–	–	–	293	17	–	14	32
33	Other Spanish West Indies										33
34	Portugal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	127		34
35	Madeira										35
36	Fayal and other Azores										36
37	Cape de Verd islands										37
38	Italy	–	–	–	–	19	94,579	–	38	225	38
39	Sicily										39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	93	40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt										41
42	Hayti										42
43	Texas	–	–	–	–	–	118				43
44	Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	2,549	–	36		44
45	Central Republic of America										45
46	New Granada	–	–	–	–	–	1,167				46
47	Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	447	–	4	149	47
48	Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	1,000				48
49	Cisplatine Republic										49
50	Argentine Republic										50
51	Chili	–	–	–	–	–	1,809	–	–	194	51
52	Peru										52
53	China	–	–	–	–	–	724	–	23	16,263	53
54	Asia generally										54
55	Africa										55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean										56
57	Uncertain places										57
	Total	14,492	33,224	4,385	499	8,991	270,620	600	8,199	53,080	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED	MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.											
		Paper hangings.	Carriages and parts of carriages.	Slates of all kinds.	Black lead pencils.	Copper bottoms, cut round.	Zinc in plates and sheets.	Chronometers, ship or box.	Clocks.	Watches and parts of watches.	Gold and silver, manufactures of.		
		Dollars.											
1	Russia											1
2	Sweden and Norway											2
3	Swedish West Indies											3
4	Danish West Indies											4
5	Hanse Towns	–	–	1,355	119	–	3,719	–	1,469	311	464	5
6	Holland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	110			6
7	Dutch East Indies											7
8	Dutch West Indies											8
9	Dutch Guiana											9
10	Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	25,536					10
11	England	–	101	43,238	1,030	765	7,774	908	196	69,038	10,062	11
12	Scotland											12
13	Ireland	–	–	2,300								13
14	Gibraltar											14
15	Malta											15
16	British East Indies											16

23	France on the Atlantic -	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	-	-	-	[illegible]	23
24	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	1,[illegible] 51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	24
25	French West Indies -	-											25
26	French Guiana -	-											26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries	-											27
28	Spain on the Atlantic -	-											28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-											29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-											30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-											31
32	Cuba - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,705	32
33	Other Spanish West Indies	-											33
34	Portugal - -	-											34
35	Madeira - -	-											35
36	Fayal and other Azores	-											36
37	Cape de Verd islands -	-											37
38	Italy - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	38
39	Sicily - - -	-											39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports												40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-											41
42	Hayti - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26		42
43	Texas - - -	-											43
44	Mexico - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	451	44
45	Central Republic of America	-											45
46	New Granada - -	-											46
47	Venezuela - -	-											47
48	Brazil - - -	-											48
49	Cisplatine Republic -	-											49
50	Argentine Republic -	-											50
51	Chili - - -	-											51
52	Peru - - -	-											52
53	China - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,772	53
54	Asia generally - -	-											54
55	Africa - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97				55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-											56
57	Uncertain places - -	-											57
	Total - - -	-	17,752	1,426	46,906	1,214	765	37,747	1,005	6,620	261,038	24,034	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.										
		JEWELRY.		Quicksilver.	Buttons and moulds.	Imported from places other than that of their growth or production.				Corks.	Prepared quills.	
						TEAS.		COFFEE.				
		Gold and silver.	Imitations of.			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
		Dollars.				Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.			
1	Russia											1
2	Sweden and Norway											2
3	Swedish West Indies											3
4	Danish West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,208	109			4
5	Hanse Towns	178	855	–	212	–	–	–	–	26	479	5
6	Holland	–	–	–	–	–	–	439,838	39,282			6
7	Dutch East Indies											7
8	Dutch West Indies											8
9	Dutch Guiana											9
10	Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	83,840	5,586			10
11	England	3,982	834	35,114	3,525	3,229	634	–	–	–	130	11
12	Scotland											12
13	Ireland											13
14	Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	190		14
15	Malta											15
16	British East Indies											16
17	Cape of Good Hope											17
18	Australia											18

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,606		25
[illegible]	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			26
26	French Guiana	-	-										26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries	-	-										27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,390		28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,293		29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-										30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-										31
32	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7		32
33	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-										33
34	Portugal	-	-										34
35	Madeira	-	-										35
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	-										36
37	Cape de Verd islands	-	-										37
38	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	276		38
39	Sicily	-	-	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	476		39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports												40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-										41
42	Hayti	-	-										42
43	Texas	-	-										43
44	Mexico	-	-										44
45	Central Republic of America	-	-										45
46	New Granada	-	-										46
47	Venezuela	-	-	4									47
48	Brazil	-	-										48
49	Cisplatine Republic	-	-										49
50	Argentine Republic	-	-										50
51	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,427	4,570			51
52	Peru	-	-										52
53	China	-	-	-	36	-	300						53
54	Asia generally	-	-										54
55	Africa	-	-										55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-										56
57	Uncertain places	-	-										57
	Total	-	-	9,060	11,585	35,114	4,053	3,229	634	616,697	52,402	20,676	1,016	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.											
		WOOD, UNMANUFACTURED.				Tin in pigs and bars.	Tin in plates and sheets.	Hides and Skins.	WOOL, NOT EXCEEDING 7 CENTS PER POUND.		WOOL, EXCEEDING 7 CTS. PER POUND.		
		Mahogany.	Rose.	Satin.	Cedar.				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Dollars.							Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,006					1
2	Sweden and Norway	114											2
3	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	699					3
4	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,509					4
5	Hanse Towns	-	-	-	-	-	384	1,630	3,439	2,708	13,561	7,194	5
6	Holland	-	-	-	-	47,637	-	5,048					6
7	Dutch East Indies												7
8	Dutch West Indies	1,403	-	82	-	-	-	89,787	6,161	330			8
9	Dutch Guiana												9
10	Belgium												10
11	England	1,288	-	-	-	23,435	574,749	132,128	-	-	14,852	7,244	11
12	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,303					12
13	Ireland												13
14	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	18					14
15	Malta												15
16	British East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	147,027	-	-	615	70	16
17	Cape of Good Hope												17
18	Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124,010	35,881	18
19	Honduras	11,169	-	-	-	-	-	2,146					19

21	British West Indies -								5,891	139	85	454	40	21
22	British American colonies -	634	182	-	-	343	20	48,017	11,028	737	9,559	1,175	22
23	France on the Atlantic -	52	-	-	43	42	533	5,341	-	-	1,321	758	23
24	France on the Mediterranean -	-	-	-	-	-	808	10,757					24
25	French West Indies -	-	-	-	-	-	-						25
26	French Guiana -	-	-	-	-	-	-	707	-	-	69	12	26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries -	-	-	-	-	-	-	119					27
28	Spain on the Atlantic -	-	-	-	-	-	-	20					28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean -												29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries -												30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,755					31
32	Cuba -	24,807	-	-	-	-	3	2,875					32
33	Other Spanish West Indies -	-	-	-	-	-	-	498					33
34	Portugal -												34
35	Madeira -												35
36	Fayal and other Azores -												36
37	Cape de Verd islands -	-	-	-	-	-	-	568					37
38	Italy -	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,510					38
39	Sicily -	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,128					39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports	-	-	-	-		-	1,915					40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,655	753,941	43,625	574	61	41
42	Hayti -	50,658	-	-	-	-	246	16,597					42
43	Texas -	439	-	-	-	-	-	16,205					43
44	Mexico -	1,121	-	-	-	-	-	156,160	43,542	2,465			44
45	Central Republic of America -	3,986	-	-	-	-	-	33,338					45
46	New Granada -	4	-	-	-	-	-	66,303	3,190	168			46
47	Venezuela -	424	-	-	-	-	-	153,644					47
48	Brazil -	2,420	-	-	-	-	-	247,013	129,151	8,048			48
49	Cisplatine Republic -	-	-	-	-	-	-	107,742	11,184	640			49
50	Argentine Republic -	-	-	-	-	-	-	633,128	2,327,904	128,381			50
51	Chili -	-	-	-	-	-	-	138,305	42,975	3,215	18,994	2,166	51
52	Peru -	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,084					52
53	China -	-	-	-	-	10,707							53
54	Asia generally -	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,584					54
55	Africa -	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,003	-	-	437	85	55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean -	-	-	-	-	-	988	3,907					56
57	Uncertain places -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1					57
	Total -	98,512	182	82	43	82,164	577,731	2,328,071	3,332,654	190,352	184,446	54,695	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM. Imported under the 25th section of the act of 1842.										
		COCOA.		PEPPER.		CASSIA.		CAMPHOR.		INDIGO.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -											1
2	Sweden and Norway - - -											2
3	Swedish West Indies - - -											3
4	Danish West Indies - - -											4
5	Hanse Towns - - - -											5
6	Holland - - - -											6
7	Dutch East Indies - - -											7
8	Dutch West Indies - - -											8
9	Dutch Guiana - - -											9
10	Belgium - - - -											10
11	England - - - -											11
12	Scotland - - - -											12
13	Ireland - - - -											13
14	Gibraltar - - - -											14
15	Malta - - - - -											15
16	British East Indies - - -	–	–	–	–	22,400	1,960	4,196	1,088	46,910	35,213	16
17	Cape of Good Hope - - -											17
18	Australia - - - -											18

	France on the Atlantic - -											
	France on the Mediterranean - -											24
	French West Indies - - -											25
26	French Guiana - - -											26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries - -											27
28	Spain on the Atlantic - - -											28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -											29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -											30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,275	1,627	31
32	Cuba - - - - -											32
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -											33
34	Portugal - - - -											34
35	Madeira - - - -											35
36	Fayal and other Azores - -											36
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -											37
38	Italy - - - - -											38
39	Sicily - - - - -											39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports											40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -											41
42	Hayti - - - - -											42
43	Texas - - - - -											43
44	Mexico - - - -											44
45	Central Republic of America - -											45
46	New Granada - - - -											46
47	Venezuela - - - -											47
48	Brazil - - - - -											48
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -											49
50	Argentine Republic - - -											50
51	Chili - - - - -	209,168	13,050									51
52	Peru - - - - -											52
53	China - - - - -	–	–	–	–	116,303	13,353	13,970	4,098			53
54	Asia generally - - - -	–	–	1,018,695	39,324							54
55	Africa - - - -											55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -											56
57	Uncertain places - - -											57
	Total - - - -	209,168	13,050	1,018,695	39,324	138,703	15,313	18,166	5,186	49,185	36,840	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.											
		ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED.											
		At 7 per cent.	At 7½ per cent.	At 10 per cent.	At 12½ per cent.	At 15 per cent.	At 20 per cent.	At 25 per cent.	At 30 per cent.	At 35 per cent.	At 40 per cent.	Total.	
		Dollars.											
1	Russia	-	-	1,487	-	503	7,443	11,902	26	-	-	148,859	1
2	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	54	469	-	-	-	1,221	2
3	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	25	304	-	-	-	1,028	3
4	Danish West Indies	-	-	101	-	-	6,035	1,374	15	-	-	52,615	4
5	Hanse Towns	-	1,285	87	-	2,165	33,908	13,925	18,814	487	-	532,587	5
6	Holland	-	-	-	-	-	10,025	2,019	983	-	-	111,567	6
7	Dutch East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	10	14	-	-	-	24	7
8	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	1,323	97	-	-	-	93,821	8
9	Dutch Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	9
10	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	1,508	1,315	302	-	-	112,755	10
11	England	272	679	-	1,815	11,520	239,745	110,155	83,850	981	13,349	6,808,430	11
12	Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	3,861	1,065	-	-	-	36,488	12
13	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	716	1,556	15	-	-	14,565	13
14	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	-	-	688	14
15	Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	15
16	British East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	41,976	30,404	203	-	54	266,527	16
17	Cape of Good Hope	-	-	-	-	-	7,975	-	-	-	-	7,975	17
18	Australia	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	36,021	18
19	[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	79	62	26	-	-	17,511	19
20	[illegible]	-	-										20

[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	254	-	-	-	-	973	26
[illegible]	[illegible] and French fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	27
[illegible]	[illegible] on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	88	1,992	-	-	6,589	28
[illegible]	[illegible] on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	73	16,231	2,522	47	-	-	20,878	29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7	30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	148,261	16	27	-	-	155,858	31
32	Cuba	-	-	-	75	-	37,036	291,032	7,435	1,510	15	-	379,542	32
33	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,070	209	13	-	-	1,790	33
34	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	682	67	-	-	-	876	34
35	Madeira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	35
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,249	13	-	-	-	2,262	36
37	Cape de Verd islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	568	37
38	Italy	-	-	39	-	-	498	66,646	29,778	19,744	-	-	238,463	38
39	Sicily	-	-	242	-	-	125	51,023	2,731	498	-	-	112,488	39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports		-	-	-	-	250	4,226	1,830	307	-	-	12,307	40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	1,707	2,596	2,874	27	-	151	72,783	41
42	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	345	52,471	34	40	-	-	120,433	42
43	Texas	-	-	-	55	-	79	531	358	5	21	-	23,339	43
44	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	2,504	44,382	6,467	271	19	-	219,313	44
45	Central Republic of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	13	-	-	-	37,386	45
46	New Granada	-	-	-	-	-	-	153	225	-	-	-	68,047	46
47	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	3,230	5,902	497	4	-	-	164,681	47
48	Brazil	-	-	-	7,701	-	2,527	15,712	3,713	53,528	-	-	343,092	48
49	Cisplatine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121,753	49
50	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	9,128	-	-	1,751	2,574	-	-	-	787,316	50
51	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,957	14	380	3	-	176,798	51
52	Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	679	99	133	-	-	11,995	52
53	China	-	-	-	-	-	668	40,589	28,696	719	-	-	439,564	53
54	Asia generally	-	-	-	2,065	-	45,781	13,106	39,003	-	-	-	165,869	54
55	Africa	-	-	-	-	-	12,394	470	4,409	92	-	-	73,550	55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-	-	98	-	-	3,473	5	-	-	-	8,614	56
57	Uncertain places	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	67	-	-	-	190	57
	Total	-	-	604	7,905	21,712	2,062	124,427	1,350,986	419,769	288,338	3,614	15,842	16,684,875

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		SILKS.								
		Sewing silk, silk twist, or twist of silk and mohair.		Pongees and plain white silks, for printing, &c.		Manufactures of silk not specified.		Raw silk and all silk in the gum, &c.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Sweden and Norway									2
3	Swedish West Indies									3
4	Danish West Indies									4
5	Hanse Towns	205	2,193	-	-	1,445	8,822			5
6	Holland									6
7	Dutch East Indies									7
8	Dutch West Indies									8
9	Dutch Guiana									9
10	Belgium	-	-	-	-	260	2,638	852	2,900	10
11	England	3,262	16,943	65	288	18,032	164,922	12,319	35,640	11
12	Scotland									12
13	Ireland	-	-	-	-	2	18			13
14	Gibraltar									14
15	Malta									15
16	British East Indies	-	-	262	1,122	1,307	3,634			16
17	Cape of Good Hope									17

	British West Indies - - -					22	720			22
	British American colonies - - -	-	-	-	-	7	46			23
	France on the Atlantic - - -	2	11	-	-	178,737	1,466,334	703	2,489	24
	France on the Mediterranean - -	16,458	84,637	-	-	592	4,276			25
25	French West Indies - - -	6,250	30,669	-	-					26
26	French Guiana - - -									27
27	Miquelon and French fisheries - -									28
28	Spain on the Atlantic - - -	-	-	-	-	102	1,500			29
29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -	-	-	-	-	4	41			30
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									31
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -	-	-	-	-	4	70			32
32	Cuba - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	118	1,487			33
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -									34
34	Portugal - - - -									35
34	Madeira - - - -									36
36	Fayal and other Azores - -									37
37	Cape de Verd Islands - - -									38
38	Italy - - - - - -	10,065	47,833	-	-	1,894	16,263	346	1,560	39
39	Sicily - - - - - -	2,896	14,423	-	-	4	19			40
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									41
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,678	10,761	42
42	Hayti - - - - -									43
43	Texas - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	6			44
44	Mexico - - - - -	-	-	-	-	5	54			45
45	Central Republic of America - -									46
46	New Granada - - - -									47
47	Venezuela - - - - -	-	-	-	-	13	254			48
48	Brazil - - - - - -									49
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -									50
50	Argentine Republic - - -									51
51	Chili - - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	15			52
52	Peru - - - - - -									53
53	China - - - - - -	-	-	8,361	30,782	12,477	48,297			54
54	Asia generally - - - -									55
55	Africa - - - - - -									56
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -									57
57	Uncertain places - - -									
	Total - - - -	39,139	196,709	8,688	32,193	215,038	1,719,616	17,898	53,350	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		SILK AND SATIN SHOES, BOOTS, HATS, &c.										
		Shoes and slippers for men and women.		Laced boots and bootees for men and women.		Shoes and slippers for children.		Silk hats for men.		Silk and satin hats and bonnets for women.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pairs.	Dollars.	Pairs.	Dollars.	Pairs.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	8	7									1
2	Sweden and Norway											2
3	Swedish West Indies											3
4	Danish West Indies											4
5	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	5
6	Holland											6
7	Dutch East Indies											7
8	Dutch West Indies											8
9	Dutch Guiana											9
10	Belgium	–	–	–	–	96	20					10
11	England	62	35	6	6	31	9	28	65	2	11	11
12	Scotland											12
13	Ireland											13
14	Gibraltar											14
15	Malta											15
16	British East Indies											16
17	Guam and Sandwich Islands											17

[illegible]	[illegible]											[illegible]
[illegible]	Newfoundland and French fisheries											27
[illegible]	Spain on the Atlantic											28
[illegible]	Spain on the Mediterranean											29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries											30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands											31
32	Cuba											32
33	Other Spanish West Indies											33
34	Portugal											34
35	Madeira											35
36	Fayal and other Azores											36
37	Cape de Verd islands											37
38	Italy											38
39	Sicily											39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports											40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt		1	2								41
42	Hayti											42
43	Texas											43
44	Mexico											44
45	Central Republic of America											45
46	New Granada											46
47	Venezuela											47
48	Brazil											48
49	Cisplatine Republic											49
50	Argentine Republic											50
51	Chili											51
52	Peru											52
53	China		2	3								53
54	Asia generally											54
55	Africa											55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean											56
57	Uncertain places											57
	Total		1,218	1,117	82	153	127	29	3,590	6,574	1,362	4,874

No. 3.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		FLANNELS.		BAIZES.		CARPETING.				
						Wilton.		Saxony.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Sq. yds.	Dollars.	Sq. yds.	Dollars.	Sq. yds.	Dollars.	Sq. yds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -									1
2	Sweden and Norway - - -									2
3	Swedish West Indies - - -									3
4	Danish West Indies - - -									4
5	Hanse Towns - - - -									5
6	Holland - - - -									6
7	Dutch East Indies - - -									7
8	Dutch West Indies - - -									8
9	Dutch Guiana - - - -									9
10	Belgium - - - -	6,764	8,390							10
11	England - - - -	28,374	14,231	53,665	17,980	5,789	14,001	603	1,141	11
12	Scotland - - - -	–	–	–	–	1,348	2,265			12
13	Ireland - - - -									13
14	Gibraltar - - - -									14
15	Malta - - - - -									15
16	British East Indies - - -									16
17	Cape of Good Hope - - -									17
18	Australia - - - -									18
19	[illegible] - - -									19

[illegible]	[illegible] Mediterranean - -									[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] - - -									25
[illegible]	[illegible] - - -									26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries - -									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic - - -									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -									31
32	Cuba - - - - -									32
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -									33
34	Portugal - - - -									34
35	Madeira - - - -									35
36	Fayal and other Azores - -									36
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -									37
38	Italy - - - - -									38
39	Sicily - - - - -									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -									41
42	Hayti - - - - -	-	-	-	-	65	155			42
43	Texas - - - - -									43
44	Mexico - - - -									44
45	Central Republic of America - -									45
46	New Granada - - - -									46
47	Venezuela - - - -									47
48	Brazil - - - - -	-		4,336	1,685					48
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -									49
50	Argentine Republic - - -									50
51	Chili - - - - -									51
52	Peru - - - - -									52
53	China - - - - -									53
54	Asia generally - - - -									54
55	Africa - - - -									55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -									56
57	Uncertain places - - -									57
	Total - - - -	35,596	17,779	58,018	19,670	7,372	17,099	603	1,141	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		CARPETING.								
		Treble ingrained.		Brussels.		Venetian.		Other ingrained.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Sq. yds.	Dollars.	Sq. yds.	Dollars.	Sq. yds.	Dollars.	Sq. yds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -									1
2	Sweden and Norway - - -									2
3	Swedish West Indies - - -									3
4	Danish West Indies - - -									4
5	Hanse Towns - - - -									5
6	Holland - - - -									6
7	Dutch East Indies - - -									7
8	Dutch West Indies - - -									8
9	Dutch Guiana - - - -									9
10	Belgium - - - -									10
11	England - - - -	1,581	1,170	115,707	150,073	5,801	4,191	6,215	4,154	11
12	Scotland - - - -	–	–	991	1,157	3,451	1,914			12
13	Ireland - - - -	–	–	163	244					13
14	Gibraltar - - - -									14
15	Malta - - - -									15
16	British East Indies - - -									16
17	[illegible] - - -									17

25	French West Indies									25
26	French Guiana									26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									31
32	Cuba									32
33	Other Spanish West Indies									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Fayal and other Azores									36
37	Cape de Verd islands									37
38	Italy									38
39	Sicily									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-	807	417					41
42	Hayti									42
43	Texas									43
44	Mexico									44
45	Central Republic of America									45
46	New Granada									46
47	Venezuela									47
48	Brazil									48
49	Cisplatine Republic									49
50	Argentine Republic									50
51	Chili									51
52	Peru									52
53	China									53
54	Asia generally									54
55	Africa									55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									56
57	Uncertain places									57
	Total	1,666	1,199	117,243	151,948	9,296	6,131	6,646	4,301	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		SAIL DUCK.		COTTON BAGGING.		COTTON BAGGING FROM OTHER MATERIALS THAN HEMP, &c.		FLOOR CLOTH, PATENT, PRINTED, OR PAINTED.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Sq. yds.	Dollars.	Sq. yds.	Dollars.	Sq. yds.	Dollars.	Sq. yds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	581,323	165,521	68,890	6,646					1
2	Sweden and Norway									2
3	Swedish West Indies									3
4	Danish West Indies									4
5	Hanse Towns	27,529	10,667	59,444	3,713					5
6	Holland	11,544	6,920							6
7	Dutch East Indies									7
8	Dutch West Indies									8
9	Dutch Guiana									9
10	Belgium									10
11	England	128,557	46,163	220,512	19,920	8,165	823	2,818	2,450	11
12	Scotland	18,610	6,574	250,341	19,690					12
13	Ireland	422	231	–	–	–	–	39	37	13
14	Gibraltar									14
15	Malta									15
16	British East Indies	–	–	524,396	35,607					16
17	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]					17

[redacted]	1,621	561	–	–	–	–	5	5		22
[redacted]	1,392	314								23
24 Dutch on the Mediterranean										24
25 Dutch West Indies										25
26 French Guiana										26
27 Miquelon and French fisheries										27
28 Spain on the Atlantic										28
29 Spain on the Mediterranean										29
30 Teneriffe and other Canaries										30
31 Manilla and Philippine islands										31
32 Cuba	66	14								32
33 Other Spanish West Indies										33
34 Portugal										34
35 Madeira										35
36 Fayal and other Azores										36
37 Cape de Verd islands										37
38 Italy										38
39 Sicily										39
40 Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports										40
41 Turkey, Levant, and Egypt										41
42 Hayti										42
43 Texas										43
44 Mexico										44
45 Central Republic of America										45
46 New Granada										46
47 Venezuela										47
48 Brazil										48
49 Cisplatine Republic										49
50 Argentine Republic										50
51 Chili										51
52 Peru										52
53 China										53
54 Asia generally										54
55 Africa										55
56 South Seas and Pacific Ocean										56
57 Uncertain places										57
Total	771,064	236,965	1,410,688	105,493	8,165	823	2,862	2,492		

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		OIL CLOTH, ON CANTON FLANNEL.		FURNITURE OIL CLOTH, NOT SPECIFIED.		OIL CLOTH OF LINEN, SILK, &c., FOR COVERS.		MADEIRA WINE.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Sq. yds.	Dollars.	Sq. yds.	Dollars.	Sq. yds.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Sweden and Norway									2
3	Swedish West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	3
4	Danish West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	87	464	4
5	Hanse Towns	–	–	321	120	–	–	15	33	5
6	Holland									6
7	Dutch East Indies									7
8	Dutch West Indies									8
9	Dutch Guiana									9
10	Belgium									10
11	England	195	50	25,236	4,170	–	–	222	536	11
12	Scotland									12
13	Ireland									13
14	Gibraltar									14
15	Malta									15
16	British East Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	62	242	16
17	Cape of Good Hope									17

	French West Indies - - -									26
	French Guiana - - -									27
	Miquelon and French fisheries - -									28
	Spain on the Atlantic - - -									29
29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -									30
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									31
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -									32
32	Cuba - - - -									33
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	34
34	Portugal - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,151	6,790	35
35	Madeira - - - -									36
36	Fayal and other Azores - -									37
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -									38
38	Italy - - - -									39
39	Sicily - - - -									40
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									41
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -									42
42	Hayti - - - -									43
43	Texas - - - -									44
44	Mexico - - - -									45
45	Central Republic of America - -									46
46	New Granada - - - -									47
47	Venezuela - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	120	48
48	Brazil - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	49
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -									50
50	Argentine Republic - - -									51
51	Chili - - - -									52
52	Peru - - - - -									53
53	China - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	270	54
54	Asia generally - - - -									55
55	Africa - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	21	56
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -									57
57	Uncertain places - - -									
	Total - . - -	195	50	27,525	5,039	2,126	660	3,949	9,075	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		WINES, IN CASKS, BOTTLES, &c.								
		Sherry.		Champagne.		Port, in bottles.		Burgundy, in bottles.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Sweden and Norway									2
3	Swedish West Indies									3
4	Danish West Indies									4
5	Hanse Towns									5
6	Holland	1,575	1,263							6
7	Dutch East Indies									7
8	Dutch West Indies									8
9	Dutch Guiana									9
10	Belgium									10
11	England	1,005	1,463	151	822	225	490			11
12	Scotland	26	144							12
13	Ireland									13
14	Gibraltar									14
15	Malta									15
16	British East Indies	40	133							16
17	Cape of Good Hope									17
18	Australia									18

16	French Guiana									16
17	Miquelon and French fisheries									17
18	Spain on the Atlantic	2,013	3,412							18
19	Spain on the Mediterranean									19
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									31
32	Cuba	2	6							32
33	Other Spanish West Indies									33
34	Portugal	–	–	–	–	10	20			34
35	Madeira									35
36	Fayal and other Azores									36
37	Cape de Verd islands									37
38	Italy									38
39	Sicily									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									41
42	Hayti	–	–	–	–	58	74			42
43	Texas									43
44	Mexico									44
45	Central Republic of America									45
46	New Granada									46
47	Venezuela	24	70							47
48	Brazil	–	–	–	–	34	36			48
49	Cisplatine Republic									49
50	Argentine Republic									50
51	Chili									51
52	Peru									52
53	China									53
54	Asia generally									54
55	Africa									55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									56
57	Uncertain places									57
	Total	4,685	6,491	13,638	43,738	328	624	253	452	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		WINES, IN CASKS, BOTTLES, &c.								
		Claret, in bottles.		Port, in casks.		Burgundy, in casks.		Teneriffe, in casks.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Sweden and Norway									2
3	Swedish West Indies									3
4	Danish West Indies									4
5	Hanse Towns	293	300							5
6	Holland									6
7	Dutch East Indies									7
8	Dutch West Indies									8
9	Dutch Guiana									9
10	Belgium									10
11	England	432	1,398	942	1,682					11
12	Scotland	38	74							12
13	Ireland									13
14	Gibraltar									14
15	Malta									15
16	British East Indies									16
17	Cape of Good Hope									17
18	[illegible]									18

	France on the Mediterranean	1,162	[illegible]	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]			25
	French West Indies	279	265							26
	French Guiana									27
	Miquelon and French fisheries									28
	Spain on the Atlantic									29
29	Spain on the Mediterranean									30
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									31
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									32
32	Cuba	1	1							33
33	Other Spanish West Indies									34
34	Portugal	-	-	37,204	23,752					35
35	Madeira									36
36	Fayal and other Azores									37
37	Cape de Verd islands									38
38	Italy									39
39	Sicily									40
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									41
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									42
42	Hayti									43
43	Texas	-	-	238	77					44
44	Mexico									45
45	Central Republic of America	6	7							46
46	New Granada									47
47	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,720	2,590	48
48	Brazil									49
49	Cisplatine Republic									50
50	Argentine Republic									51
51	Chili									52
52	Peru									53
53	China									54
54	Asia generally									55
55	Africa									56
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									57
57	Uncertain places									
	Total	25,317	18,391	38,593	25,714	1,639	464	8,720	2,590	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		WINES, IN CASKS, BOTTLES, &c.								
		Claret, in casks.		White, of France, in casks.		White, of France, in bottles.		White, of Portugal.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Sweden and Norway									2
3	Swedish West Indies									3
4	Danish West Indies	7	21							4
5	Hanse Towns	122	101	83	59					5
6	Holland	–	–	–	–	154	134	150	20	6
7	Dutch East Indies									7
8	Dutch West Indies									8
9	Dutch Guiana									9
10	Belgium									10
11	England	1,193	542							11
12	Scotland									12
13	Ireland									13
14	Gibraltar									14
15	Malta									15
16	British East Indies									16
17	Cape of Good Hope									17
18	Australia									18
19	Honduras									19
20	British Guiana									20

	Spain on the [illegible]									
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									31
32	Cuba	714	365	–	–	2	3			32
33	Other Spanish West Indies									33
34	Portugal	135	72							34
35	Madeira									35
36	Fayal and other Azores	–	–	–	–	–	–	24,199	8,995	36
37	Cape de Verd islands									37
38	Italy	7	12	–	–	42	45			38
39	Sicily	424	74	53	10					39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports	43	17	44	18					40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									41
42	Hayti									42
43	Texas	–	–	–	–	25	30			43
44	Mexico									44
45	Central Republic of America									45
46	New Granada									46
47	Venezuela									47
48	Brazil	32	11							48
49	Cisplatine Republic									49
50	Argentine Republic									50
51	Chili									51
52	Peru									52
53	China									53
54	Asia generally									54
55	Africa	–	–	–	–	3	3			55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									56
57	Uncertain places									57
	Total	873,895	134,598	99,478	19,178	8,352	5,109	24,354	9,027	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		WINES, IN CASKS, BOTTLES, &c.								
		Wines of Sicily.				Wines of Spain.				
		Marsala.		All other.		In casks.		In bottles.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -									1
2	Sweden and Norway - - -									2
3	Swedish West Indies - - -									3
4	Danish West Indies - - -									4
5	Hanse Towns - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	5
6	Holland - - - -	–	–	–	–	1,349	316			6
7	Dutch East Indies - - -									7
8	Dutch West Indies - - -									8
9	Dutch Guiana - - - -									9
10	Belgium - - - -									10
11	England - - - -	–	–	–	–	93	74	53	97	11
12	Scotland - - - -									12
13	Ireland - - - -									13
14	Gibraltar - - - -									14
15	Malta - - - - -									15
16	British East Indies - - -									16
17	Cape of Good Hope - - -									17
18	[illegible] - - -									18
19	[illegible] - - -									19

[illegible]										
[illegible]										
[illegible]	[illegible] and French fisheries									
[illegible]	[illegible] on the Atlantic	–	–	–	–	175	52			
[illegible]	[illegible] on the Mediterranean	–	–	–	–	41,432	10,564	44	41	
[illegible]	[illegible] and other Canaries									
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									
32	Cuba	–	–	–	–	1,616	344			
33	Other Spanish West Indies									
34	Portugal									
35	Madeira									
36	Fayal and other Azores									
37	Cape de Verd islands									
38	Italy	419	396	8,803	3,130	213	129			
39	Sicily	3,763	1,938	30	5					
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	–	–	–	–	161	40			
42	Hayti									
43	Texas									
44	Mexico									
45	Central Republic of America	–	–	–	–	80	97			
46	New Granada									
47	Venezuela	–	–	–	–	5,663	1,870			
48	Brazil	1,532	1,125							
49	Cisplatine Republic									
50	Argentine Republic									
51	Chili									
52	Peru	17	17							
53	China									
54	Asia generally									
55	Africa	15	6							
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									
57	Uncertain places									
	Total	5,746	3,482	8,833	3,135	51,719	13,685	98	139	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.												
		WINES, IN CASKS, BOTTLES, &c.												
		Of Germany.				Of the Mediterranean.				All other wine.				
		In casks.		In bottles.		In casks.		In bottles.		In casks.		In bottles.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quant'y.	Value.	Quant'y.	Value.	
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	136	1
2	Sweden and Norway - - -													2
3	Swedish West Indies - - -													3
4	Danish West Indies - - -													4
5	Hanse Towns - - - -	255	124	160	238									5
6	Holland - - - -	787	497	61	229	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	34	6
7	Dutch East Indies - - -													7
8	Dutch West Indies - - -													8
9	Dutch Guiana - - - -													9
10	Belgium - - - -	1,482	591	13	95									10
11	England - - - -	-	-	12	39									11
12	Scotland - - - -													12
13	Ireland - - - -													13
14	Gibraltar - - - -													14
15	Malta - - - -													15
16	British East Indies - - -													16

24	France on the Mediterranean													25
25	French West Indies													26
26	French Guiana													27
27	Miquelon and French fisheries													28
28	Spain on the Atlantic													29
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	–	–	–	–	69	25							30
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries													31
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	32			32
32	Cuba													33
33	Other Spanish West Indies													34
34	Portugal													35
35	Madeira													36
36	Fayal and other Azores													37
37	Cape de Verd islands													38
38	Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,268	2,813			39
39	Sicily													40
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports													41
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt													42
42	Hayti													43
43	Texas													44
44	Mexico													45
45	Central Republic of America													46
46	New Granada													47
47	Venezuela	–	–	–	–	1,426	450							48
48	Brazil													49
49	Cisplatine Republic													50
50	Argentine Republic													51
51	Chili													52
52	Peru													53
53	China													54
54	Asia generally													55
55	Africa													56
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean													57
57	Uncertain places													
	Total	2,788	1,293	355	1,226	1,495	475	38	24	9,284	2,845	109	170	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		FOREIGN DISTILLED SPIRITS.								
		Brandy.		From grain.		From other materials.		Cordials.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	2	4			1
2	Sweden and Norway									2
3	Swedish West Indies									3
4	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	97,102	19,650			4
5	Hanse Towns	139	57	8,616	1,324	120	35	6	23	5
6	Holland	-	-	242,430	109,148	7,881	2,945			6
7	Dutch East Indies									7
8	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	208	111	2	2	8
9	Dutch Guiana									9
10	Belgium									10
11	England	16,596	17,677	4,807	5,178	506	545	10	30	11
12	Scotland	-	-	4,314	4,229	27	24			12
13	Ireland	-	-	-	-	372	411			13
14	Gibraltar									14
15	Malta									15
16	British East Indies	-	-	2,936	1,627					16

25	French West Indies	26	21	–	–	[illegible]	[illegible]			25
26	French Guiana									26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	716	335	–	–	–	–	152	147	29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									31
32	Cuba	–	–	–	–	15,920	3,383	664	290	32
33	Other Spanish West Indies	–	–	–	–	9,632	2,069			33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Fayal and other Azores									36
37	Cape de Verd islands									37
38	Italy									38
39	Sicily	124	55							39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	240	40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									41
42	Hayti									42
43	Texas	–	–	–	–	1,029	493			43
44	Mexico									44
45	Central Republic of America	337	236							45
46	New Granada									46
47	Venezuela									47
48	Brazil									48
49	Cisplatine Republic									49
50	Argentine Republic									50
51	Chili									51
52	Peru									52
53	China									53
54	Asia generally									54
55	Africa									55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									56
57	Uncertain places									57
	Total	191,832	106,267	259,129	121,547	135,399	32,095	12,226	13,707	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		MOLASSES.		VINEGAR.		BEER, ALE, AND PORTER.				
						In casks.		In bottles.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -									1
2	Sweden and Norway - - -									2
3	Swedish West Indies - - -									3
4	Danish West Indies - - -	2,287,389	30,390							4
5	Hanse Towns - - - -	–	–	2,261	374	113	24	267	160	5
6	Holland - - - -	–	–	30	6					6
7	Dutch East Indies - - -									7
8	Dutch West Indies - - -	3,932,331	33,278							8
9	Dutch Guiana - - - -	3,679,996	30,460							9
10	Belgium - - - -	–	–	1,364	159	–	–	13	10	10
11	England - - - -	–	–	11	4	5,711	2,847	57,901	54,251	11
12	Scotland - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,423	6,835	12
13	Ireland - - - -	–	–	–	–	222	73	1,260	971	13
14	Gibraltar - - - -									14
15	Malta - - - -									15
16	British East Indies - - -									16
17	Cape of Good Hope - - -									17
18	Australia - - - -									18
19	Honduras - - - -									19
20	British Guiana - - -									20

24	France on the Mediterranean - -	2,621	204	4	4					24
25	French West Indies - - -	2,464,066	30,373							25
26	French Guiana - - -	626,459	5,996							26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries - -									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic - - -									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -									31
32	Cuba - - - - -	98,715,755	823,784							32
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -	17,674,718	178,566							33
34	Portugal - - - -									34
35	Madeira - - - -									35
36	Fayal and other Azores - -									36
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -									37
38	Italy - - - - -									38
39	Sicily - - - - -									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt -									41
42	Hayti - - - - -									42
43	Texas - - - - -									43
44	Mexico - - - -									44
45	Central Republic of America - -									45
46	New Granada - - - -									46
47	Venezuela - - - -									47
48	Brazil - - - - -									48
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -									49
50	Argentine Republic - - -									50
51	Chili - - - - -									51
52	Peru - - - - -									52
53	China - - - - -									53
54	Asia generally - - - -	756	4							54
55	Africa - - - - -	340	7							55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -	15,387	219							56
57	Uncertain places - - -									57
	Total - - - -	129,536,523	1,134,820	14,903	2,206	6,206	2,981	68,492	63,123	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.		OIL.						
		Quantity.	Value.	Spermaceti.		Whale and other fish.		Olive, in casks.		
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -									1
2	Sweden and Norway - - -									2
3	Swedish West Indies - - -									3
4	Danish West Indies - - -									4
5	Hanse Towns - - - -									5
6	Holland - - - -									6
7	Dutch East Indies - - -									7
8	Dutch West Indies - - -									8
9	Dutch Guiana - - - -									9
10	Belgium - - - -									10
11	England - - - -	–	–	6	6					11
12	Scotland - - - -									12
13	Ireland - - - -									13
14	Gibraltar - - - -									14
15	Malta - - - - -									15
16	British East Indies - - -									16
17	Cape of Good Hope - - -									17
18	[illegible] - - -									18
19	[illegible] - - -									19

	France on the Mediterranean - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	87	24
	French West Indies - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-			25
	French Guiana - - -									26
	Miquelon and French fisheries - -									27
	Spain on the Atlantic - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,482	988	28
	Spain on the Mediterranean - -									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -									31
32	Cuba - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	238	221	32
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -									33
34	Portugal - - - -									34
35	Madeira - - - -									35
36	Fayal and other Azores - -									36
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -									37
38	Italy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,384	4,321	38
39	Sicily - - - - -									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -									41
42	Hayti - - - - -									42
43	Texas - - - - -									43
44	Mexico - - - -									44
45	Central Republic of America - -									45
46	New Granada - - - -									46
47	Venezuela - - - -									47
48	Brazil - - - - -									48
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -									49
50	Argentine Republic - - -									50
51	Chili - - - - -									51
52	Peru - - - - -									52
53	China - - - - -									53
54	Asia generally - - - -									54
55	Africa - - - - -									55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -	-	-	247	160					56
57	Uncertain places - - -									57
	Total - - - -	3	2	327	225	771	258	9,301	5,755	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		OIL.						COCOA.		CHOCOLATE.		
		Linseed.		Of almonds.		Of cloves.						
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Gallons.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia											1
2	Sweden and Norway											2
3	Swedish West Indies											3
4	Danish West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,591	1,628			4
5	Hanse Towns	681	445	100	24	803	1,272	–	–	273	56	5
6	Holland	18,980	11,182									6
7	Dutch East Indies											7
8	Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	40,128	2,429			8
9	Dutch Guiana	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,715	982			9
10	Belgium	11,503	5,692									10
11	England	133,843	77,446	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	8	11
12	Scotland											12
13	Ireland											13
14	Gibraltar											14
15	Malta											15
16	British East Indies											16
17	Cape of Good Hope											17
18	Australia											18
19	Honduras											19
20	[illegible]											20

	France on the Atlantic	-	-	57	33	106	36	-	-	-	-	376	-	24
	France on the Mediterranean	-	-											25
	French West Indies	-	-											26
	French Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,904	2,420			27
	Miquelon and French fisheries	-	-											28
	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-											29
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-											30
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-											31
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-											32
32	Cuba	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	13,270	1,052	388	147	33
33	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	9	6	1	34
34	Portugal	-	-											35
35	Madeira	-	-											36
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	-											37
37	Cape de Verd islands	-	-											38
38	Italy	-	-											39
39	Sicily	-	-											40
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports													41
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-											42
42	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,210	4,421			43
43	Texas	-	-											44
44	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	521	17			45
45	Central Republic of America	-	-											46
46	New Granada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,049	1,472	55	14	47
47	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156,236	22,635	779	282	48
48	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	902,140	43,584			49
49	Cisplatine Republic	-	-											50
50	Argentine Republic	-	-											51
51	Chili	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91,921	6,328			52
52	Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	53
53	China	-	-											54
54	Asia generally	-	-											55
55	Africa	-	-											56
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-											57
57	Uncertain places	-	-											
	Total	-	-	155,161	94,651	210	62	803	1,272	1,607,039	68,043	1,913	620	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		SUGAR.										
		Brown.		White clayed.		Loaf and other refined.		Candy.		Sirup of sugar cane.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -											1
2	Sweden and Norway - - -											2
3	Swedish West Indies - - -	13,890	431									3
4	Danish West Indies - - -	4,392,372	196,098									4
5	Hanse Towns - - - -	–	–	–	–	723	53	3,638	307			5
6	Holland - - - -											6
7	Dutch East Indies - - -	152,424	5,001	–	–	533,920	31,030					7
8	Dutch West Indies - - -	159,285	4,514									8
9	Dutch Guiana - - - -	31,197	717	–	–	115,224	6,915					9
10	Belgium - - - -											10
11	England - - - -	219	6	–	–	46,480	3,109					11
12	Scotland - - - -											12
13	Ireland - - - -											13
14	Gibraltar - - - -											14
15	Malta - - - -											15
16	British East Indies - - -	200	12									16
17	Cape of Good Hope - - -											17
18	Australia - - - -											18
19	Heligoland - - - -											19
20	British Guiana - - -											20

	France on the Mediterranean											
25	French West Indies	7,239	203									25
26	French Guiana											26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries											27
28	Spain on the Atlantic											28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean											29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries											30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	3,962,808	111,243	294	15	–	–	20	4			31
32	Cuba	31,628,319	1,185,609	1,076,449	63,597	2,595	154	36	8	3,685	57	32
33	Other Spanish West Indies	26,315,301	805,365									33
34	Portugal											34
35	Madeira											35
36	Fayal and other Azores											36
37	Cape de Verd islands											37
38	Italy											38
39	Sicily											39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports											40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt											41
42	Hayti											42
43	Texas											43
44	Mexico											44
45	Central Republic of America											45
46	New Granada											46
47	Venezuela	235,986	2,593									47
48	Brazil	1,915,115	85,408	20,308	1,249							48
49	Cisplatine Republic											49
50	Argentine Republic	–	–	10	1							50
51	Chili											51
52	Peru	92	6	924	68							52
53	China	–	–	40	2	–	–	175	13			53
54	Asia generally	399,852	11,438									54
55	Africa											55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	318,592	9,954									56
57	Uncertain places											57
	Total	69,534,331	2,426,011	1,098,025	64,932	699,090	41,279	3,919	339	3,685	57	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		FRUITS.								
		Almonds.		Currants.		Prunes.		Figs.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -									1
2	Sweden and Norway - - -									2
3	Swedish West Indies - - -									3
4	Danish West Indies - - -									4
5	Hanse Towns - - - -	-	-	-	-	3,841	251			5
6	Holland - - - -									6
7	Dutch East Indies - - -									7
8	Dutch West Indies - - -									8
9	Dutch Guiana - - - -									9
10	Belgium - - - -									10
11	England - - - -	-	-	62,481	3,625					11
12	Scotland - - - -									12
13	Ireland - - - -									13
14	Gibraltar - - - -	28,459	2,243							14
15	Malta - - - -									15
16	British East Indies - - -									16
17	Cape of Good Hope - - -									17
18	Australia - - -									18
[illegible]	[illegible] - - -									[illegible]

	France on the Mediterranean - -	330,141	24,702	-	-	36	7	45	7	24
	French West Indies - - -									25
	French Guiana - - -									26
	Miquelon and French fisheries - -									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic - - -	4,797	987							28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -	100,525	8,707	-	-	-	-	65,183	2,179	29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -									31
32	Cuba - - - - -	22,601	1,346	-	-	-	-	7,527	398	32
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -									33
34	Portugal - - - -									34
35	Madeira - - - -									35
36	Fayal and other Azores - -									36
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -									37
38	Italy - - - - -	118,069	8,997							38
39	Sicily - - - - -	46,332	3,757	-	-	-	-	8,347	668	39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports	-	-	48,357	2,238					40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -	2,545	307	-	-	-	-	965,292	52,465	41
42	Hayti - - - - -									42
43	Texas - - - - -	1,873	123							43
44	Mexico - - - -	176	11							44
45	Central Republic of America - -									45
46	New Granada - - - -									46
47	Venezuela - - - -									47
48	Brazil - - - - -									48
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -									49
50	Argentine Republic - - -									50
51	Chili - - - - -									51
52	Peru - - - - -									52
53	China - - - - -									53
54	Asia generally - - - -									54
55	Africa - - - -									55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -									56
57	Uncertain places - - -									57
	Total - - - -	708,713	55,351	110,883	5,867	38,363	3,636	1,046,486	55,729	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		FRUITS.								
		Dates.		Raisins in boxes.		Other raisins.		Nuts, not specified.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Sweden and Norway									2
3	Swedish West Indies									3
4	Danish West Indies									4
5	Hanse Towns									5
6	Holland									6
7	Dutch East Indies									7
8	Dutch West Indies									8
9	Dutch Guiana									9
10	Belgium									10
11	England	–	–	–	–	–	–	74	6	11
12	Scotland									12
13	Ireland									13
14	Gibraltar									14
15	Malta									15
16	British East Indies									16
17	Cape of Good Hope									17
18	[illegible]									18

24	France on the Mediterranean	15	–	–	–	–	–	643	[illegible]	24
25	French West Indies		4							25
26	French Guiana									26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	–	–	1,415	56					28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	–	–	7,018,623	273,153	1,373,024	37,793	400	33	29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									31
32	Cuba	–	–	57,203	2,711	–	–	473	39	32
33	Other Spanish West Indies									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	2	35
36	Fayal and other Azores									36
37	Cape de Verd islands									37
38	Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	222,319	6,884	38
39	Sicily	–	–	–	–	–	–	94,798	2,879	39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	5,825	114	–	–	20,824	901			41
42	Hayti									42
43	Texas	–	–	–	–	–	–	657,052	22,814	43
44	Mexico									44
45	Central Republic of America	–	–	130	14					45
46	New Granada									46
47	Venezuela									47
48	Brazil	–	–	–	–	–	–	140,630	1,355	48
49	Cisplatine Republic									49
50	Argentine Republic									50
51	Chili	–	–	–	–	–	–	16,827	180	51
52	Peru									52
53	China	37	4							53
54	Asia generally	15,627	164							54
55	Africa									55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									56
57	Uncertain places									57
	Total	21,504	286	7,083,013	276,164	1,393,848	38,694	1,133,302	34,535	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		SPICES.								
		Nutmegs.		Cinnamon.		Cloves.		Black pepper.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Sweden and Norway									2
3	Swedish West Indies									3
4	Danish West Indies									4
5	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	5
6	Holland	26,992	13,798	–	–	3,410	750			6
7	Dutch East Indies									7
8	Dutch West Indies									8
9	Dutch Guiana									9
10	Belgium									10
11	England	–	–	–	–	3,898	874			11
12	Scotland									12
13	Ireland									13
14	Gibraltar									14
15	Malta									15
16	British East Indies	1,413	672							16
17	Cape of Good Hope									17
18	Australia and Van.									18

25	French West Indies - - -										25
26	French Guiana - - -	-	-	-	-	92,093	16,666			26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries - -									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic - - -									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -									31
32	Cuba - - - - -	2	1	4	11					32
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -									33
34	Portugal - - - -									34
35	Madeira - - - -									35
36	Fayal and other Azores - -									36
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -									37
38	Italy - - - - -									38
39	Sicily - - - - -									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -									41
42	Hayti - - - - -									42
43	Texas - - - - -									43
44	Mexico - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,226	1,287	44
45	Central Republic of America - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	633	50	45
46	New Granada - - - -									46
47	Venezuela - - - -									47
48	Brazil - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,157	108	48
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -									49
50	Argentine Republic - - -									50
51	Chili - - - - -									51
52	Peru - - - - -									52
53	China - - - - -	265	216							53
54	Asia generally - - - -	-	-	-	-	142,620	19,615	1,450,901	54,678	54
55	Africa - - - - -	-	-	-	-	29,047	4,600	1,755	242	55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -									56
57	Uncertain places - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,050	298	57
	Total - - - -	28,672	14,688	4	11	276,542	42,512	1,472,727	56,664	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		SPICES.										
		Red pepper.		Pimento.		Cassia.		Ginger, ground.		Ginger in root.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -											1
2	Sweden and Norway - - -											2
3	Swedish West Indies - - -											3
4	Danish West Indies - - -											4
5	Hanse Towns - - - -	–	–	–	–	2,800	280					5
6	Holland - - - -											6
7	Dutch East Indies - - -											7
8	Dutch West Indies - - -											8
9	Dutch Guiana - - - -											9
10	Belgium - - - -											10
11	England - - - -	4,272	595	–	–	–	–	1,709	291	3,690	980	11
12	Scotland - - - -											12
13	Ireland - - - -											13
14	Gibraltar - - - -											14
15	Malta - - - -											15
16	British West Indies - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,698	175	16
17	[illegible] - - -											17
18	[illegible] - - -											18
19	[illegible] - - -											19

25	French West Indies - - -											25
26	French Guiana - - -											26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries - -											27
28	Spain on the Atlantic - - -											28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -											29
30	Tenerife and other Canaries - -											30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -											31
32	Cuba - - - - -	6	1	6	1	1,286	129	–	–	3,038	104	32
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -											33
34	Portugal - - - -											34
35	Madeira - - - -											35
36	Fayal and other Azores - -											36
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -											37
38	Italy - - - - - -											38
39	Sicily - - - - - -											39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports											40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -											41
42	Hayti - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	188	6	42
43	Texas - - - - - -	–	–	347	34							43
44	Mexico - - - - -	–	–	997	44							44
45	Central Republic of America - -											45
46	New Granada - - - -											46
47	Venezuela - - - -											47
48	Brazil - - - - -											48
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -											49
50	Argentine Republic - - -											50
51	Chili - - - - -											51
52	Peru - - - - -											52
53	China - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	506,509	39,765					53
54	Asia generally - - - - -	–	–	–	–	38,821	3,617					54
55	Africa - - - - - -	10,836	829	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,700	881	55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -											56
57	Uncertain places - - -											57
	Total - - - -	15,115	1,426	1,054,414	47,441	549,416	43,791	1,709	291	26,724	2,188	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		CAMPHOR.				CANDLES.				CHEESE.		
		Crude.		Refined.		Wax and spermaceti.		Tallow.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia											1
2	Sweden and Norway											2
3	Swedish West Indies											3
4	Danish West Indies											4
5	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,451	348	4,121	470	5
6	Holland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	867	103	6
7	Dutch East Indies											7
8	Dutch West Indies											8
9	Dutch Guiana											9
10	Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	835	70	10
11	England	21,876	11,938	23,345	11,463	6	1	–	–	6,446	1,244	11
12	Scotland											12
13	Ireland											13
14	Gibraltar											14
15	Malta											15
16	British East Indies											16
17	[illegible]											17
18	[illegible]											18

26	French Guiana - - -												26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries - -												27
28	Spain on the Atlantic - -												28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -												29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -												30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -												31
32	Cuba - - - - -	–	–	–	–	152	81	–	–	20	8		32
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -												33
34	Portugal - - - -												34
35	Madeira - - - -												35
36	Fayal and other Azores - -												36
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -												37
38	Italy - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	76	22		38
39	Sicily - - - - -												39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports												40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -												41
42	Hayti - - - - -												42
43	Texas - - - - -												43
44	Mexico - - - -												44
45	Central Republic of America - -												45
46	New Granada - - - -												46
47	Venezuela - - - -												47
48	Brazil - - - - -												48
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -												49
50	Argentine Republic - - -												50
51	Chili - - - - -												51
52	Peru - - - - -												52
53	China - - - - -	34,217	10,593	1,298	359								53
54	Asia generally - - - -												54
55	Africa - - - - -												55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -												56
57	Uncertain places - - -												57
	Total - - - -	56,093	22,531	24,645	11,825	1,419	473	1,451	348	30,023	3,850		

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		SOAP.				TALLOW.		STARCH.		PEARL BARLEY.		
		Hard.		Soft.								
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Va le.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -	1,349	335									1
2	Sweden and Norway - - -											2
3	Swedish West Indies - - -											3
4	Danish West Indies - - -											4
5	Hanse Towns - - - -	330	26	–	–	–	–	19,042	825	1,876	54	5
6	Holland - - - -											6
7	Dutch East Indies - - -											7
8	Dutch West Indies - - -											8
9	Dutch Guiana - - - -											9
10	Belgium - - - -											10
11	England - - - -	328	35	–	–	–	–	770	83	20	2	11
12	Scotland - - - -											12
13	Ireland - - - -											13
14	Gibraltar - - - -											14
15	Malta - - - - -											15
16	British East Indies - - -											16
17	Cape of Good Hope - - -											17

5	French West Indies											25
6	French Guiana											26
7	Miquelon and French fisheries											27
8	Spain on the Atlantic											28
9	Spain on the Mediterranean											29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries											30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands											31
32	Cuba	–	–	–	–	–	–	9,721	491			32
33	Other Spanish West Indies											33
34	Portugal											34
35	Madeira											35
36	Fayal and other Azores											36
37	Cape de Verd islands											37
38	Italy											38
39	Sicily											39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports											40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egpyt											41
42	Hayti											42
43	Texas	–	–	–	–	400	8					43
44	Mexico											44
45	Central Republic of America											45
46	New Granada											46
47	Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	694	54			47
48	Brazil		–	–	–	–	–	60	8			48
49	Cisplatine Republic											49
50	Argentine Republic											50
51	Chili											51
52	Peru											52
53	China											53
54	Asia generally											54
55	Africa											55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean											56
57	Uncertain places											57
	Total	16,531	1,279	1	4	11,873	897	31,694	1,526	1,921	57	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		BUTTER.		BEEF AND PORK.		HAMS AND BACON.		BRISTLES.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	538	130	–	–	–	–	17,605	4,261	1
2	Sweden and Norway									2
3	Swedish West Indies									3
4	Danish West Indies									4
5	Hanse Towns	1,924	187	2,693	99	26,169	2,628	7,715	3,494	5
6	Holland									6
7	Dutch East Indies									7
8	Dutch West Indies									8
9	Dutch Guiana									9
10	Belgium	–	–	200	12	–	–	556	149	10
11	England	329	42	900	51	463	65	819	367	11
12	Scotland									12
13	Ireland	193	32							13
14	Gibraltar									14
15	Malta									15
16	British East Indies									16
17	Cape of Good Hope									17
18	Australia									18
19	[illegible]									19

5	French West Indies - - -									25
6	French Guiana - - -									26
7	Miquelon and French fisheries - -									27
8	Spain on the Atlantic - - -									28
9	Spain on the Mediterranean - -									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -									31
32	Cuba - - - - -	80	23	225	9	67	21			32
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -									33
34	Portugal - - - -									34
35	Madeira - - - -									35
36	Fayal and other Azores - -									36
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -									37
38	Italy - - - - -									38
39	Sicily - - - - -									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -									41
42	Hayti - - - - -									42
43	Texas - - - - -									43
44	Mexico - - - -	–	–	56	3					44
45	Central Republic of America - -									45
46	New Granada - - - -									46
47	Venezuela - - - -									47
48	Brazil - - - - -									48
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -									49
50	Argentine Republic - - -	–	–	353,118	5,723					50
51	Chili - - - - -									51
52	Peru - - - - -									52
53	China - - - - -									53
54	Asia generally - - - -									54
55	Africa - - - - -									55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -									56
57	Uncertain places - - -									57
	Total - - - -	4,582	563	353,391	5,984	26,615	2,731	26,695	8,271	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		INDIGO.		WOAD OR PASTEL.		IVORY BLACK.		OPIUM.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -									1
2	Sweden and Norway - - -									2
3	Swedish West Indies - - -									3
4	Danish West Indies - - -	9,838	10,805							4
5	Hanse Towns - - - -	10,575	7,939							5
6	Holland - - - -									6
7	Dutch East Indies - - -									7
8	Dutch West Indies - - -									8
9	Dutch Guiana - - - -									9
10	Belgium - - - -	277	127							10
11	England - - - -	142,962	132,393	56,908	2,447	3,123	339	1,849	3,000	11
12	Scotland - - - -									12
13	Ireland - - - -									13
14	Gibraltar - - - -									14
15	Malta - - - - -									15
16	British East Indies - - -	6,471	6,980							16
17	Cape of Good Hope - - -									17
18	Australia - - -									18
19	Honduras - - -	24,013	17,526							19
20	British Guiana - - -									20

23	France on the Atlantic - -	-	-	473	12					23
24	France on the Mediterranean - -									24
25	French West Indies - - -									25
26	French Guiana - - -									26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries - -									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic - - -									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -	1,378	776							29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -	34,605	23,560							31
32	Cuba - - - - -	5,771	6,601							32
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -									33
34	Portugal - - - -									34
35	Madeira - - - -									35
36	Fayal and other Azores - -									36
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -									37
38	Italy - - - - -									38
39	Sicily - - - -									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,790	15,393	41
42	Hayti - - - - -									42
43	Texas - - - - -									43
44	Mexico - - - -	71,476	77,441							44
45	Central Republic of America - -	78,969	60,774							45
46	New Granada - - - -									46
47	Venezuela - - - -	94,950	85,870							47
48	Brazil - - - - -									48
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -									49
50	Argentine Republic - - -									50
51	Chili - - - - -									51
52	Peru - - - - -									52
53	China - - - - -									53
54	Asia generally - - -	1,732	1,220							54
55	Africa - - - - -									55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -									56
57	Uncertain places - - -									57
	Total - - - -	480,053	432,035	58,416	2,496	3,123	339	10,639	18,393	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		GLUE.		GUNPOWDER.		VITRIOL.				
						Blue or Roman.		Oil of.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -									1
2	Sweden and Norway - - -									2
3	Swedish West Indies - - -									3
4	Danish West Indies - - -									4
5	Hanse Towns - - - -	651	102	-	-	154	11	99	19	5
6	Holland - - - -									6
7	Dutch East Indies - - -									7
8	Dutch West Indies - - -									8
9	Dutch Guiana - - - -									9
10	Belgium - - - -	1,324	127	95	34					10
11	England - - - -									11
12	Scotland - - - -									12
13	Ireland - - - -									13
14	Gibraltar - - - -									14
15	Malta - - - - -									15
16	British East Indies - - -									16
17	Cape of Good Hope - - -									17
18	Australia - - - -									18

5	French West Indies - - -								26
6	French Guiana - - -								27
7	Miquelon and French fisheries - -								28
8	Spain on the Atlantic - - -								29
9	Spain on the Mediterranean - -								30
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -								31
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -								32
32	Cuba - - - - -								33
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -								34
34	Portugal - - - -								35
35	Madeira - - - -								36
36	Fayal and other Azores - -								37
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -								38
38	Italy - - - - -								39
39	Sicily - - - - -								40
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports								41
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -								42
42	Hayti - - - - -								43
43	Texas - - - - -								44
44	Mexico - - - -								45
45	Central Republic of America - -								46
46	New Granada - - - -								47
47	Venezuela - - - -								48
48	Brazil - - - - -								49
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -								50
50	Argentine Republic - - -								51
51	Chili - - - - -								52
52	Peru - - - - -								53
53	China - - - - -	6,400	586						54
54	Asia generally - - - -								55
55	Africa - - - - -								56
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -								57
57	Uncertain places - - -								
	Total - - - -	6,420	623	180	80	154	11	90	19

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		QUININE.		TOBACCO, MANUFACTURED.						
				Snuff.		Cigars.		All other.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Ounces.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -									1
2	Sweden and Norway - - -									2
3	Swedish West Indies - - -									3
4	Danish West Indies - - -	–	–	–	–	250	288			4
5	Hanse Towns - - - -	–	–	280	70	12,520	6,220	1,160	264	5
6	Holland - - - -	–	–	75	20	–	–	60	9	6
7	Dutch East Indies - - -									7
8	Dutch West Indies - - -	–	–	–	–	224	108			8
9	Dutch Guiana - - - -									9
10	Belgium - - - -	–	–	–	–	102	67			10
11	England - - - -	22	42	150	149					11
12	Scotland - - - -									12
13	Ireland - - - -									13
14	Gibraltar - - - -									14
15	Malta - - - -									15
16	British East Indies - - -	–	–	–	–	39	158			16
17	Cape of Good Hope - - -									17
18	Australia - - -									18

25	French West Indies									25
26	French Guiana									26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	–	–	–	–	5,244	5,319			31
32	Cuba	–	–	–	–	354,797	446,946	246	60	32
33	Other Spanish West Indies	–	–	–	–	19	13			33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Fayal and other Azores									36
37	Cape de Verd islands									37
38	Italy									38
39	Sicily									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	–	623	137	41
42	Hayti	–	–	–	–	183	79			42
43	Texas									43
44	Mexico	–	–	–	–	1,891	1,240			44
45	Central Republic of America	–	–	–	–	65	44			45
46	New Granada	–	–	–	–	1,349	721			46
47	Venezuela	–	–	–	–	487	168			47
48	Brazil	–	–	–	–	314	240			48
49	Cisplatine Republic									49
50	Argentine Republic									50
51	Chili									51
52	Peru	–	–	–	–	541	816			52
53	China	–	–	–	–	309	211			53
54	Asia generally	–	–	–	–	72	68			54
55	Africa	–	–	–	–	139	206			55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	–	–	–	–	8	8			56
57	Uncertain places	46	121							57
	Total	1,634	2,355	505	239	378,996	463,431	2,109	476	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		BLEACHING POWDER.		SULPHATE OF BARYTES.		COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED.		THIBET, ANGORA, AND OTHER GOATS' HAIR.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -									1
2	Sweden and Norway - - -									2
3	Swedish West Indies - - -									3
4	Danish West Indies - - -									4
5	Hanse Towns - - - -									5
6	Holland - - - -									6
7	Dutch East Indies - - -									7
8	Dutch West Indies - - -	-	-	-	-	45,354	5,724			8
9	Dutch Guiana - - - -									9
10	Belgium - - - -	4,338	351							10
11	England - - - -	1,044,758	43,315	56,382	593	-	-	37,068	11,349	11
12	Scotland - - - -	325,885	13,037	129,809	1,561					12
13	Ireland - - - -	55,620	2,339							13
14	Gibraltar - - - -									14
15	Malta - - - - -									15
16	British East Indies - - -									16
17	Cape of Good Hope - - -									17
18	[illegible] - - - -									18
19	[illegible] - - -									19

25	French West Indies - - -									25
26	French Guiana - -									26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries - -									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic - - -									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -									31
32	Cuba - - - - -									32
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -									33
34	Portugal - - - -									34
35	Madeira - - - -									35
36	Fayal and other Azores - -									36
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -									37
38	Italy - - - - - -									38
39	Sicily - - - - - -									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,213	2,729	41
42	Hayti - - - - - -									42
43	Texas - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	7,593,107	379,750			43
44	Mexico - - - - -									44
45	Central Republic of America - -	–	–	–	–	19,671	1,316			45
46	New Granada - - - -									46
47	Venezuela - - - -									47
48	Brazil - - - - -									48
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -									49
50	Argentine Republic - - -									50
51	Chili - - - - - -									51
52	Peru - - - - -									52
53	China - - - - -									53
54	Asia generally - - - -									54
55	Africa - - - - - -									55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -									56
57	Uncertain places - - -									57
	Total - - - -	1,433,779	59,205	186,191	2,154	7,658,132	386,790	44,281	14,078	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		PAINTS.						WHITING AND PARIS WHITE.		
		Ochre, dry.		Ochre in oil.		White and red lead.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Sweden and Norway									2
3	Swedish West Indies									3
4	Danish West Indies	–	–	332	50	24	4			4
5	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	–	3,959	345			5
6	Holland	20,186	148	–	–	2,386	171			6
7	Dutch East Indies									7
8	Dutch West Indies									8
9	Dutch Guiana									9
10	Belgium									10
11	England	959,653	15,462	14,141	855	85,318	4,967	44,556	300	11
12	Scotland									12
13	Ireland									13
14	Gibraltar									14
15	Malta									15
16	British East Indies									16
17	Cape of Good Hope									17
18	Australia									18

24	France on the Mediterranean	2,482	52							24
25	French West Indies									25
26	French Guiana									26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									31
32	Cuba	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	32
33	Other Spanish West Indies									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Fayal and other Azores									36
37	Cape de Verd islands									37
38	Italy									38
39	Sicily									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports	–	–	–	–	1,441	110			40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									41
42	Hayti									42
43	Texas									43
44	Mexico									44
45	Central Republic of America									45
46	New Granada									46
47	Venezuela									47
48	Brazil									48
49	Cisplatine Republic									49
50	Argentine Republic									50
51	Chili									51
52	Peru									52
53	China									53
54	Asia generally									54
55	Africa									55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									56
57	Uncertain places									57
	Total	1,032,608	16,107	14,473	905	93,166	5,600	44,580	304	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		LITHARGE.		SUGAR OF LEAD.		CORDAGE.				
						Tarred, and cables.		Untarred.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	–	–	–	–	362,036	24,806	5,728	348	1
2	Sweden and Norway									2
3	Swedish West Indies									3
4	Danish West Indies									4
5	Hanse Towns	–	–	10,920	494	–	–	1,225	104	5
6	Holland									6
7	Dutch East Indies									7
8	Dutch West Indies									8
9	Dutch Guiana									9
10	Belgium	–	–	–	–	910	80			10
11	England	260	13	–	–	16,202	1,541	4,896	683	11
12	Scotland									12
13	Ireland									13
14	Gibraltar									14
15	Malta									15
16	British East Indies									16
17	Cape of Good Hope									17
18	[illegible]									18

	French West Indies									25
	French Guiana									26
	Miquelon and French fisheries									27
	Spain on the Atlantic									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,841	293	31
32	Cuba									32
33	Other Spanish West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	827	24	33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Fayal and other Azores									36
37	Cape de Verd islands									37
38	Italy									38
39	Sicily									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									41
42	Hayti									42
43	Texas	–	–	–	–	–	–	997	46	43
44	Mexico	–	–	–	–	778	34	6,263	265	44
45	Central Republic of America									45
46	New Granada									46
47	Venezuela									47
48	Brazil									48
49	Cisplatine Republic									49
50	Argentine Republic									50
51	Chili									51
52	Peru									52
53	China									53
54	Asia generally	–	–	–	–	–	–	201,750	4,035	54
55	Africa									55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									56
57	Uncertain places									57
	Total	260	13	10,936	497	381,612	26,570	224,527	5,798	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		CORDAGE.		TWINE AND PACKTHREAD.		SEINES.		HEMP, UNMANUFACTURED.		
		Untarred yarn.								
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,548	201,111	1
2	Sweden and Norway									2
3	Swedish West Indies									3
4	Danish West Indies									4
5	Hanse Towns	-	-	2,948	423					5
6	Holland									6
7	Dutch East Indies									7
8	Dutch West Indies									8
9	Dutch Guiana									9
10	Belgium									10
11	England	174	82	95,261	25,066	8,452	3,554	1,151	9,241	11
12	Scotland	-	-	1,731	493					12
13	Ireland									13
14	Gibraltar									14
15	Malta									15
16	British East Indies	-	-	74,335	4,905					16
17	Cape of Good Hope									17
18	[illegible]									18
19	[illegible]									19
20	[illegible]									20

4	France on the Mediterranean									25
5	French West Indies									26
6	French Guiana									27
7	Miquelon and French fisheries									28
28	Spain on the Atlantic									29
29	Spain on the Mediterranean									30
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									31
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	2,956	165	–	–	–	–	1,826	6,986	32
32	Cuba	–	–	166	48					33
33	Other Spanish West Indies									34
34	Portugal									35
35	Madeira									36
36	Fayal and other Azores									37
37	Cape de Verd islands									38
38	Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	118	736	39
39	Sicily									40
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports	–	–	–	–	–	–	702	4,467	41
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									42
42	Hayti									43
43	Texas									44
44	Mexico	–	–	2,673	169					45
45	Central Republic of America									46
46	New Granada									47
47	Venezuela									48
48	Brazil									49
49	Cisplatine Republic									50
50	Argentine Republic									51
51	Chili	–	–	–	–	–	–	864	6,361	52
52	Peru									53
53	China									54
54	Asia generally	30,986	811							45
55	Africa									56
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									57
57	Uncertain places									
	Total	34,118	1,626	177,904	31,242	9,238	2,665	35,269	232,852	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		Manilla, sun, and other hemps of India, &c.		Jute, Sisal grass, coir, &c., used as hemp for cordage.		Codilla, or tow of hemp or flax.		Flax, unmanufactured.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -	–	–	–	–	196	719	200	1,399	1
2	Sweden and Norway - - -									2
3	Swedish West Indies - - -									3
4	Danish West Indies - - -									4
5	Hanse Towns - - - -									5
6	Holland - - - -									6
7	Dutch East Indies - - -									7
8	Dutch West Indies - - -									8
9	Dutch Guiana - - - -									9
10	Belgium - - - -									10
11	England - - - -	2	30	–	–	–	–	1,019	13,794	11
12	Scotland - - - -									12
13	Ireland - - - -									13
14	Gibraltar - - - -									14
15	Malta - - - -									15
16	British East Indies - - -	–	–	1,757	4,279	619	1,812			16
17	Cape of Good Hope - - -									17
18	Australia - - - -									18
19	[illegible] - - -									19

	France on the Mediterranean - -									
5	French West Indies - - -									25
6	French Guiana - - -									26
7	Miquelon and French fisheries - -									27
8	Spain on the Atlantic - - -									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -	7,701	28,511	–	–	19,250	69,349			31
32	Cuba - - - - -	–	–	286	1,460					32
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -									33
34	Portugal - - - -									34
35	Madeira - - - -									35
36	Fayal and other Azores - -									36
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -									37
38	Italy - - - - -									38
39	Sicily - - - - -									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -									41
42	Hayti - - - - -									42
43	Texas - - - - -									43
44	Mexico - - - -	–	–	9,244	31,425					44
45	Central Republic of America - -	–	–	–	–	313	1,863			45
46	New Granada - - - -									46
47	Venezuela - - - -									47
48	Brazil - - - - -									48
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -									49
50	Argentine Republic - - -									50
51	Chili - - - - -									51
52	Peru - - - - -									52
53	China - - - - -	–	–	–	–	2,409	8,170			53
54	Asia generally - - - -	3,626	13,608							54
55	Africa - - - - -									55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -									56
57	Uncertain places - - -									57
	Total - - - -	11,329	42,149	11,287	37,164	22,787	81,913	1,219	15,193	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		Rags of all kinds.		Hat bodies or felts, made in whole or part of wool.		Glass.				
						Watch crystals.		Glasses or pebbles for spectacles.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Gross.	Dollars.	Gross.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Sweden and Norway									2
3	Swedish West Indies	220	5							3
4	Danish West Indies	796	33							4
5	Hanse Towns	148,599	4,557	–	–	18	15	4	28	5
6	Holland									6
7	Dutch East Indies									7
8	Dutch West Indies									8
9	Dutch Guiana									9
10	Belgium									10
11	England	40,378	660	120	78	488	1,776	393	2,628	11
12	Scotland									12
13	Ireland									13
14	Gibraltar									14
15	Malta									15
16	British East Indies									16
17	Cape of Good Hope									17
18	Australia									18
19	[illegible]									19

	French West Indies								
	French Guiana								
	Miquelon and French fisheries								
	Spain on the Atlantic								
	Spain on the Mediterranean								
	Teneriffe and other Canaries								
31	Manilla and Philippine islands								
32	Cuba								
33	Other Spanish West Indies								
34	Portugal								
35	Madeira								
36	Fayal and other Azores								
37	Cape de Verd islands								
38	Italy	664,503	24,540						
39	Sicily	201,052	6,192						
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports	932,128	39,893						
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt								
42	Hayti	14,015	515						
43	Texas	4,814	60						
44	Mexico	1,234	35						
45	Central Republic of America								
46	New Granada								
47	Venezuela								
48	Brazil								
49	Cisplatine Republic								
50	Argentine Republic								
51	Chili								
52	Peru								
53	China								
54	Asia generally								
55	Africa								
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean								
57	Uncertain places								
	Total	2,106,751	79,853	228	95	960	3,021	432	2,948

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		CUT GLASS.								
		Cut ⅓ the height or length thereof.		Cut above ⅓, and not above ½.		Cut ½, and exceeding.		Cut chandeliers, candlesticks, &c.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	–	–	–	–	–	1			1
2	Sweden and Norway									2
3	Swedish West Indies									3
4	Danish West Indies	8	4							4
5	Hanse Towns	–	–	1	1	1,648	1,097	2,969	1,367	5
6	Holland	–	–	–	–	20	15			6
7	Dutch East Indies									7
8	Dutch West Indies									8
9	Dutch Guiana									9
10	Belgium									10
11	England	956	279	–	–	363	252	338	676	11
12	Scotland									12
13	Ireland	–	–	7	10					13
14	Gibraltar									14
15	Malta									15
16	British East Indies									16
17	Cape of Good Hope									17
18	Australia									18
[illegible]	[illegible]									[illegible]

22	British American colonies - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	22
23	France on the Atlantic - -	882	217	4,281	790	6,362	1,479	114	369	23
24	France on the Mediterranean - -									24
25	French West Indies - - -									25
26	French Guiana - - -									26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries - -									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic - - -									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -									31
32	Cuba - - - - -	-	-	-	-	48	37			32
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -									33
34	Portugal - - - -	-	-	8	4	53	23			34
35	Madeira - - - -									35
36	Fayal and other Azores - -									36
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -									37
38	Italy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	13	28			38
39	Sicily - - - - -									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	40	40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -									41
42	Hayti - - - - -									42
43	Texas - - - - -									43
44	Mexico - - - -									44
45	Central Republic of America - -									45
46	New Granada - - - -									46
47	Venezuela - - - -									47
48	Brazil - - - - -									48
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -									49
50	Argentine Republic - - -									50
51	Chili - - - - -									51
52	Peru - - - - -									52
53	China - - - - -									53
54	Asia generally - - - -									54
55	Africa - - - - -									55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -									56
57	Uncertain places - - -									57
	Total - - - -	1,846	500	4,297	805	8,507	2,932	3,453	2,353	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		PLAIN GLASS.								
		Moulded or pressed, weighing over eight ounces.		Moulded or pressed, weighing eight ounces or under.		Plain, moulded, or pressed tumblers.		Plain, moulded, or pressed, stoppered, &c.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Sweden and Norway									2
3	Swedish West Indies									3
4	Danish West Indies	4	3							4
5	Hanse Towns	704	67	3,581	559	8,658	413	4,670	721	5
6	Holland	–	–	–	–	28	2			6
7	Dutch East Indies									7
8	Dutch West Indies									8
9	Dutch Guiana									9
10	Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,636	511	10
11	England	472	111	861	252	6,573	879	7,455	916	11
12	Scotland									12
13	Ireland	6	5							13
14	Gibraltar									14
15	Malta									15
16	British East Indies									16
17	Cape of Good Hope									17
18	Australia									18
19										19

	British American colonies	-	-							
	France on the Atlantic	-	-	2,259	428	1,381	810	2,994	662	2,671	482
	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2		
	French West Indies	-	-								
	French Guiana	-	-								
	Miquelon and French fisheries	-	-								
	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-								
	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-								
	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-								
	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-								
	Cuba	-	-								
	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-								
34	Portugal	-	-								
35	Madeira	-	-								
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	-								
37	Cape de Verd islands	-	-								
38	Italy	-	-								
39	Sicily	-	-								
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports										
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-								
42	Hayti	-	-								
43	Texas	-	-								
44	Mexico	-	-								
45	Central Republic of America	-	-								
46	New Granada	-	-								
47	Venezuela	-	-								
48	Brazil	-	-								
49	Cisplatine Republic	-	-								
50	Argentine Republic	-	-								
51	Chili	-	-								
52	Peru	-	-								
53	China	-	-								
54	Asia generally	-	-								
55	Africa	-	-								
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-								
57	Uncertain places	-	-								
	Total	-	-	2,445	609	5,823	1,121	19,268	1,959	21,632	2,630

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		CYLINDER WINDOW GLASS.								
		Not above 8 by 10 inches.		Not above 10 by 12 inches.		Not above 14 by 10 inches.		Not above 16 by 11 inches.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Square feet.	Dollars.	Square feet.	Dollars.	Square feet.	Dollars.	Square feet.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -									1
2	Sweden and Norway - - -									2
3	Swedish West Indies - - -									3
4	Danish West Indies - - -									4
5	Hanse Towns - - - -	59	19	2	1					5
6	Holland - - - -									6
7	Dutch East Indies - - -									7
8	Dutch West Indies - - -									8
9	Dutch Guiana - - - -									9
10	Belgium - - - -	52,142	1,730	31,342	1,029	15,090	489	23,910	784	10
11	England - - - -	7,162	136	11,600	330	1,450	61	1,600	72	11
12	Scotland - - - -									12
13	Ireland - - - -									13
14	Gibraltar - - - -									14
15	Malta - - - -									15
16	British East Indies - - -									16
17	Cape of Good Hope - - -									17
18	Australian colonies - - -									18

	British West Indies - - -									22
	British American colonies - -	–	–	41	2					23
	France on the Atlantic - -	3,100	114	5,800	250	5,000	207	7,250	300	24
	France on the Mediterranean - -									25
	French West Indies - - -									26
	French Guiana - - -									27
	Miquelon and French fisheries - -									28
	Spain on the Atlantic - - -									29
	Spain on the Mediterranean - -									30
	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									31
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -									32
32	Cuba - - - -									33
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -									34
34	Portugal - - -									35
35	Madeira - - - -									36
36	Fayal and other Azores - -									37
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -									38
38	Italy - - - - -									39
39	Sicily - - - - -									40
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									41
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -									42
42	Hayti - - - - -									43
43	Texas - - - - -									44
44	Mexico - - - -									45
45	Central Republic of America - -									46
46	New Granada - - - -									47
47	Venezuela - - - -									48
48	Brazil - - - - -									49
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -									50
50	Argentine Republic - - -									51
51	Chili - - - - -									52
52	Peru - - - - -									53
53	China - - - - -									54
54	Asia generally - - - -									55
55	Africa - - - - -									56
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -									57
57	Uncertain places - - -									
	Total - - - -	62,463	1,999	48,785	1,612	21,540	757	32,760	1,156	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		CYLINDER WINDOW GLASS.				CROWN WINDOW GLASS.				
		Not above 18 by 12 inches.		Above 18 by 12 inches.		Not above 8 by 10 inches.		Not above 16 by 11 inches.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Square feet.	Dollars.	Square feet.	Dollars.	Square feet.	Dollars.	Square feet.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Sweden and Norway									2
3	Swedish West Indies									3
4	Danish West Indies									4
5	Hanse Towns									5
6	Holland									6
7	Dutch East Indies									7
8	Dutch West Indies									8
9	Dutch Guiana									9
10	Belgium	33,080	1,049	129,160	4,104					10
11	England	4,874	418							11
12	Scotland									12
13	Ireland									13
14	Gibraltar									14
15	Malta									15
16	Dutch East Indies									16
17	Other British Ports									17
[illegible]	[illegible]									[illegible]

	British West Indies - - -									
22	British American colonies - -									23
23	France on the Atlantic - -	17,300	720	52,360	2,467	450	18	1,500	59	24
24	France on the Mediterranean - -									25
25	French West Indies - - -									26
26	French Guiana - - -									27
27	Miquelon and French fisheries - -									28
28	Spain on the Atlantic - - -									29
29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -									30
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									31
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -									32
32	Cuba - - - - -									33
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -									34
34	Portugal - - - -									35
35	Madeira - - - -									36
36	Fayal and other Azores - -									37
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -									38
38	Italy - - - - -									39
39	Sicily - - - - -									40
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									41
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -									42
42	Hayti - - - - -									43
43	Texas - - - - -									44
44	Mexico - - - -									45
45	Central Republic of America - -									46
46	New Granada - - - -									47
47	Venezuela - - - -									48
48	Brazil - - - - -									49
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -									50
50	Argentine Republic - - -									51
51	Chili - - - - -									52
52	Peru - - - - -									53
53	China - - - - -									54
54	Asia generally - - - -									55
55	Africa - - - -									56
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -									57
57	Uncertain places - - -									
	Total - - - -	55,254	2,187	181,520	6,571	450	18	1,500	59	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		CROWN WINDOW GLASS.		POLISHED PLATE GLASS, NOT SILVERED.						
		Above 18 by 12 inches.		Not above 12 by 8 inches.		Not above 14 by 10 inches.		Not above 16 by 11 inches.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Sq. feet.	Dollars.	Sq. feet.	Dollars.	Sq. feet.	Dollars.	Sq. feet.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Sweden and Norway									2
3	Swedish West Indies									3
4	Danish West Indies									4
5	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	–	195	110	1,826	865	5
6	Holland									6
7	Dutch East Indies									7
8	Dutch West Indies									8
9	Dutch Guiana									9
10	Belgium									10
11	England	–	–	24	26	332	446	490	536	11
12	Scotland									12
13	Ireland									13
14	Gibraltar									14
15	Malta									15
16	British East Indies									16
17	Cape of Good Hope									17
18	Australia									18

23	France on the Atlantic - -									24
24	France on the Mediterranean - -	5,680	233							25
25	French West Indies - - -									26
26	French Guiana - - -									27
27	Miquelon and French fisheries - -									28
28	Spain on the Atlantic - - -									29
29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -									30
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									31
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -									32
32	Cuba - - - - -									33
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -									34
34	Portugal - - - -									35
35	Madeira - - - -									36
36	Fayal and other Azores - -									37
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -									38
38	Italy - - - - -									39
39	Sicily - - - - -									40
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									41
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -									42
42	Hayti - - - - -									43
43	Texas - - - - -									44
44	Mexico - - - - -									45
45	Central Republic of America - -									46
46	New Granada - - - -									47
47	Venezuela - - - -									48
48	Brazil - - - - -									49
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -									50
50	Argentine Republic - - -									51
51	Chili - - - - -									52
52	Peru - - - - -									53
53	China - - - - -									54
54	Asia generally - - - -									55
55	Africa - - - - -									56
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -									57
57	Uncertain places - - -									
	Total - - - -	5,680	233	36	30	527	556	2,316	1,401	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		POLISHED PLATE GLASS, NOT SILVERED.				APOTHECARIES' VIALS AND BOTTLES.				
		Not above 18 by 12 inches.		Not above 22 by 14 inches.		Not exceeding the capacity of 6 ounces each.		Exceeding 6, and not exceeding 16 ounces each.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Sq. feet.	Dollars.	Sq. feet.	Dollars.	Gross.	Dollars.	Gross.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Sweden and Norway									2
3	Swedish West Indies									3
4	Danish West Indies									4
5	Hanse Towns	2,674	971	1,803	486	7	13			5
6	Holland									6
7	Dutch East Indies									7
8	Dutch West Indies									8
9	Dutch Guiana									9
10	Belgium									10
11	England	549	861	886	1,654	–	–	4	40	11
12	Scotland									12
13	Ireland									13
14	Gibraltar									14
15	Malta									15
16	British East Indies									16
17	Cape of Good Hope									17
18	Australia									18
19	[illegible]									19
20	[illegible]									20

	France on the Mediterranean									24
	French West Indies									25
	French Guiana									26
	Miquelon and French fisheries									27
	Spain on the Atlantic									28
	Spain on the Mediterranean									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									31
32	Cuba									32
33	Other Spanish West Indies									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Fayal and other Azores									36
37	Cape de Verd islands									37
38	Italy									38
39	Sicily									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									41
42	Hayti									42
43	Texas									43
44	Mexico									44
45	Central Republic of America									45
46	New Granada									46
47	Venezuela									47
48	Brazil									48
49	Cisplatine Republic									49
50	Argentine Republic									50
51	Chili									51
52	Peru									52
53	China									53
54	Asia generally									54
55	Africa									55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									56
57	Uncertain places		–	–	–	–	5	14		57
	Total		3,223	1,832	2,689	2,140	225	714	19	168

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		PERFUMERY VIALS AND BOTTLES.				BLACK AND GREEN BOTTLES.				
		Not exceeding the capacity of 4 ounces each.		Exceeding 4, and not exceeding 16 ounces each.		Exceeding 8 ounces, and not above 1 quart each.		Exceeding the capacity of 1 quart each.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Gross.	Dollars.	Gross.	Dollars.	Gross.	Dollars.	Gross.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	1	5			1
2	Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-					2
3	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	1			3
4	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	3	18			4
5	Hanse Towns	-	-	-	1	151	560			5
6	Holland	-	-	-	-	9	38			6
7	Dutch East Indies									7
8	Dutch West Indies									8
9	Dutch Guiana									9
10	Belgium									10
11	England	-	-	-	-	306	1,746	1	36	11
12	Scotland	-	-	-	-	52	272			12
13	Ireland									13
14	Gibraltar									14
15	Malta									15
16	British East Indies	-	-	-	-	3	13			16
17	Cape of Good Hope									17
18	Australia	-	-	-	-	13	45			18
19	[illegible]									19
20	[illegible]									20

4	France on the Mediterranean - -	-	-	-	-	225	966			24
5	French West Indies - - -	-	-	-	-	17	75			25
6	French Guiana - - -									26
7	Miquelon and French fisheries - -									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic - - -									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -	-	-	-	-	2	7			29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -									31
32	Cuba - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1			32
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -									33
34	Portugal - - - -									34
35	Madeira - - - -	-	-	-	-	3	16			35
36	Fayal and other Azores - -									36
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -									37
38	Italy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3	15			38
39	Sicily - - - - -									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -									41
42	Hayti - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	10			42
43	Texas - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	3			43
44	Mexico - - - -									44
45	Central Republic of America - -									45
46	New Granada - - - -									46
47	Venezuela - - - -									47
48	Brazil - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	6			48
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -									49
50	Argentine Republic - - -									50
51	Chili - - - - -									51
52	Peru - - - - -									52
53	China - - - - -									53
54	Asia generally - - - -									54
55	Africa - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	3			55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -									56
57	Uncertain places - - -									57
	Total - - - -	15	26	3	15	3,062	14,180	1	36	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		DEMIJOHNS AND CARBOYS.						COPPER.		
		Not exceeding the capacity of ½ gallon each.		Exceeding ½ gallon, and not above 3 gallons each.		Exceeding the capacity of 3 gallons each.		Nails and spikes.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		No.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -									1
2	Sweden and Norway - - -									2
3	Swedish West Indies - - -									3
4	Danish West Indies - - -									4
5	Hanse Towns - - - -	–	–	–	–	1,529	397			5
6	Holland - - - -	–	–	12	6					6
7	Dutch East Indies - - -									7
8	Dutch West Indies - - -									8
9	Dutch Guiana - - - -									9
10	Belgium - - - -									10
11	England - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	11	11
12	Scotland - - - -									12
13	Ireland - - - -									13
14	Gibraltar - - - -									14
15	Malta - - - -									15
16	British East Indies - - -									16
17	Cape of Good Hope - - -									17
18	Australia - - -									18
19	[illegible] - - -									19

25	French West Indies - - -	–	–	–	–	[illegible]	[illegible]			25
26	French Guiana - - -									26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries - -									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic - - -									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -									31
32	Cuba - - - - -	5	2	1	1	58	52			32
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -									33
34	Portugal - - - -									34
35	Madeira - - - -									35
36	Fayal and other Azores - -									36
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -									37
38	Italy - - - - -									38
39	Sicily - - - - -									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -									41
42	Hayti - - - - -									42
43	Texas - - - - -									43
44	Mexico - - - -	–	–	–	–	45	29			44
45	Central Republic of America - -									45
46	New Granada - - - -									46
47	Venezuela - - - -	–	–	–	–	12	6			47
48	Brazil - - - - -									48
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -									49
50	Argentine Republic - - -									50
51	Chili - - - - -									51
52	Peru - - - - -									52
53	China - - - - -									53
54	Asia generally - - - -									54
55	Africa - - - - -									55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -									56
57	Uncertain places - - -									57
	Total - - - -	5	2	112	34	2,013	610	64	12	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		PATENT SHEATHING METAL.		LEAD.						
				In pigs and bars.		Shot.		Old and scrap.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Sweden and Norway									2
3	Swedish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,453	38	3
4	Danish West Indies									4
5	Hanse Towns									5
6	Holland									6
7	Dutch East Indies									7
8	Dutch West Indies									8
9	Dutch Guiana									9
10	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	636	28	10
11	England	1,787	276	-	-	100	20	199	5	11
12	Scotland									12
13	Ireland									13
14	Gibraltar									14
15	Malta									15
16	British East Indies									16
17	Cape of Good Hope									17
18	Australasia and Van[illegible]									18

	France on the Mediterranean - -									24
	French West Indies - -									25
	French Guiana - -									26
	Miquelon and French fisheries -									27
	Spain on the Atlantic - -									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean -									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries -									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands -									31
32	Cuba - - - -									32
33	Other Spanish West Indies -									33
34	Portugal - - -									34
35	Madeira - - -									35
36	Fayal and other Azores -									36
37	Cape de Verd islands - -									37
38	Italy - - - -									38
39	Sicily - - - -									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -									41
42	Hayti - - - -									42
43	Texas - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	19	43
44	Mexico - - -	-	-	290	3	-	-	300	9	44
45	Central Republic of America -	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	6	45
46	New Granada - - -									46
47	Venezuela - - -									47
48	Brazil - - - -									48
49	Cisplatine Republic - -									49
50	Argentine Republic - -									50
51	Chili - - - -									51
52	Peru - - - -									52
53	China - - - -									53
54	Asia generally - - -									54
55	Africa - - - -									55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean -									56
57	Uncertain places - -									57
	Total - - - -	1,787	276	290	3	100	20	12,979	190	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		LEAD.		BRASS BATTERY OR HAMMERED KETTLES.		BRASS SCREWS.		PINS.		
		In sheets, and forms not specified.						Solid-headed, in packs of 5,000 each.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Packs.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Sweden and Norway									2
3	Swedish West Indies									3
4	Danish West Indies									4
5	Hanse Towns									5
6	Holland									6
7	Dutch East Indies									7
8	Dutch West Indies									8
9	Dutch Guiana									9
10	Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	35	10
11	England	–	–	6,212	1,724	11	7	6,229	7,704	11
12	Scotland									12
13	Ireland									13
14	Gibraltar									14
15	Malta									15
16	British West Indies									16
17	[illegible]									17
18	[illegible]									18

5	French West Indies - - -									25
6	French Guiana - - -									26
7	Miquelon and French fisheries - -									27
8	Spain on the Atlantic - - -									28
9	Spain on the Mediterranean - -									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -									31
32	Cuba - - - -									32
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -									33
34	Portugal - - - -									34
35	Madeira - - - -									35
36	Fayal and other Azores - -									36
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -									37
38	Italy - - - -									38
39	Sicily - - - -									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -									41
42	Hayti - - - -									42
43	Texas - - - -									43
44	Mexico - - - -									44
45	Central Republic of America - -									45
46	New Granada - - - -									46
47	Venezuela - - - -									47
48	Brazil - - - -									48
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -									49
50	Argentine Republic - - -									50
51	Chili - - - -									51
52	Peru - - - -									52
53	China - - - -									53
54	Asia generally - - - -									54
55	Africa - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	5	55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -									56
57	Uncertain places - - -									57
	Total - . - -	35	14	6,212	1,724	11	7	6,442	4,850	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		PINS.		FIRE ARMS.				CAP OR BONNET WIRE.		
		Pound pins.		Muskets.		Rifles.		Covered with silk.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	No.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Sweden and Norway									2
3	Swedish West Indies									3
4	Danish West Indies									4
5	Hanse Towns	-	-	-	-	9	126			5
6	Holland									6
7	Dutch East Indies									7
8	Dutch West Indies									8
9	Dutch Guiana									9
10	Belgium									10
11	England	8,044	2,684	12	21	1	19	26	38	11
12	Scotland									12
13	Ireland									13
14	Gibraltar									14
15	Malta									15
16	British East Indies									16
17	[illegible]									17

25	French West Indies								25
26	French Guiana								26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries								27
28	Spain on the Atlantic								28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean								29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries								30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands								31
32	Cuba								32
33	Other Spanish West Indies								33
34	Portugal								34
35	Madeira								35
36	Fayal and other Azores								36
37	Cape de Verd islands								37
38	Italy								38
39	Sicily								39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports								40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt								41
42	Hayti								42
43	Texas								43
44	Mexico								44
45	Central Republic of America								45
46	New Granada								46
47	Venezuela								47
48	Brazil								48
49	Cisplatine Republic								49
50	Argentine Republic								50
51	Chili								51
52	Peru								52
53	China								53
54	Asia generally								54
55	Africa								55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean								56
57	Uncertain places								57
	Total	8,142	2,720	447	1,035	17	370	523	366

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		CAP OR BONNET WIRE.		IRON AND STEEL WIRE.						
		Covered with other materials.		Not above No. 14.		Above No. 14, and not above No. 25.		Above No. 25.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -									1
2	Sweden and Norway - - -									2
3	Swedish West Indies - - -									3
4	Danish West Indies - - -									4
5	Hanse Towns - - - -	-	-	2,434	304					5
6	Holland - - - -									6
7	Dutch East Indies - - -									7
8	Dutch West Indies - - -									8
9	Dutch Guiana - - - -									9
10	Belgium - - - -									10
11	England - - - -	56	50	44,542	3,431	5,885	1,705	1,667	549	11
12	Scotland - - - -									12
13	Ireland - - - -									13
14	Gibraltar - - - -									14
15	Malta - - - -									15
16	British East Indies - - -									16
17	Cape of Good Hope - - -									17
18	[illegible] - - -									18
19	[illegible] - - -									19

24	France on the Mediterranean	[illegible]	121	[illegible]	22	[illegible]	62	61	16	24
25	French West Indies									25
26	French Guiana									26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									31
32	Cuba	6	1							32
33	Other Spanish West Indies									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Fayal and other Azores									36
37	Cape de Verd islands									37
38	Italy									38
39	Sicily									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									41
42	Hayti									42
43	Texas									43
44	Mexico	3	3							44
45	Central Republic of America									45
46	New Granada									46
47	Venezuela									47
48	Brazil	–	–	16	6					48
49	Cisplatine Republic									49
50	Argentine Republic									50
51	Chili									51
52	Peru									52
53	China									53
54	Asia generally									54
55	Africa									55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									56
57	Uncertain places									57
	Total	338	175	48,059	3,818	6,161	1,771	1,748	565	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		TACKS, BRADS, AND SPRIGS.				MANUFACTURES OF IRON.				
		Not above 16 ounces per M.		Above 16 ounces per M.		Wood screws.		Cut nails.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		M.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Sweden and Norway									2
3	Swedish West Indies									3
4	Danish West Indies									4
5	Hanse Towns									5
6	Holland									6
7	Dutch East Indies									7
8	Dutch West Indies									8
9	Dutch Guiana									9
10	Belgium									10
11	England	1,434	158	1,215	186	39,627	7,310	7,951	547	11
12	Scotland									12
13	Ireland									13
14	Gibraltar									14
15	Malta									15
16	British East Indies									16
17	Cape of Good Hope									17
18	Australia									18
19	Honduras									19
20	British Guiana									20

[illegible]	[illegible] - - -								[illegible]
[illegible]	French Guiana - - -								26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries - -								27
28	Spain on the Atlantic - - -								28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -								29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -								30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -								31
32	Cuba - - - - -								32
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -								33
34	Portugal - - - -								34
35	Madeira - - - -								35
36	Fayal and other Azores - -								36
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -								37
38	Italy - - - - -								38
39	Sicily - - - - -								39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports								40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -								41
42	Hayti - - - - -								42
43	Texas - - - - -								43
44	Mexico - - - -								44
45	Central Republic of America - -								45
46	New Granada - - - -								46
47	Venezuela - - - -								47
48	Brazil - - - - -								48
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -								49
50	Argentine Republic - - -								50
51	Chili - - - - -								51
52	Peru - - - - -								52
53	China - - - - -								53
54	Asia generally - - - -								54
55	Africa - - - - -								55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -								56
57	Uncertain places - - -								57
	Total - - - -	1,434	158	1,215	186	40,260	7,551	7,965	549

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		MANUFACTURES OF IRON.								
		Wrought nails.		Spikes, cut or wrought.		Chain cables and parts.		Chains, other than cables.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Sweden and Norway									2
3	Swedish West Indies	–	–	–	–	637	23			3
4	Danish West Indies									4
5	Hanse Towns	802	49	–	–	–	–	95	13	5
6	Holland									6
7	Dutch East Indies									7
8	Dutch West Indies									8
9	Dutch Guiana									9
10	Belgium	264	22	–	–	–	–	4,607	202	10
11	England	138,962	12,535	4,679	132	754,677	23,743	104,179	4,441	11
12	Scotland									12
13	Ireland	1,042	72							13
14	Gibraltar									14
15	Malta									15
16	British East Indies									16
17	Cape of Good Hope									17
18	Australia									18
19	Honduras									19
20	British Guiana									20

[illegible]	[illegible]									[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]									26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									31
32	Cuba									32
33	Other Spanish West Indies									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira	–	–	–	–	15,730	247			35
36	Fayal and other Azores									36
37	Cape de Verd islands									37
38	Italy									38
39	Sicily									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									41
42	Hayti									42
43	Texas	–	–	–	–	597	23			43
44	Mexico									44
45	Central Republic of America									45
46	New Granada									46
47	Venezuela									47
48	Brazil									48
49	Cisplatine Republic									49
50	Argentine Republic									50
51	Chili									51
52	Peru									52
53	China									53
54	Asia generally									54
55	Africa									55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									56
57	Uncertain places									57
	Total	141,508	12,711	6,247	227	775,320	24,196	108,939	4,662	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		MANUFACTURES OF IRON.								
		Malleable iron, or castings.		Mill saws, cross cut and pit saws.		Steam, gas, or water tubes or pipes.		Anchors or parts.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Sweden and Norway									2
3	Swedish West Indies									3
4	Danish West Indies									4
5	Hanse Towns									5
6	Holland									6
7	Dutch East Indies									7
8	Dutch West Indies									8
9	Dutch Guiana									9
10	Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,079	130	10
11	England	19,058	3,235	214	804	39,400	2,710	41,503	2,495	11
12	Scotland									12
13	Ireland									13
14	Gibraltar									14
15	Malta									15
	British East Indies									16
	Cape of Good Hope									17
	Australia									18
	Honduras	33	5							19
	British Guiana	100	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			

21	British West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,707	259	21
22	British American colonies	–	–	11	42					22
23	France on the Atlantic									23
24	France on the Mediterranean									24
25	French West Indies									25
26	French Guiana									26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									31
32	Cuba									32
33	Other Spanish West Indies									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,550	60	35
36	Fayal and other Azores									36
37	Cape de Verd islands									37
38	Italy									38
39	Sicily									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									41
42	Hayti									42
43	Texas									43
44	Mexico									44
45	Central Republic of America									45
46	New Granada									46
47	Venezuela									47
48	Brazil									48
49	Cisplatine Republic									49
50	Argentine Republic									50
51	Chili									51
52	Peru									52
53	China									53
54	Asia generally									54
55	Africa									55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									56
57	Uncertain places									57
	Total	19,058	3,235	225	846	39,400	2,710	52,839	2,944	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		MANUFACTURES OF IRON.								
		Anvils.		Blacksmiths' hammers and sledges.		Castings.				
						Vessels of.		All other.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Sweden and Norway									2
3	Swedish West Indies									3
4	Danish West Indies									4
5	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	–	1,040	73	210	5	5
6	Holland									6
7	Dutch East Indies									7
8	Dutch West Indies									8
9	Dutch Guiana									9
10	Belgium	9	3	–	–	–	–	240	8	10
11	England	265,838	15,102	19,307	1,177	194,087	6,314	431,396	8,562	11
12	Scotland									12
13	Ireland									13
14	Gibraltar									14
15	Malta									15
16	British East Indies									16
17	Cape of Good Hope									17
18	Australia									18
19	Mauritius									19
20	British Guiana									20

	Coasts of the Mediterranean - -									
	French West Indies - -									25
	French Guiana - -									26
	Miquelon and French fisheries - -									27
	Spain on the Atlantic - -									28
	Spain on the Mediterranean - -									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -									31
32	Cuba - - - - -									32
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -									33
34	Portugal - - - -									34
35	Madeira - - - -									35
36	Fayal and other Azores - -									36
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -									37
38	Italy - - - - -									38
39	Sicily - - - - -									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -									41
42	Hayti - - - - -									42
43	Texas - - - - -									43
44	Mexico - - - -									44
45	Central Republic of America - -									45
46	New Granada - - - -									46
47	Venezuela - - - -									47
48	Brazil - - - - -									48
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -									49
50	Argentine Republic - - -									50
51	Chili - - - - -									51
52	Peru - - - - -									52
53	China - - - -									53
54	Asia generally - - - -									54
55	Africa - - - - -									55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -									56
57	Uncertain places - - -									57
	Total - - - -	266,482	15,152	19,207	1,177	209,076	6,011	447,768	9,005	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		MANUFACTURES OF IRON.								
		Glazed or tinned hollow ware, &c.		Sad irons, hatters' and tailors' irons.		Cast iron butts or hinges.		Axletrees or parts thereof.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Sweden and Norway									2
3	Swedish West Indies									3
4	Danish West Indies									4
5	Hanse Towns									5
6	Holland									6
7	Dutch East Indies									7
8	Dutch West Indies									8
9	Dutch Guiana									9
10	Belgium									10
11	England	136,963	11,197	28,466	1,274	311,619	18,985	8,681	441	11
12	Scotland									12
13	Ireland									13
14	Gibraltar									14
15	Malta									15
	British East Indies									16
	Cape of Good Hope									17
	Australia									18
	Honduras									19

	France on the Atlantic - -								
24	France on the Mediterranean - -								24
25	French West Indies - - -								25
26	French Guiana - - -								26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries - -								27
28	Spain on the Atlantic - - -								28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -								29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -								30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -								31
32	Cuba - - - - -								32
33	Other Spanish West Indies - - -								33
34	Portugal - - - -								34
35	Madeira - - - -								35
36	Fayal and other Azores - -								36
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -								37
38	Italy - - - - -								38
39	Sicily - - - - -								39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports								40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -								41
42	Hayti - - - - -								42
43	Texas - - - - -								43
44	Mexico - - - -								44
45	Central Republic of America - -								45
46	New Granada - - - -								46
47	Venezuela - - - -								47
48	Brazil - - - - -								48
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -								49
50	Argentine Republic - - -								50
51	Chili - - - - -								51
52	Peru - - - - -								52
53	China - - - -								53
54	Asia generally - - - -								54
55	Africa - - - - -								55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -								56
57	Uncertain places - - -								57
	Total - - - -	136,963	11,197	28,474	1,275	312,789	19,043	8,681	441

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		MANUFACTURES OF IRON.								
		Round or square iron, as braziers' rods from 3-16ths to 10-16ths inches.		Nail or spike rods, slit, rolled, or hammered.		Sheet iron, except taggers'.		Hoop iron.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	–	–	–	–	1,136,294	87,412			1
2	Sweden and Norway									2
3	Swedish West Indies									3
4	Danish West Indies									4
5	Hanse Towns	1,611	246							5
6	Holland									6
7	Dutch East Indies									7
8	Dutch West Indies									8
9	Dutch Guiana									9
10	Belgium									10
11	England	374,072	10,629	11,846	510	1,339,487	43,745	103,288	1,870	11
12	Scotland									12
13	Ireland	2,271	110							13
14	Gibraltar									14
	Malta									15
	British East Indies									16
	Cape of Good Hope									17
	Australia									18
	[illegible]									19

	[redacted]	-	-	-	-	-	---	--		25
	[redacted]	-	-							26
	French Guiana	-	-							27
28	Miquelon and French fisheries	-	-							28
29	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-							29
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-							30
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-							31
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-							32
32	Cuba	-	-							33
33	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-							34
34	Portugal	-	-							35
35	Madeira	-	-							36
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	-							37
37	Cape de Verd islands	-	-							38
38	Italy	-	-							39
39	Sicily	-	-							40
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									41
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-							42
42	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	45	5		43
43	Texas	-	-							44
44	Mexico	-	-							45
45	Central Republic of America	-	-							46
46	New Granada	-	-							47
47	Venezuela	-	-							48
48	Brazil	-	-							49
49	Cisplatine Republic	-	-							50
50	Argentine Republic	-	-							51
51	Chili	-	-							52
52	Peru	-	-							53
53	China	-	-							54
54	Asia generally	-	-							55
55	Africa	-	-							56
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-							57
57	Uncertain places	-	-							
	Total	-	-	378,415	11,005	11,902	515	2,504,886	132,322	103,662	1,884	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		MANUFACTURES OF IRON.										
		Band iron, scroll iron, casement rods, slit, rolled, or hammered.		Pig.		Old and scrap.		Bar, manufactured by rolling.		Bar, manufactured otherwise.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29,555	91,110	1
2	Sweden and Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	241	682	91,902	224,966	2
3	Swedish West Indies											3
4	Danish West Indies											4
5	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,001	2,930	5
6	Holland											6
7	Dutch East Indies											7
8	Dutch West Indies											8
9	Dutch Guiana											9
10	Belgium	–	–	–	–	2	4					10
11	England	25,965	1,269	36,146	23,114	37	26	312,035	505,709	2,098	6,784	11
12	Scotland	–	–	39,554	22,634	–	–	3,547	3,961			12
13	Ireland											13
14	Gibraltar											14
15	Malta											15
16	British East Indies											16
17	Cape of Good Hope											17
18	Australia											18
19	Honduras											19
20	British Guiana											20

25	French West Indies	-	-									25
26	French Guiana	-	-									26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries	-	-									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-									31
32	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	16			32
33	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-									33
34	Portugal	-	-									34
35	Madeira	-	-									35
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	120			36
37	Cape de Verd islands	-	-									37
38	Italy	-	-									38
39	Sicily	-	-									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports											40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-									41
42	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3			42
43	Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	25			43
44	Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	23	-	-	217	912	44
45	Central Republic of America	-	-									45
46	New Granada	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	32			46
47	Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	139			47
48	Brazil	-	-									48
49	Cisplatine Republic	-	-									49
50	Argentine Republic	-	-									50
51	Chili	-	-									51
52	Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	100			52
53	China	-	-									53
54	Asia generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	402	157			54
55	Africa	-	-									55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-									56
57	Uncertain places	-	-									57
	Total	-	-	26,408	1,292	77,461	46,251	3,157	2,743	315,157	511,282	125,081	327,550	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		STEEL.				LEATHER.				
		Cast, shear, and German.		All other.		Tanned, sole, or bend leather.		Upper leather, not otherwise specified.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -									1
2	Sweden and Norway - - -									2
3	Swedish West Indies - - -									3
4	Danish West Indies - - -									4
5	Hanse Towns - - - -									5
6	Holland - - - -	1,970	17,624							6
7	Dutch East Indies - - -									7
8	Dutch West Indies - - -									8
9	Dutch Guiana - - - -									9
10	Belgium - - - -									10
11	England - - - -	11,846	165,429	2,289	15,856	28	37			11
12	Scotland - - - -									12
13	Ireland - - - -									13
14	Gibraltar - - - -									14
15	Malta - - - -									15
16	British East Indies - - -									16
17	Cape of Good Hope - - -									17
18	[illegible] - - -									18

25	French West Indies - - -									25
26	French Guiana - - -									26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries - -									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic - - -									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -									31
32	Cuba - - - - -									32
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -	–	–	–	–	723	90			33
34	Portugal - - - -									34
35	Madeira - - - -									35
36	Fayal and other Azores - -									36
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -									37
38	Italy - - - - -									38
39	Sicily - - - - -									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports	515	2,809							40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -									41
42	Hayti - - - - -									42
43	Texas - - - - -	–	3	–	–	622	137	242	91	43
44	Mexico - - - -									44
45	Central Republic of America - -									45
46	New Granada - - - -									46
47	Venezuela - - - -	–	–	–	–	3,516	273			47
48	Brazil - - - - -									48
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -									49
50	Argentine Republic - - -									50
51	Chili - - - - -									51
52	Peru - - - - -									52
53	China - - - - -									53
54	Asia generally - - - -									54
55	Africa - - - - -									55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -									56
57	Uncertain places - - -									57
	Total - - - -	14,334	185,907	2,290	15,865	4,900	546	280	109	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		STEEL.				LEATHER.				
		Cast, shear, and German.		All other.		Tanned, sole, or bend leather.		Upper leather, not otherwise specified.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Cwt.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -									1
2	Sweden and Norway - - -									2
3	Swedish West Indies - - -									3
4	Danish West Indies - - -									4
5	Hanse Towns - - - -									5
6	Holland - - - -	1,970	17,624							6
7	Dutch East Indies - - -									7
8	Dutch West Indies - - -									8
9	Dutch Guiana - - - -									9
10	Belgium - - - -									10
11	England - - - -	11,846	165,429	2,289	15,856	28	37			11
12	Scotland - - - -									12
13	Ireland - - - -									13
14	Gibraltar - - - -									14
15	Malta - - - -									15
16	British East Indies - - -									16
17	Cape of Good Hope - - -									17
18	Australia - - -									18

21	British West Indies - - -									21
22	British American colonies - -	3	42	1	9	10	3	28	12	22
23	France on the Atlantic - - -	–	–	–	–	1	6	10	6	23
24	France on the Mediterranean - -									24
25	French West Indies - - -									25
26	French Guiana - - -									26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries - -									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic - - -									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -									31
32	Cuba - - - - -									32
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -	–	–	–	–	723	90			33
34	Portugal - - - -									34
35	Madeira - - - -									35
36	Fayal and other Azores - -									36
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -									37
38	Italy - - - - -									38
39	Sicily - - - - -									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports	515	2,809							40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -									41
42	Hayti - - - - -									42
43	Texas - - - - -	–	8	–	–	622	137	242	91	43
44	Mexico - - - -									44
45	Central Republic of America - -									45
46	New Granada - - - -									46
47	Venezuela - - - -	–	–	–	–	3,516	273			47
48	Brazil - - - - -									48
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -									49
50	Argentine Republic - - -									50
51	Chili - - - - -									51
52	Peru - - - - -									52
53	China - - - - -									53
54	Asia generally - - - -									54
55	Africa - - - - -									55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -									56
57	Uncertain places - - -									57
	Total - - - -	14,334	185,907	2,290	15,865	4,900	546	280	109	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		LEATHER.								LEATHER GLOVES.		
		Kid skins, tanned and dressed.		Goat and sheep skins, tanned and not dressed.		Kid and lamb skins, tanned and not dressed.		Fawn, kid, and lamb, known as chamois.		Men's leather gloves.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Dozen.	Dollars.	Dozen.	Dollars.	Dozen.	Dollars.	Dozen.	Dollars.	Dozen.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -											1
2	Sweden and Norway - - -											2
3	Swedish West Indies - - -											3
4	Danish West Indies - - -											4
5	Hanse Towns - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5
6	Holland - - - -											6
7	Dutch East Indies - - -											7
8	Dutch West Indies - - -											8
9	Dutch Guiana - - - -											9
10	Belgium - - - -											10
11	England - - - -	134	724	194	582	652	1,343	-	-	176	766	11
12	Scotland - - - -											12
13	Ireland - - - -											13
14	Gibraltar - - - -											14
15	Malta - - - - -											15
16	British East Indies - - -											16
17	Cape of Good Hope - - -											17
18	Australia - - -											18
19	[illegible] - - -											19

21	British West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
22	British American colonies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	22
23	France on the Atlantic	-	-	120	555	4	17	73	135	6	10	6,365	31,911	23
24	France on the Mediterranean	-	-											24
25	French West Indies	-	-											25
26	French Guiana	-	-											26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries	-	-											27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	-	-											28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-											29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-											30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	-	-											31
32	Cuba	-	-	10	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	51	32
33	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-											33
34	Portugal	-	-											34
35	Madeira	-	-											35
36	Fayal and other Azores	-	-											36
37	Cape de Verd islands	-	-											37
38	Italy	-	-											38
39	Sicily	-	-											39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports													40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	-	-											41
42	Hayti	-	-											42
43	Texas	-	-											43
44	Mexico	-	-											44
45	Central Republic of America	-	-											45
46	New Granada	-	-											46
47	Venezuela	-	-											47
48	Brazil	-	-											48
49	Cisplatine Republic	-	-											49
50	Argentine Republic	-	-											50
51	Chili	-	-											51
52	Peru	-	-											52
53	China	-	-											53
54	Asia generally	-	-											54
55	Africa	-	-											55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	-	-											56
57	Uncertain places	-	-											57
	Total	-	-	264	1,338	198	599	725	1,478	6	10	6,569	32,737	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		LEATHER GLOVES.								BOOTS, BOOTEES, SHOES, &c.		
		Women's leather gloves.		Women's extra and demi-length gloves.		Children's leather habit gloves.		Children's extra and demi-length gloves.		Men's boots and bootees.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Dozen.	Dollars.	Dozen.	Dollars.	Dozen.	Dollars.	Dozen.	Dollars.	Pairs.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -											1
2	Sweden and Norway - - -											2
3	Swedish West Indies - - -											3
4	Danish West Indies - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	92	4
5	Hanse Towns - - -	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	219	572	5
6	Holland - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	173	6
7	Dutch East Indies - - -											7
8	Dutch West Indies - - -											8
9	Dutch Guiana - - - -											9
10	Belgium - - - -											10
11	England - - - -	3,149	6,641	3	24	114	250	1	5	65	196	11
12	Scotland - - - -											12
13	Ireland - - - -											13
14	Gibraltar - - - -											14
15	Malta - - - -											15
16	British East Indies - - -											16
17	[illegible] - - -											17
18	[illegible] - - -											18

[redacted]												
[redacted]												
[redacted] and French fisheries												
[redacted] on the Atlantic												
[redacted] on the Mediterranean												
Teneriffe and other Canaries												
Manilla and Philippine islands												
Cuba												
Other Spanish West Indies												
Portugal												
Madeira												
Fayal and other Azores												
Cape de Verd islands												
Italy												
Sicily												
Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports												
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt												
Hayti												
Texas												
Mexico												
Central Republic of America												
New Granada												
Venezuela												
Brazil												
Cisplatine Republic												
Argentine Republic												
Chili												
Peru												
China												
Asia generally												
Africa												
South Seas and Pacific Ocean												
Uncertain places												
Total	31,292	115,553	255	1,862	1,162	2,617	3	17	2,555	9,697		

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		BOOTS, BOOTEES, AND SHOES, OF LEATHER AND OTHER MATERIALS.										
		Men's shoes and pumps.		Women's boots and bootees.		Women's double-soled pumps.		Women's shoes and slippers of prunella.		Children's boots, bootees, and shoes.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pairs.	Dollars.	Pairs.	Dollars.	Pairs.	Dollars.	Pairs.	Dollars.	Pairs.	Dollars.	
1	Russia											1
2	Sweden and Norway											2
3	Swedish West Indies											3
4	Danish West Indies	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	9			4
5	Hanse Towns	151	112	–	–	1	1	98	32	10	3	5
6	Holland	140	114	–	–	–	–	126	64			6
7	Dutch East Indies											7
8	Dutch West Indies											8
9	Dutch Guiana											9
10	Belgium											10
11	England	38	38	163	146	9	7	135	107	301	35	11
12	Scotland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	7	12
13	Ireland											13
14	Gibraltar											14
15	Malta											15
16	British East Indies											16
17	Cape of Good Hope											17
18	[illegible]											18
19	[illegible]											19

[illegible]	[illegible] the Atlantic											[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] on the Mediterranean											[illegible]
[illegible]	Teneriffe and other Canaries											[illegible]
31	Manilla and Philippine Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1			31
32	Cuba	25	27									32
33	Other Spanish West Indies											33
34	Portugal											34
35	Madeira											35
36	Fayal and other Azores											36
37	Cape de Verd Islands											37
38	Italy											38
39	Sicily											39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports											40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt											41
42	Hayti											42
43	Texas											43
44	Mexico											44
45	Central Republic of America											45
46	New Granada											46
47	Venezuela											47
48	Brazil											48
49	Cisplatine Republic											49
50	Argentine Republic											50
51	Chili	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1			51
52	Peru											52
53	China	–	–	–	–	–	–	265	160			53
54	Asia generally											54
55	Africa											55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean											56
57	Uncertain places											57
	Total	607	520	318	427	153	163	8,795	5,623	512	127	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		PAPER.								
		Folio and quarto post.		Antiquarian and drawing.		Medium, demy, and foolscap, pot and pith.		All other writing.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -									1
2	Sweden and Norway - - -									2
3	Swedish West Indies - - -									3
4	Danish West Indies - - -									4
5	Hanse Towns - - - -	198	66	–	–	–	–	180	55	5
6	Holland - - - -									6
7	Dutch East Indies - - -									7
8	Dutch West Indies - - -									8
9	Dutch Guiana - - - -									9
10	Belgium - - - -	7	4							10
11	England - - - -	3,811	1,988	3,025	961	282	157	78	95	11
12	Scotland - - - -									12
13	Ireland - - - -									13
14	Gibraltar - - - -									14
15	Malta - - - - -									15
16	British East Indies - - -									16
17	Cape of Good Hope - - -									17
18	[illegible] - - -									18
19	[illegible] - - -									19

[illegible]	[illegible] and French Fisheries									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									31
32	Cuba	107	44	–	–	2,344	588			32
33	Other Spanish West Indies									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Fayal and other Azores									36
37	Cape de Verd islands									37
38	Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	142	41	38
39	Sicily									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									41
42	Hayti									42
43	Texas									43
44	Mexico									44
45	Central Republic of America									45
46	New Granada									46
47	Venezuela									47
48	Brazil									48
49	Cisplatine Republic									49
50	Argentine Republic									50
51	Chili									51
52	Peru									52
53	China									53
54	Asia generally									54
55	Africa									55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									56
57	Uncertain places									57
	Total	7,950	3,201	3,025	961	11,458	1,767	400	191	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		PAPER.								
		Copperplate, blotting, and copying.		Colored, for labels and needles.		Marble and fancy colored.		Tissue.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Sweden and Norway									2
3	Swedish West Indies									3
4	Danish West Indies									4
5	Hanse Towns	25	24	30	14	33	23			5
6	Holland									6
7	Dutch East Indies									7
8	Dutch West Indies									8
9	Dutch Guiana									9
10	Belgium	290	79							10
11	England	7,270	3,946	91	14	338	290	825	217	11
12	Scotland									12
13	Ireland									13
14	Gibraltar									14
15	Malta									15
16	British East Indies									16
17	Cape of Good Hope									17
18	[illegible]									18

	French West Indies									
	French Guiana									
	Miquelon and French fisheries									
	Spain on the Atlantic									
	Spain on the Mediterranean									
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									31
32	Cuba									32
33	Other Spanish West Indies									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Fayal and other Azores									36
37	Cape de Verd islands									37
38	Italy									38
39	Sicily									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									41
42	Hayti									42
43	Texas									43
44	Mexico									44
45	Central Republic of America									45
46	New Granada									46
47	Venezuela									47
48	Brazil									48
49	Cisplatine Republic									49
50	Argentine Republic									50
51	Chili									51
52	Peru									52
53	China									53
54	Asia generally									54
55	Africa									55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									56
57	Uncertain places									57
	Total	9,407	4,946	260	53	410	317	855	234	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		PAPER.								
		Copperplate, blotting, and copying.		Colored, for labels and needles.		Marble and fancy colored.		Tissue.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Sweden and Norway									2
3	Swedish West Indies									3
4	Danish West Indies									4
5	Hanse Towns	25	24	30	14	33	23			5
6	Holland									6
7	Dutch East Indies									7
8	Dutch West Indies									8
9	Dutch Guiana									9
10	Belgium	290	79							10
11	England	7,270	3,946	91	14	338	290	825	217	11
12	Scotland									12
13	Ireland									13
14	Gibraltar									14
15	Malta									15
16	British West Indies									16
17	Dutch Cape Ports									17
18	[illegible]									18

	[redacted]									
	[redacted]									26
	Belgian and French fisheries									27
28	Spain on the Atlantic									28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands									31
32	Cuba									32
33	Other Spanish West Indies									33
34	Portugal									34
35	Madeira									35
36	Fayal and other Azores									36
37	Cape de Verd islands									37
38	Italy									38
39	Sicily									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt									41
42	Hayti									42
43	Texas									43
44	Mexico									44
45	Central Republic of America									45
46	New Granada									46
47	Venezuela									47
48	Brazil									48
49	Cisplatine Republic									49
50	Argentine Republic									50
51	Chili									51
52	Peru									52
53	China									53
54	Asia generally									54
55	Africa									55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean									56
57	Uncertain places									57
	Total	9,407	4,946	260	53	410	317	855	234	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		PAPER.										
		Colored copperplate, printing, and stainers'.		Binders' boards, box boards, mill boards, &c.		Sheathing, wrapping, and cartridge.		Playing cards, blank and visiting.		All other paper.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -											1
2	Sweden and Norway - - -											2
3	Swedish West Indies - - -											3
4	Danish West Indies - - -											4
5	Hanse Towns - - - -	–	–	–	–	85	21	12	2			5
6	Holland - - - -											6
7	Dutch East Indies - - -											7
8	Dutch West Indies - - -											8
9	Dutch Guiana - - - -											9
10	Belgium - - - -											10
11	England - - - -	330	125	51	5	3,086	281	41	20	3,724	1,439	11
12	Scotland - - - -											12
13	Ireland - - - -											13
14	Gibraltar - - - -											14
15	Malta - - - - -											15
16	British East Indies - - -											16
17	Cape of Good Hope - - -											17
	[illegible] - - -											18

	[illegible] - - -											
	[illegible] and French fisheries - -											27
28	Spain on the Atlantic - - -											28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -											29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -											30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -											31
32	Cuba - - - - -	38	22	-	-	6	1	-	-	116	12	32
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -											33
34	Portugal - - - -											34
35	Madeira - - - -											35
36	Fayal and other Azores - -											36
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -											37
38	Italy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	6,916	325					38
39	Sicily - - - - -											39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports											40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -											41
42	Hayti - - - - -											42
43	Texas - - - - -											43
44	Mexico - - - -											44
45	Central Republic of America - -											45
46	New Granada - - - -											46
47	Venezuela - - - -											47
48	Brazil - - - - -											48
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -											49
50	Argentine Republic - - -											50
51	Chili - - - - -											51
52	Peru - - - - -											52
53	China - - - - -											53
54	Asia generally - - - -											54
55	Africa - - - - -											55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -											56
57	Uncertain places - - -											57
	Total - - - -	896	545	301	12	11,197	717	87	32	3,924	1,484	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		BLANK BOOKS.				BOOKS PRINTED IN LATIN AND GREEK.				Books printed in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, or English, 40 years before importation.		
		Bound.		Unbound.		Bound.		Unbound.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Volumes.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -											1
2	Sweden and Norway - - -											2
3	Swedish West Indies - - -											3
4	Danish West Indies - - -											4
5	Hanse Towns - - - -	14	16	–	–	322	270	468	401			5
6	Holland - - - -	–	–	–	–	94	76					6
7	Dutch East Indies - - -											7
8	Dutch West Indies - - -											8
9	Dutch Guiana - - - -											9
10	Belgium - - - -											10
11	England - - - -	117	86	187	80	173	264	1,101	943	6,675	3,234	11
12	Scotland - - - -											12
13	Ireland - - - -											13
14	Gibraltar - - - -											14
15	Malta - - - -											15
16	British West Indies - - -											16
17	[illegible] - - -											17

5	French West Indies											5
6	French Guiana											6
7	Miquelon and French fisheries											7
8	Spain on the Atlantic											8
9	Spain on the Mediterranean											9
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries											30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands											31
32	Cuba	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3			32
33	Other Spanish West Indies											33
34	Portugal											34
35	Madeira											35
36	Fayal and other Azores											36
37	Cape de Verd islands											37
38	Italy											38
39	Sicily											39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports											40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt											41
42	Hayti											42
43	Texas											43
44	Mexico											44
45	Central Republic of America											45
46	New Granada											46
47	Venezuela											47
48	Brazil											48
49	Cisplatine Republic											49
50	Argentine Republic											50
51	Chili											51
52	Peru											52
53	China											53
54	Asia generally											54
55	Africa											55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean											56
57	Uncertain places											57
	Total	736	310	298	169	724	813	1,785	1,497	6,675	3,234	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		BOOKS PRINTED IN HEBREW.				BOOKS PRINTED IN OTHER LANGUAGES THAN HEBREW, GREEK, LATIN, OR ENGLISH.				
		Bound.		Unbound.		Bound or in boards.		In sheets or pamphlets.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Volumes.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	–	–	–	–	6	1			1
2	Sweden and Norway									2
3	Swedish West Indies									3
4	Danish West Indies	–	–	–	–	45	7			4
5	Hanse Towns	694	284	227	137	8,807	5,332	599	459	5
6	Holland	–	–	–	–	152	97	29	19	6
7	Dutch East Indies									7
8	Dutch West Indies									8
9	Dutch Guiana									9
10	Belgium	–	–	–	–	1,854	764	4	4	10
11	England	520	277	15	33	3,825	2,973	131	165	11
12	Scotland									12
13	Ireland									13
14	Gibraltar									14
15	Malta									15
16	British East Indies									16
17	Cape of Good Hope									17
18	[illegible]									18
19	[illegible]									19

	French Guiana - - -										26
	Miquelon and French fisheries - -										27
	Spain on the Atlantic - - -										28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -	-	-	-	-	403	1,281	8	7		29
30	Tenerife and other Canaries - -										30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -										31
32	Cuba - - - - -	-	-	-	-	157	187				32
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -										33
34	Portugal - - - -										34
35	Madeira - - - -										35
36	Fayal and other Azores - -										36
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -										37
38	Italy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	618	475				38
39	Sicily - - - - -										39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports										40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -										41
42	Hayti - - - - -										42
43	Texas - - - - -	-	-	-	-	590	350				43
44	Mexico - - - -										44
45	Central Republic of America - -										45
46	New Granada - - - -										46
47	Venezuela - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	1				47
48	Brazil - - - - -										48
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -										49
50	Argentine Republic - - -										50
51	Chili - - - - -										51
52	Peru - - - - -										52
53	China - - - - -										53
54	Asia generally - - - -										54
55	Africa - - - - -										55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -										56
57	Uncertain places - - -										57
	Total - - - -	1,214	561	242	170	38,438	25,029	1,759	1,159		

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		BOOKS PRINTED IN ENGLISH.								
		Bound.		Unbound.		Printed and published one year before importation and not republished in the United States, or five years before importation.				
						Bound.		Unbound.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	
1	Russia	1	1	2	2					1
2	Sweden and Norway									2
3	Swedish West Indies									3
4	Danish West Indies									4
5	Hanse Towns	-	-	308	432					5
6	Holland	16	14	8	6					6
7	Dutch East Indies									7
8	Dutch West Indies									8
9	Dutch Guiana									9
10	Belgium									10
11	England	5,846	9,555	41,886	40,446	1,679	1,753	5,866	6,203	11
12	Scotland	4	2	18	12					12
13	Ireland									13
14	Gibraltar									14
15	Malta									15
16	British East Indies									16
17	Cape of Good Hope									17
[illegible]	[illegible]									[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]									[illegible]

No. 2.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—*continued.*

	France on the Mediterranean -								
	French West Indies -								
	French Guiana -								
27	Miquelon and French fisheries								
28	Spain on the Atlantic -								
29	Spain on the Mediterranean								
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries								
31	Manilla and Philippine islands								
32	Cuba - - -	12	10	8	6				
33	Other Spanish West Indies								
34	Portugal - -								
35	Madeira - -								
36	Fayal and other Azores								
37	Cape de Verd islands -								
38	Italy - - -	–	–	3	2				
39	Sicily - - -								
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports								
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt								
42	Hayti - - -								
43	Texas - - -								
44	Mexico - -								
45	Central Republic of America								
46	New Granada - -								
47	Venezuela - -								
48	Brazil - - -								
49	Cisplatine Republic -								
50	Argentine Republic -								
51	Chili - - -								
52	Peru - - -								
53	China - - -								
54	Asia generally - -								
55	Africa - - -								
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean								
57	Uncertain places -								
	Total - -	6,129	9,742	42,724	41,336	1,679	1,753	5,860	6,214

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		BOOKS, PRINTED.				SALT.		COAL.		
		Reports of legislative committees.		Polyglots, lexicons, and dictionaries.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.					
		Volumes.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Tons.	Dollars.	
1	Russia									1
2	Sweden and Norway									2
3	Swedish West Indies	–	–	–	–	23,039	1,232			3
4	Danish West Indies	–	–	–	–	6,600	384			4
5	Hanse Towns	–	–	67	82	6	2	330	1,240	5
6	Holland									6
7	Dutch East Indies									7
8	Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	–	147,351	10,469			8
9	Dutch Guiana									9
10	Belgium									10
11	England	–	–	–	–	–	–	399	1,928	11
12	Scotland	188	206	496	1,050	3,568,958	565,859	25,072	78,210	12
13	Ireland	–	–	–	–	4,850	1,262	1,606	4,272	13
14	Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	96,591	18,903	454	1,428	14
15	Malta									15
16	British East Indies									16
17	Cape of Good Hope									17
18	[illegible]									18
19	[illegible]									19

[redacted]	- - -	–	–	–	–	4,641	311			22
[redacted]	- - -									23
[redacted] and French fisheries	- -									27
[redacted] on the Atlantic	- - -	–	–	–	–	475,924	28,045			28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -									31
32	Cuba - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	265	32
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -									33
34	Portugal - - - -	–	–	–	–	273,375	20,544			34
35	Madeira - - - -									35
36	Payal and other Azores - -									36
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -	–	–	–	–	9,328	648			37
38	Italy - - - - -	–	–	–	–	65,311	3,546			38
39	Sicily - - - - -	–	–	–	–	30,115	1,369			39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -									41
42	Hayti - - - - -	–	–	–	–	7,587	380			42
43	Texas - - - - -									43
44	Mexico - - - -	–	–	–	–	2,737	72			44
45	Central Republic of America - -									45
46	New Granada - - - -									46
47	Venezuela - - - -	–	–	–	–	12,536	930			47
48	Brazil - - - - -									48
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -									49
50	Argentine Republic - - -	–	–	–	–	4,031	380			50
51	Chili - - - - -									51
52	Peru - - - - -									52
53	China - - - - -									53
54	Asia generally - - - -									54
55	Africa - - - - -	–	–	–	–	568	125			55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -									56
57	Uncertain places - - -									57
	Total - - - -	188	206	1,056	1,376	5,454,577	710,489	41,163	116,312	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.							
		COKE OR CULM.		BREADSTUFFS.					
		Quantity.	Value.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rye.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.
1	Russia								
2	Sweden and Norway								
3	Swedish West Indies								
4	Danish West Indies								
5	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	–	28	17		
6	Holland								
7	Dutch East Indies								
8	Dutch West Indies								
9	Dutch Guiana								
10	Belgium								
11	England	–	–	25	44	2	6	4	6
12	Scotland	–	–	–	–	1,656	76		
13	Ireland								
14	Gibraltar								
15	[illegible]								
16	[illegible]								
17	[illegible]								
18	[illegible]								

	French West Indies - - -									25
	French Guiana - - -									26
	Miquelon and French fisheries - -									27
	Spain on the Atlantic - - -									28
	Spain on the Mediterranean - -									29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -									31
32	Cuba - - - - -									32
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -									33
34	Portugal - - - -									34
35	Madeira - - - -									35
36	Fayal and other Azores - -									36
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -									37
38	Italy - - - - -									38
39	Sicily - - - - -									39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports									40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -	–	–	10	2					41
42	Hayti - - - - -									42
43	Texas - - - - -									43
44	Mexico - - - -									44
45	Central Republic of America - -									45
46	New Granada - - - -									46
47	Venezuela - - - -									47
48	Brazil - - - - -									48
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -									49
50	Argentine Republic - - -									50
51	Chili - - - - -	–	–	11,867	8,194					51
52	Peru - - - - -									52
53	China - - - - -									53
54	Asia generally - - - -									54
55	Africa - - - - -									55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -									56
57	Uncertain places - - -									57
	Total - - - -	1,800	69	12,080	8,401	1,701	106	9	8	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.								
		BREADSTUFFS.						POTATOES.		
		Oats.		Indian corn.		Wheat flour.				
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Bushels.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	Cwt.	Dollars.	Bushels.	Dollars.	
1	Russia - - - -									1
2	Sweden and Norway - - -									2
3	Swedish West Indies - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	44	3
4	Danish West Indies - - -									4
5	Hanse Towns - - - -	-	-	-	-	21	39	1,159	313	5
6	Holland - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	3	6
7	Dutch East Indies - - -									7
8	Dutch West Indies - - -									8
9	Dutch Guiana - - - -									9
10	Belgium - - - -									10
11	England - - - -	103	156	-	-	3	8	9,723	4,505	11
12	Scotland - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,071	569	12
13	Ireland - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,487	4,056	13
14	Gibraltar - - - -									14
15	Malta - - - -									15
16	British East Indies - - -									16
17	[illegible] - - -									17
18	[illegible] - - -									18

26	French Guiana - -										26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries - -										27
28	Spain on the Atlantic - - -										28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean - -										29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	45		30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands - -										31
32	Cuba - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10		32
33	Other Spanish West Indies - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2		33
34	Portugal - - - -										34
35	Madeira - - - -										35
36	Fayal and other Azores - -										36
37	Cape de Verd islands - - -										37
38	Italy - - - - -										38
39	Sicily - - - - -										39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports										40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt - -										41
42	Hayti - - - - -										42
43	Texas - - - - -										43
44	Mexico - - - -										44
45	Central Republic of America - -										45
46	New Granada - - - -										46
47	Venezuela - - - -										47
48	Brazil - - - - -										48
49	Cisplatine Republic - - -										49
50	Argentine Republic - - -										50
51	Chili - - - - -										51
52	Peru - - - - -										52
53	China - - - - -										53
54	Asia generally - - - -										54
55	Africa - - - - -										55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean - -										56
57	Uncertain places - - -										57
	Total - - - -	1,155	361	6	3	56	141	28,192	11,417		

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	MERCHANDISE PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.										
		FISH, DRIED AND PICKLED.										
		Dried or smoked.		Salmon.		Mackerel.		Herrings.		All other.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Cwt.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	Barrels.	Dollars.	
1	Russia											1
2	Sweden and Norway											2
3	Swedish West Indies											3
4	Danish West Indies											4
5	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	10	5	8	5
6	Holland	–	–	–	–	–	–	94	807			6
7	Dutch East Indies											7
8	Dutch West Indies											8
9	Dutch Guiana											9
10	Belgium											10
11	England	2	24	1	31	–	–	9	71	17	87	11
12	Scotland	8	59	–	–	–	–	294	1,160			12
13	[illegible]	–	–	4	60							13
14	[illegible]											14
15	[illegible]											15
16	[illegible]											16
17	[illegible]											17

26	French Guiana											26
27	Miquelon and French fisheries											27
28	Spain on the Atlantic											28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean											29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries											30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands											31
32	Cuba	4	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	293	32
33	Other Spanish West Indies											33
34	Portugal											34
35	Madeira											35
36	Fayal and other Azores											36
37	Cape de Verd islands											37
38	Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	38
39	Sicily											39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports											40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt											41
42	Hayti											42
43	Texas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	16	43
44	Mexico											44
45	Central Republic of America											45
46	New Granada											46
47	Venezuela											47
48	Brazil											48
49	Cisplatine Republic											49
50	Argentine Republic											50
51	Chili											51
52	Peru											52
53	China											53
54	Asia generally											54
55	Africa											55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean											56
57	Uncertain places											57
	Total	188	1,411	2,640	26,993	12,334	57,457	399	2,048	1,391	3,704	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

	WHENCE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE.							
		Free of duty.	Paying duties ad valorem.	Paying specific duties.	Total.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	From the dominions of each Power.	
		Dollars.							
1	Russia	6,294	148,859	587,650	742,803	731,603	11,200	742,803	1
2	Sweden and Norway	487	1,221	225,648	227,356	48,900	178,456	278,674	2
3	Swedish West Indies	48,512	1,028	1,778	51,318	51,318	–		3
4	Danish West Indies	172,722	52,615	259,948	485,285	470,834	14,451	485,285	4
5	Hanse Towns	305,793	532,587	82,485	920,865	12,234	908,631	920,865	5
6	Holland	121,464	111,567	197,792	430,823	359,355	71,468		6
7	Dutch East Indies	116,499	24	5,001	121,524	121,524	–		7
8	Dutch West Indies	80,115	93,821	56,635	230,571	223,771	6,800	815,451	8
9	Dutch Guiana	364	10	32,159	32,533	32,533	–		9
10	Belgium	22,701	112,755	36,239	171,695	114,782	56,913	171,695	10
11	England	14,684,611	8,808,430	2,648,077	26,141,118	14,637,732	11,503,386		11
12	Scotland	465	36,488	91,893	128,846	44,064	84,782		12
13	Ireland	70	14,565	28,900	43,535	–	43,535		13
14	Gibraltar	20,984	688	2,243	23,915	16,809	7,106		14
15	Malta	4	23	–	27	27	–		15
16	British East Indies	361,677	266,527	61,573	689,777	689,777	–		16
17	Cape of Good Hope	3,300	7,975	19,917	31,192	31,192	–	28,978,582	17
18	Australia	8,844	36,021	45	44,910	44,910	–		18
19	Honduras	101,651	17,511	17,526	136,688	136,688	–		19
20	British Guiana	43,042	–	–	43,042	34,216	8,826		20
21	British West Indies	699,631	25,503	112,702	837,836	538,798	299,038		21
22	British American colonies	558,147	163,090	136,459	857,696	541,969	315,727		22

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		27
[illegible]	British and French fisheries	–	119	–	119	119	–		27
28	Spain on the Atlantic	7,400	6,589	35,040	49,029	48,474	555		28
29	Spain on the Mediterranean	59,102	20,878	335,089	415,069	343,880	71,189		29
30	Teneriffe and other Canaries	15,006	7	45	15,058	8,983	6,075	6,980,504	30
31	Manilla and Philippine islands	7,904	155,858	245,528	409,290	409,290	–		31
32	Cuba	2,093,610	379,542	2,542,781	5,015,933	4,883,185	132,748		32
33	Other Spanish West Indies	88,166	1,790	986,169	1,076,125	1,072,199	3,926		33
34	Portugal	1,422	876	44,415	46,713	40,243	6,470		34
35	Madeira	41	4	7,115	7,160	7,160	–	71,369	35
36	Fayal and other Azores	1,406	2,262	9,115	12,783	12,783	–		36
37	Cape de Verd islands	3,497	568	648	4,713	4,713	–		37
38	Italy	33,985	238,463	122,116	394,564	377,797	16,767	394,564	38
39	Sicily	25,787	112,488	31,389	169,664	155,856	13,808	169,664	39
40	Trieste and other Austrian Adriatic ports	10,818	12,307	49,832	72,957	72,957	–	72,957	40
41	Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	26,803	72,783	83,268	182,854	182,854	–	182,854	41
42	Hayti	772,366	120,433	5,648	898,447	885,998	12,449	898,447	42
33	Texas	17,952	23,339	404,108	445,399	444,463	936	445,399	43
44	Mexico	2,450,018	219,313	113,075	2,782,406	2,621,052	161,354	2,782,406	44
45	Central Republic of America	30,374	37,386	64,407	132,167	132,167	–	132,167	45
46	New Granada	45,447	68,047	2,239	115,733	115,133	600	115,733	46
47	Venezuela	901,383	164,681	125,216	1,191,280	1,082,880	108,400	1,191,280	47
48	Brazil	3,469,736	343,092	134,830	3,947,658	3,644,723	302,935	3,947,658	48
49	Cisplatine Republic	–	121,753	–	121,753	121,753	–	121,753	49
50	Argentine Republic	68	787,316	6,104	793,488	766,333	27,155	793,488	50
51	Chili	659,379	176,798	21,379	857,556	857,556	–	857,556	51
52	Peru	122,558	11,995	1,010	135,563	135,563	–	135,563	52
53	China	3,806,571	439,564	139,431	4,385,566	4,385,566	–	4,385,566	53
54	Asia generally	170,510	165,869	109,258	445,637	445,637	–	445,637	54
55	Africa	272,639	73,550	7,085	353,274	327,454	25,820	353,274	55
56	South Seas and Pacific Ocean	26,890	8,614	10,341	45,845	45,845	–	45,845	56
57	Uncertain places	–	190	433	623	623	–	623	57
	Total	35,574,584	16,684,875	12,494,340	64,753,799	49,971,875	14,781,924	64,753,799	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE. T. L. SMITH, *Register*.

No. 6.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

OF

THE QUANTITY AND VALUE

OF

GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,

IMPORTED INTO

THE UNITED STATES,

IN

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS,

DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDING THE 30TH JUNE, 1843.

No. 6.

A summary statement of the quantity and value of goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, in American and foreign vessels, during the nine months ending the 30th June, 1843.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FREE OF DUTY.						
Articles imported for the use of the United States	-	$1,447	-	-	-	$1,447
Articles specially imported for philosophical societies, &c., viz:						
Philosophical apparatus, &c.	-	1,539	-	-	-	1,539
Books, maps, and charts	-	9,012	-	$3,959	-	12,971
Statuary, busts, casts, and specimens of sculpture	-	300	-	-	-	300
Paintings, etchings, and engravings	-	-	-	114	-	114
Models and inventions of machinery	-	152	-	445	-	597
Anatomical preparations	-	1,797	-	72	-	1,869
Specimens of botany	-	7,804	-	1,192	-	8,996
Burr stones, unwrought	-	6,413	-	561	-	6,974
Crude brimstone	-	20,294	-	1,945	-	22,239
Bark of the cork tree	-	2,590	-	-	-	2,590
Clay, unmanufactured	-	953	-	3,046	-	3,999
Animals for breed	-	13,482	-	780	-	14,262
Barilla	-	8,931	-	6,075	-	15,006
Wood, dye, in sticks	-	211,350	-	15,325	-	226,675
unmanufactured, not specified	-	19,929	-	1,593	-	21,522
Gypsum, or plaster of Paris	-	1,791	-	56,363	-	58,154
Pewter, old	-	493	-	137	-	630
Brass, in pigs and bars	-	133,859	-	-	-	133,859
old, fit only for remanufacture	-	1,054	-	52	-	1,106
Copper, in pigs and bars	-	369,076	-	-	-	369,076
in sheets and plates, suited to the sheathing of ships	-	200,966	-	43,084	-	244,050
ore	-	64,148	-	-	-	64,148

bills, fit only for remanufacture	-	32,927	-	14,714	-	47,641
other	-	-	-	70,224	-	70,224
Epaulets of gold or silver	-	270	-	107	-	377
Bullion, gold	-	100,705	-	130	-	100,835
silver	-	142,099	-	100	-	142,199
Specie, gold	-	6,783,216	-	10,182,386	-	16,965,602
silver	-	4,360,923	-	750,776	-	5,111,699
Teas	pounds	13,866,137	3,849,228	-	-	13,866,137	3,849,228
Coffee	do	87,363,624	5,993,459	4,932,036	353,328	92,295,660	6,346,787
Tin, in pigs, bars, and blocks, under 25th section of act 1842	-	-	25,304	-	-	-	25,304
Hides and skins, do do do	-	-	291,744	-	-	-	291,744
Indigo, do do do	pounds	8,480	7,326	-	-	8,480	7,326
Wool, not exceeding 8 cts. per lb., do do do	do	51,059	3,632	-	-	51,059	3,632
All other articles	-	-	1,293,143	-	106,720	-	1,399,863
Total	-	-	23,961,356	-	11,613,228	-	35,574,584

PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.

Manufactures of wool—						
Cloths and cassimeres	-	-	1,247,462	-	109,166	-	1,356,628
Merino shawls of wool	-	-	37,869	-	3,567	-	41,436
Blankets, not exceeding 75 cents each	-	-	29,533	-	463	-	29,996
exceeding 75 cents each	-	-	152,750	-	18,708	-	171,458
Hosiery, gloves, mitts, caps, and bindings	-	-	53,480	-	7,593	-	61,073
Worsted stuff goods	-	-	428,410	-	27,641	-	456,051
Worsted yarn	-	-	43,212	-	17,749	-	60,961
Coach lace	-	-	975	-	-	-	975
All other manufactures of wool	-	-	67,884	-	6,433	-	74,317
Manufactures of cotton—						
Dyed, printed, or colored	-	-	1,312,496	-	426,822	-	1,739,318
White or uncolored	-	-	359,881	-	33,224	-	393,105
Velvets, cords, moleskins, fustian, &c.	-	-	93,283	-	643	-	93,926
Twist, yarn, and thread	-	-	25,116	-	1,111	-	26,227
Hosiery, gloves, mitts, caps, and bindings	-	-	118,778	-	188,465	-	307,243
All other manufactures of cotton	-	-	333,886	-	65,091	-	398,977
Silks—						
Floss and other dyed	-	-	9,739	-	508	-	10,247
Shirts and drawers	-	-	327	-	1,115	-	1,442
Umbrellas, parasols, and sun shades	-	-	24	-	-	-	24

No. 6.—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Imported under the 25th section of the act of 1842.						
Silks—						
Piece goods, under 25th section of act 1842	-	$238,809	-	-	-	$238,809
Sewing silk, do do do	-	2,521	-	-	-	2,521
Bolting cloths	-	7,037	-	-	-	7,037
Manufactures of silk, not specified	-	369,970	-	$72,095	-	442,065
Silk and worsted goods	-	281,349	-	37,336	-	318,685
Camlets and other manufactures of goats' hair or mohair	-	5,245	-	193	-	5,438
Manufactures of flax—						
Linens, bleached and unbleached	-	1,113,586	-	89,186	-	1,202,772
Hosiery, gloves, mitts, caps, and bindings	-	-	-	51	-	51
Other manufactures of flax	-	260,556	-	21,542	-	282,098
Manufactures of hemp—						
Sheetings, brown and white	-	69,414	-	14,089	-	83,503
Ticklenburgs, osnaburgs, and burlaps	-	34,869	-	23,830	-	58,699
Other manufactures of hemp	-	40,035	-	1,807	-	41,842
Lace—						
Thread and insertings	-	26,351	-	16,184	-	42,535
Cotton quillings, insertings, bobbinet, &c.	-	80,918	-	128,250	-	209,168
Gold, and tassels, tresses, knots, stars, &c.	-	11,401	-	2,524	-	13,925
Embroidery in gold and silver	-	28	-	-	-	28
Clothing, ready made	-	54,324	-	6,267	-	60,591
articles not specified, partly finished	-	103,484	-	11,009	-	114,493
embroidered with gold or silver	-	-	-	17	-	17
Grass cloth	-	440	-	-	-	440
carpeting, not specified	-	3,727	-	4,435	-	8,162
Chinese mattings or flags, &c.	-	27,489	-	-	-	27,489
mats and matting, not specified	-	712	-	-	-	712
Wire, silvered or plated	-	-	-	198	-	198
brass or copper	-	159	-	-	-	159

Fire arms, not specified	-	20,676	-	5,060	-	25,736
Side arms	-	1,799	-	80	-	1,879
Drawing and cutting knives	-	736	-	27	-	763
Hatchets, axes, and adzes	-	933	-	216	-	1,149
Socket chisels	-	1,426	-	237	-	1,663
Steel yards and scale beams	-	98	-	187	-	285
Vices	-	3,575	-	156	-	3,731
Sickles and reaping hooks	-	750	-	83	-	833
Scythes	-	5,756	-	791	-	6,547
Spades and shovels	-	3,213	-	9	-	3,222
Squares	-	23	-	24	-	47
Screws, other than wood screws	-	256	-	-	-	256
Needles, sewing, knitting, &c.	-	6,826	-	519	-	7,345
All other manufactures of iron and steel	-	631,679	-	49,602	-	681,281
Saddlery, common, tinned, and japanned	-	11,288	-	-	-	11,288
plated, brass, and polished steel	-	26,579	-	518	-	27,097
Manufactures of—						
Brass	-	34,236	-	4,218	-	38,454
Copper	-	21,166	-	4,004	-	25,170
Tin	-	3,692	-	801	-	4,493
Pewter	-	1,908	-	-	-	1,908
German silver	-	74	-	66	-	140
Bronze	-	-	-	33	-	33
Leather	-	21,222	-	3,008	-	24,230
Glass—						
Plate glass, exceeding 14 by 22 inches	-	5,293	-	9,199	-	14,492
Silvered	-	4,885	-	28,339	-	33,224
Framed	-	4,266	-	119	-	4,385
Paintings on glass, porcelain, and colored	-	-	-	499	-	499
Manufactures of glass, not specified	-	3,926	-	5,065	-	8,991
Hats, bonnets, &c.—						
Leghorn, chip, straw, grass, &c.	-	261,051	-	9,569	-	270,620
Palm leaf, ratan, willow, &c.	-	86	-	514	-	600
Wood—						
Cabinet ware	-	3,850	-	4,349	-	8,199
Other manufactures of wood	-	39,263	-	13,817	-	53,080
Wares—						
China and porcelain	-	51,323	-	2,662	-	53,985
Earthen and stone	-	505,872	-	28,179	-	534,051

No. 6.—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Wares—						
Plated and gilt	–	$27,166	–	$3,521	–	$30,687
Japanned	–	8,259	–	141	–	8,400
Furs—						
Undressed, on the skin	–	69,069	–	8,047	–	77,116
Hats, caps, muffs, and tippets	–	6,058	–	191	–	6,249
Hatters' and other furs, not specified	–	80,899	–	6,803	–	87,702
Hair cloth and hair seating	–	14,363	–	750	–	15,113
Brushes of all kinds	–	14,292	–	749	–	15,041
Paper hangings	–	17,668	–	84	–	17,752
Carriages and parts of carriages	–	742	–	684	–	1,426
Slates of all kinds	–	30,594	–	16,312	–	46,906
Black lead pencils	–	918	–	296	–	1,214
Copper bottoms, cut round, &c.	–	765	–	–	–	765
Zinc, in plates and sheets	–	34,028	–	3,719	–	37,747
Chronometers, ship or box	–	884	–	121	–	1,005
Clocks	–	5,151	–	1,469	–	6,620
Watches and parts of watches	–	219,033	–	42,005	–	261,038
Manufactures of gold and silver	–	19,313	–	4,721	–	24,034
Jewelry, gold and silver	–	6,174	–	2,886	–	9,060
imitations of jewelry	–	10,337	–	1,248	–	11,585
Quicksilver	–	35,124	–	–	–	35,124
Buttons and moulds	–	3,941	–	312	–	4,053
Teas, imported from places other than that of their growth or production ... pounds	3,229	634	–	–	3,229	634
Coffee, imported from places other than that of its growth or production ... do	618,897	52,493	–	–	618,897	52,493
Corks	–	19,594	–	1,382	–	20,976
Prepared quills	–	387	–	479	–	866

[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	-
[illegible]	-	-	-	43	-	43
Tin, in pigs and bars	-	76,939	-	5,225	-	82,164
in plates and sheets	-	572,186	-	5,545	-	577,731
Hides and skins	-	2,212,498	-	115,573	-	2,328,071
Wool, not exceeding 7 cents per pound — pounds	2,866,211	161,581	466,443	28,771	3,332,654	190,352
exceeding 7 cents per pound — do	166,226	46,969	18,220	7,726	184,446	54,695
Cocoa — do	209,168	13,050	-	-	209,168	13,050
Pepper — do	1,018,695	39,824	-	-	1,018,695	39,824
Cassia — do	138,703	15,313	-	-	138,703	15,313
Camphor — do	18,166	5,186	-	-	18,166	5,186
Indigo — do	49,185	36,840	-	-	49,185	36,840
Articles not enumerated—						
At 7 per cent.	-	604	-	-	-	604
At 7½ per cent.	-	6,268	-	1,637	-	7,905
At 10 per cent.	-	20,193	-	1,519	-	21,712
At 12½ per cent.	-	2,062	-	-	-	2,062
At 15 per cent.	-	118,843	-	5,584	-	124,427
At 20 per cent.	-	1,196,682	-	154,304	-	1,350,986
At 25 per cent.	-	370,707	-	49,062	-	419,769
At 30 per cent.	-	245,286	-	43,052	-	288,338
At 35 per cent.	-	2,570	-	1,044	-	3,614
At 40 per cent.	-	9,765	-	6,077	-	15,842
Total	-	14,652,484	-	2,032,391	-	16,684,875

ARTICLES PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Silks—						
Sewing silk, silk twist, or twist of silk and mohair — pounds	37,147	185,444	1,992	11,265	39,139	196,709
Pongees and plain white silk, for printing, &c. — do	8,687	32,170	1	23	8,688	32,193
Manufactures of silk, not specified — do	205,147	1,627,836	9,891	91,780	215,038	1,719,616
Raw silk, and all silk in the gum, &c. — do	15,370	45,711	2,528	7,639	17,898	53,350
Silk and satin shoes, boots, hats, &c.—						
Shoes and slippers for men and women — pairs	1,218	1,117	-	-	1,218	1,117
Laced boots and bootees for men and women — do	78	149	4	4	82	153
Shoes and slippers for children — do	31	9	96	20	127	29

No. 6.—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Silk and satin hats, &c.—							
Silk hats for men	No.	3,041	$5,626	549	$948	3,590	$6,574
Silk and satin hats and bonnets for women	do	1,314	4,737	48	137	1,362	4,874
Flannels	sq. yds.	21,641	11,643	13,955	6,136	35,596	17,779
Baizes	do	55,318	18,656	2,700	1,014	58,018	19,670
Carpeting—							
Wilton	do	7,323	16,981	49	118	7,372	17,099
Saxony	do	603	1,141	–	–	603	1,141
Treble ingrained	do	1,606	1,190	–	–	1,606	1,190
Brussels	do	116,753	151,082	490	866	117,243	151,948
Venetian	do	9,298	6,131	–	–	9,298	6,131
Other ingrained	do	6,646	4,301	–	–	6,646	4,301
Sail duck	do	725,439	220,126	45,625	16,839	771,064	236,965
Cotton bagging	do	1,091,442	81,412	319,186	24,081	1,410,628	105,493
Cotton bagging of other materials than hemp or flax	do	8,165	823	–	–	8,165	823
Floor cloth, patent, printed, or painted	do	1,029	794	1,833	1,698	2,862	2,492
Oil cloth on Canton flannel	do	195	50	–	–	195	50
Furniture oil cloth, not specified	do	24,335	4,284	3,190	755	27,525	5,039
Oil cloth, of linen, silk, &c., for covers	do	1,976	608	150	52	2,126	660
Wines in casks and bottles—							
Madeira	gallons	3,934	9,042	15	33	3,949	9,075
Sherry	do	4,685	6,491	–	–	4,685	6,491
Champagne	do	12,685	40,936	953	2,802	13,638	43,738
Port in bottles	do	328	624	–	–	328	624
Burgundy in bottles	do	253	452	–	–	253	452
Claret in bottles	do	23,540	14,098	11,777	4,293	35,317	18,391
Port in casks	do	38,593	25,714	–	–	38,593	25,714
Burgundy in casks	do	1,820	464	–	–	1,820	464
Teneriffe in casks	do	8,720	2,590	–	–	8,720	2,590
Claret in casks	do	571,402	84,666	302,493	49,932	873,895	134,598

Other wines of Italy - - - -	do -	[illegible]	[illegible]	30	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wines of Spain in casks - - - -	do -	59,288	13,458	1,431	227	51,719	13,685
Wines of Spain in bottles - - - -	do -	53	97	45	42	98	139
Wines of Germany in casks - - -	do -	2,532	1,169	255	124	2,788	1,293
Wines of Germany in bottles - - -	do -	195	988	160	238	355	1,226
Wines of the Mediterranean in casks - -	do -	1,495	475	–	–	1,495	475
Wines of the Mediterranean in bottles - -	do -	38	24	–	–	38	24
All other wines in casks - - - -	do -	9,284	2,845	–	–	9,284	2,845
All other wines in bottles - - - -	do -	85	34	24	136	109	170
Foreign distilled spirits—							
Brandy - - - - - -	do -	142,747	83,000	49,085	23,267	191,832	106,267
From grain - - - - - -	do -	188,561	78,772	70,568	42,775	259,129	121,547
From other materials - - - -	do -	134,069	31,299	1,330	796	135,399	32,095
Cordials - - - - - - -	do -	7,212	9,471	5,014	4,236	12,226	13,707
Molasses - - - - - - -	pounds	129,198,517	1,131,228	338,006	3,592	129,536,523	1,134,820
Vinegar - - - - - - -	gallons	5,789	915	9,114	1,291	14,903	2,206
Beer, ale, and porter, in casks - - - -	do -	5,871	2,884	335	97	6,206	2,981
Beer, ale, and porter, in bottles - - - -	do -	56,767	53,323	11,725	9,800	68,492	63,123
Spirits of turpentine - - - - -	do -	3	2	–	–	3	2
Oil—							
Spermaceti - - - - - -	do -	321	219	6	6	327	225
Whale and other fish - - - -	do -	238	98	533	160	771	258
Olive in casks - - - - -	do -	9,301	5,755	–	–	9,301	5,755
Linseed - - - - - -	do -	143,810	82,605	21,351	12,276	165,161	94,881
Of almonds - - - - -	pounds	110	39	100	24	210	63
Of cloves - - - - - -	do -	–	–	803	1,272	803	1,272
Cocoa - - - - - - -	do -	1,596,431	97,483	10,608	560	1,607,039	98,043
Chocolate - - - - - -	do -	1,575	541	338	79	1,913	620
Sugar—							
Brown - - - - - -	do -	69,463,283	2,423,178	71,048	2,833	69,534,331	2,426,011
White clayed - - - - -	do -	1,059,319	61,681	38,706	3,251	1,098,025	64,932
Loaf and other refined - - - -	do -	583,143	34,311	115,947	6,968	699,090	41,279
Candy - - - - - -	do -	281	32	3,638	307	3,919	339
Sirup of sugar cane - - - -	do -	3,685	57	–	–	3,685	57
Fruits—							
Almonds - - - - - -	do -	694,845	53,829	13,868	1,522	708,713	55,351

No. 6.—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fruits—							
Currants	pounds	110,883	$5,867	–	–	110,883	$5,867
Prunes	do	34,326	3,339	4,037	$297	38,363	3,636
Figs	do	1,042,202	55,503	4,284	226	1,046,486	55,729
Dates	do	21,504	286	–	–	21,504	286
Raisins in boxes, &c.	do	6,715,032	260,944	367,981	15,220	7,083,013	276,164
Other raisins	do	1,264,148	37,794	29,700	900	1,393,848	38,694
Nuts not specified	do	1,125,595	34,218	7,707	317	1,133,302	34,535
Spices—							
Nutmegs	do	19,782	9,670	8,890	5,018	28,672	14,688
Cinnamon	do	4	11	–	–	4	11
Cloves	do	276,542	43,513	–	–	276,542	43,513
Black pepper	do	1,473,722	56,653	5	1	1,473,727	56,664
Red pepper	do	10,745	1,146	4,370	280	15,115	1,426
Pimento	do	381,852	16,501	672,562	30,940	1,054,414	47,441
Cassia	do	546,516	43,511	2,800	280	549,416	43,791
Ginger, ground	do	1,709	291	–	–	1,709	291
Ginger, in root	do	25,956	2,150	768	38	26,724	2,188
Camphor—							
Crude	do	56,093	22,531	–	–	56,093	22,531
Refined	do	24,645	11,825	–	–	24,645	11,825
Candles—							
Wax and spermaceti	do	1,413	472	6	1	1,419	473
Tallow	do	–	–	1,451	348	1,451	348
Cheese	do	20,850	2,631	9,183	1,219	30,033	3,850
Soap—							
Hard	do	15,391	1,227	610	52	16,001	1,279
Soft	do	6	4	–	–	1	4
Tallow	do	7,[illegible]	700	4,[illegible]	197	11,[illegible]	897
Starch	do	11,[illegible]	[illegible]	20,[illegible]	[illegible]	31,[illegible]	1,536

Butter	do	1,687	282	2,965	305	4,652	587
Beef and pork	do	356,208	5,827	3,593	147	359,801	5,984
Hams and bacon	do	495	71	26,409	2,660	26,815	2,731
Bristles	do	18,494	4,628	8,271	3,643	26,765	8,271
Indigo	do	465,718	420,579	14,335	11,456	480,053	432,035
Woad or pastel	do	25,738	1,195	32,678	1,301	58,416	2,496
Ivory black	do	3,123	339	-	-	3,123	339
Opium	do	9,922	17,125	717	1,268	10,639	18,393
Glue	do	7,769	721	651	102	8,420	823
Gunpowder	do	54	22	66	17	120	39
Vitriol—							
Blue or Roman	do	-	-	154	11	154	11
Oil of	do	99	19	-	-	99	19
Quinine	ounces	1,634	2,355	-	-	1,634	2,355
Tobacco, manufactured—							
Snuff	pounds	203	134	302	105	505	239
Cigars	do	362,430	453,224	16,558	10,207	378,988	463,431
All other	do	1,208	314	901	162	2,109	476
Bleaching powder	do	1,139,589	46,953	294,190	12,252	1,433,779	59,205
Sulphate of barytes	do	56,382	593	129,809	1,561	186,191	2,154
Cotton, unmanufactured	do	7,646,444	386,047	11,688	743	7,658,132	386,790
Thibet, Angora, and other goats' hair	do	44,281	14,078	-	-	44,281	14,076
Paints—							
Ochre, dry	do	391,573	6,240	641,035	9,867	1,032,608	16,107
Ochre, in oil	do	2,257	185	12,216	720	14,473	905
White and red lead	do	87,095	5,147	6,071	453	93,166	5,600
Whiting and Paris white	do	44,580	304	-	-	44,580	304
Litharge	do	-	-	260	13	260	13
Sugar of lead	do	16	3	10,920	494	10,936	497
Cordage—							
Tarred and cables	do	373,062	25,942	7,950	628	381,012	26,570
Untarred	do	216,388	4,957	8,139	841	224,527	5,798
Untarred yarn	do	34,116	1,028	-	-	34,116	1,028
Twine and packthread	do	170,616	29,189	7,288	2,053	177,904	31,242
Seines	do	6,848	2,549	2,390	1,311	9,238	3,860
Hemp, unmanufactured	cwt.	34,361	217,171	1,908	11,711	36,269	228,882
Manilla, sun, and other hemps of India, &c.	do	11,329	42,149	-	-	11,329	42,149
Jute, Sisal grass, coir, &c., used as hemp for cordage	do	11,287	37,164	-	-	11,287	37,164
Codilla or tow of hemp or flax	do	22,787	81,913	-	-	22,787	81,913

No. 6.—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Flax, unmanufactured	cwt.	1,219	$15,193	–	–	1,219	$15,193
Rags of all kinds	pounds	1,942,443	74,874	164,308	$4,979	2,106,751	79,853
Hat bodies, or felts, made in whole or in part of wool	No.	228	95	–	–	228	95
Glass—							
Watch crystals	gross	942	3,006	18	15	960	3,021
Glasses or pebbles, for spectacles	do	402	2,723	30	225	432	2,948
Cut glass—							
Cut one-third the height or length thereof	pounds	1,846	500	–	–	1,846	500
Cut above one-third and not above one-half	do	4,289	794	8	11	4,297	805
Cut one-half and exceeding	do	6,859	1,835	1,648	1,097	8,507	2,932
Cut chandeliers, candlesticks, &c.	do	483	986	2,969	1,367	3,452	2,353
Plain glass—							
Moulded or pressed, weighing over eight ounces	do	2,732	530	713	79	3,445	609
Moulded or pressed, weighing eight ounces or under	do	2,117	547	3,706	574	5,823	1,121
Plain, moulded, or pressed tumblers	do	10,610	1,546	8,658	413	19,268	1,959
Plain, moulded, or pressed, stoppered, &c.	do	16,962	1,909	4,670	721	21,632	2,630
Cylinder window glass—							
Not above 8 by 10 inches	sq. feet	62,116	1,974	347	25	62,463	1,999
Not above 10 by 12 inches	do	48,423	1,603	362	9	48,785	1,612
Not above 14 by 10 inches	do	21,324	752	216	5	21,540	757
Not above 16 by 11 inches	do	32,760	1,156	–	–	32,760	1,156
Not above 18 by 12 inches	do	49,266	2,024	5,988	163	55,254	2,187
Above 18 by 12 inches	do	142,560	5,281	38,960	1,290	181,520	6,571
Crown window glass—							
Not above 8 by 10 inches	do	–	–	450	18	450	18
Not above 16 by 11 inches	do	–	–	1,500	59	1,500	59
Above 18 by 12 inches	do	130	15	5,550	218	5,680	223
Polished plate glass, not silvered—							
Not above 12 by 8 inches	do	36	30	–	–	36	30
Not above 14 by 10 inches	do	332	446	195	110	527	556

[illegible]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Apothecaries' vials and bottles—							
Not exceeding the capacity of six ounces each	gross	216	692	9	22	225	714
Exceeding six, and not exceeding sixteen ounces each	do	18	157	1	11	19	168
Perfumery vials and bottles—							
Not exceeding the capacity of 4 ounces each	gross	15	26	–	–	15	26
Exceeding 4, and not exceeding 16 ounces each	do	3	14	–	1	3	15
Black and green bottles—							
Exceeding 8 ounces, and not above 1 quart each	do	1,955	9,456	1,170	4,724	3,062	14,180
Exceeding the capacity of 1 quart each	do	1	36	–	–	1	36
Demijohns and carboys—							
Not exceeding the capacity of half a gallon each	No.	5	2	–	–	5	2
Exceeding half a gallon, and not above 3 gallons each	do	15	8	97	26	112	34
Exceeding the capacity of 3 gallons each	do	136	98	1,877	512	2,013	610
Copper nails and spikes	pounds	50	11	14	1	64	12
Patent sheathing metal	do	1,537	272	250	4	1,787	276
Lead—							
Pigs and bars	do	290	3	–	–	290	3
Shot	do	100	20	–	–	100	20
Old and scrap	do	8,862	147	4,117	43	12,979	190
In sheets and forms not specified	do	–	–	35	14	35	14
Brass battery, or hammered kettles	do	6,212	1,724	–	–	6,212	1,724
Brass screws	do	11	7	–	–	11	7
Pins—							
Solid-headed, in packs of 5,000 each	packs	6,278	4,699	164	151	6,442	4,850
Pound pins	pounds	7,957	2,642	185	78	8,142	2,720
Fire arms—							
Muskets	No	1	10	446	1,025	447	1,035
Rifles	do	8	244	9	126	17	370
Cap or bonnet wire, covered with silk	pounds	523	366	–	–	523	366
with other materials	do	385	172	3	3	388	175
Iron and steel wire—							
Not above No. 14	do	44,482	3,454	3,577	364	48,059	3,818
Above No. 14, and not above No. 25	do	6,161	1,771	–	–	6,161	1,771
Above No. 25	do	1,556	491	192	74	1,748	565
Tacks, brads, and sprigs—							
Not above 16 ounces per M	M	1,399	147	35	11	1,434	158
Above 16 ounces per M	pounds	1,215	186	–	–	1,215	186

No. 6.—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.		In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Manufactures of iron—							
Wood screws	pounds	38,033	$7,139	2,227	$412	40,260	$7,551
Cut nails	do	7,915	546	50	3	7,965	549
Wrought nails	do	135,010	12,148	6,498	563	141,508	12,711
Spikes, cut or wrought	do	5,575	209	672	18	6,247	227
Chain cables and parts	do	581,338	18,955	193,982	5,241	775,320	24,196
Chain, other than cables	do	104,179	4,441	4,760	221	108,939	4,662
Malleable irons or castings	do	19,058	3,235	–	–	19,058	3,235
Mill saws, cross cut and pit saws	do	222	841	3	5	225	846
Steam, gas, or water tubes or pipes	do	39,400	2,710	–	–	39,400	2,710
Anchors, in parts	do	40,357	2,312	12,482	632	52,839	2,944
Anvils	do	256,369	14,650	10,083	503	266,452	15,153
Blacksmiths' hammers and sledges	do	17,395	1,085	1,912	92	19,307	1,177
Castings, vessels of	do	201,206	5,961	7,870	950	209,076	6,911
all other	do	438,672	8,854	9,036	151	447,708	9,005
Glazed or tin hollow ware	do	136,963	11,197	–	–	136,963	11,197
Sad irons, hatters' and tailors' irons	do	23,910	966	4,564	309	28,474	1,275
Cast iron butts or hinges	do	309,519	18,858	3,270	185	312,789	19,043
Axletrees, or parts thereof	do	8,681	441	–	–	8,681	441
Round or square iron, as braziers' rods, from 3-16ths to 10-16ths inch	do	374,533	10,649	3,882	356	378,415	11,005
Nail or spike rods, slit, rolled, or hammered	do	11,902	515	–	–	11,902	515
Sheet iron, except taggers'	do	2,465,336	129,830	39,550	2,492	2,504,886	132,322
Hoop iron	do	103,662	1,884	–	–	103,662	1,884
Band iron, scroll iron, casement rods, slit, rolled, or hammered	do	26,408	1,292	–	–	26,408	1,292
Pig iron	cwt.	53,529	33,892	22,932	14,359	77,461	48,251
Old rail scrap	do	1,612	1,717	1,542	1,026	3,157	2,743
Bars, manufactured, by rolling	do	287,018	471,074	28,139	40,308	315,157	511,382
Bars, manufactured, otherwise	do	50,497	147,736	74,584	179,814	125,081	327,550

Christiania, and German	do	14,288	185,073	48	834	14,384	185,907
All other	do	4,690	14,970	600	895	2,290	15,865
Leather—							
Tanned, sole, or bend leather	pounds	4,885	516	15	30	4,900	546
Upper leather, not otherwise specified	do	280	109	–	–	280	109
Calf skins, tanned and dressed	dozen	1,331	17,634	131	1,604	1,462	19,238
Sheep skins, tanned and dressed	do	2,095	12,595	–	3	2,095	12,598
Skivers	do	748	4,539	–	–	748	4,539
Goat skins, tanned and dressed	do	184	1,645	1	10	185	1,655
Morocco skins, tanned and dressed	do	145	1,530	1	4	146	1,534
Kid skins, tanned and dressed	do	212	1,138	52	200	264	1,338
Goat and sheep skins, tanned and not dressed	do	196	565	2	34	198	599
Kid and lamb skins, tanned and not dressed	do	725	1,478	–	–	725	1,478
Fawn, kid, and lamb, known as chamois	do	6	10	–	–	6	10
Leather gloves—							
Men's leather gloves	do	6,478	32,315	91	422	6,569	32,737
Women's leather gloves	do	30,290	113,072	1,102	2,481	31,392	115,553
Women's extra and demi-length gloves	do	255	1,862	–	–	255	1,862
Children's leather habit gloves	do	1,162	2,617	–	–	1,162	2,617
Children's extra and demi-length gloves	do	2	12	1	5	3	17
Boots, bootees, and shoes, of leather and other materials—							
Men's boots and bootees	pairs	2,325	9,083	230	614	2,555	9,697
Men's shoes and pumps	do	448	398	159	122	607	520
Women's boots and bootees	do	312	417	6	10	318	427
Women's double-sole pumps	do	142	147	11	16	153	163
Women's shoes and slippers of prunella, &c.	do	8,377	5,399	418	224	8,795	5,623
Children's boots, bootees, and shoes	do	185	83	327	44	512	127
Paper—							
Polio and quarto post	pounds	7,524	3,048	426	153	7,950	3,201
Antiquarian and drawing	do	2,779	931	246	30	3,025	961
Medium, demy, and foolscap, pot and pith	do	11,282	1,650	176	117	11,458	1,767
All other writing	do	147	45	253	146	400	191
Copperplate, blotting, and copying	do	8,988	4,742	419	204	9,407	4,946
Colored, for labels and needles	do	228	34	32	19	260	53
Marble and fancy colored	do	96	23	314	294	410	317
Tissue	do	855	234	–	–	855	234
Colored copperplate, printers', and stainers'	do	825	537	71	8	896	545
Binders' boards, box boards, mill boards, &c.	do	250	7	51	5	301	12
Sheathing, wrapping, and cartridge	do	4,132	362	7,065	355	11,197	717

No. 6.—SUMMARY STATEMENT OF FOREIGN IMPORTS—Continued.

SPECIES OF MERCHANDISE.	In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Paper—						
Playing cards, blank, and visiting - - - pounds	75	$30	12	$2	87	$32
All other paper - - - - - do -	3,832	1,382	92	102	3,924	1,484
Books—						
Blank books, bound - - - - - do -	639	251	99	59	738	310
unbound - - - - do -	298	169	-	-	298	169
Printed in Latin or Greek, bound - - - do -	393	507	331	306	724	813
unbound - - - do -	628	491	1,157	1,006	1,785	1,497
Printed in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, or English, 40 years before importation - - - - volumes	6,361	2,741	314	493	6,675	3,234
Printed in Hebrew, bound - - - - pounds	518	267	696	294	1,214	561
unbound - - - do -	8	21	234	149	242	170
Printed in other languages than Hebrew, Greek, Latin, or English, bound or in boards - - - volumes	27,096	18,149	11,342	6,880	38,438	25,029
in sheets or pamphlets - - pounds	1,038	620	721	539	1,759	1,159
Printed in English, bound - - - - do -	4,446	7,221	1,674	2,521	6,120	9,742
unbound - - - do -	24,605	21,395	18,119	19,943	42,724	41,338
Printed and published one year before importation, and not republished in the United States, or five years before importation, bound - - - do -	790	380	889	1,373	1,679	1,753
unbound - - do -	1,522	1,029	4,358	5,185	5,880	6,214
Reports of legislative committees, &c. - - volumes	-	-	188	206	188	206
Polyglots, lexicons, and dictionaries - - - pounds	684	514	372	862	1,056	1,376
Salt - - - - - - - bushels	3,472,777	437,838	1,981,800	272,651	5,454,577	710,489
Coal - - - - - - - tons -	26,179	74,201	14,984	42,111	41,163	116,312
Coke or culm - - - - - - do -	-	-	1,800	69	1,800	69
Breadstuffs—						
Wheat - - - - - - bushels	12,080	8,401	-	-	12,080	8,401
Barley - - - - - - do -	30	21	1,671	85	1,701	106
Rye - - - - - - do -	9	8	-	-	9	8

Oats - - - - - - - do -	1,153	359	2	2	1,155	361
Indian corn - - - - - - - do -	6	3	-	-	6	3
Wheat flour - - - - - - cwt. -	47	122	9	19	56	141
Potatoes - - - - - - - bushels	3,715	1,464	24,477	9,053	28,192	11,417
Fish—						
Dried or smoked - - - - - - cwt. -	93	447	95	964	188	1,411
Salmon - - - - - - - barrels	1,778	18,454	862	8,539	2,640	26,993
Mackerel - - - - - - - do -	10,483	49,571	1,851	7,886	12,334	57,457
Herrings - - - - - - - do -	94	747	305	1,301	399	2,048
All other - - - - - - - do -	521	1,351	870	2,353	1,391	3,704
Value of merchandise paying specific duties - - -	-	11,358,035	-	1,136,305	-	12,494,340
Value of merchandise paying ad valorem duties - - -	-	14,652,484	-	2,032,391	-	16,684,875
Value of merchandise free of duty - - - - -	-	23,961,356	-	11,613,228	-	35,574,584
Total - - - - - -	-	49,971,875	-	14,781,924	-	64,753,799

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *April* 8, 1844.

No. 7.

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE

NUMBER OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS,

WITH THEIR

TONNAGE AND CREWS, WHICH ENTERED INTO THE UNITED STATES,

FROM

FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

FROM THE 1ST OCTOBER, 1842, TO THE 30TH JUNE, 1843.

No. 7.

Statement exhibiting the number of American and foreign vessels, with their tonnage and crews, which entered into the United States, from foreign countries, from the 1st day of October, 1842, to the 30th day of June, 1843.

	FROM	ENTERED.												
		AMERICAN VESSELS.				FOREIGN VESSELS.				TOTAL AMERICAN & FOREIGN VESSELS.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews. Men.	Crews. Boys.	No.	Tons.	Crews. Men.	Crews. Boys.	No.	Tons.	Crews. Men.	Crews. Boys.	
1	Russia	24	8,213	318	9	1	271	11	–	25	8,484	329	9	1
2	Sweden	3	816	33	2	17	4,781	209	1	20	5,597	242	3	2
3	Swedish West Indies	5	721	39	1	–	–	–	–	5	721	39	1	3
4	Denmark	–	–	–	–	3	418	18	5	3	418	18	5	4
5	Danish West Indies	169	24,248	1,233	11	14	3,660	153	8	183	27,908	1,386	19	5
6	Holland	45	16,512	631	3	6	1,477	57	1	51	17,989	688	4	6
7	Dutch East Indies	2	701	35	–	–	–	–	–	2	701	35		7
8	Dutch West Indies	63	7,801	412	2	1	124	10	–	64	7,925	422	2	8
9	Dutch Guiana	18	3,540	158	4	–	–	–	–	18	3,540	158	4	9
10	Belgium	31	11,580	432	4	5	2,081	94	–	36	13,661	526	4	10
11	Hanse Towns	21	7,090	275	8	94	34,600	1,427	15	115	41,690	1,702	23	11
12	Hanover	–	–	–	–	5	1,277	49	–	5	1,277	49		12
13	England	507	273,622	9,372	81	281	166,360	5,999	134	788	439,982	15,371	215	13
14	Scotland	24	10,041	349	1	31	14,473	536	26	55	24,514	885	27	14
15	Ireland	1	221	10	–	24	12,581	435	42	25	12,802	445	42	15
16	Gibraltar	9	1,942	79	3	1	308	14	–	10	2,250	93	3	16
17	Malta	2	378	17	1	–	–	–	–	2	378	17	1	17
18	British East Indies	12	5,661	200	21	–	–	–	–	12	5,661	200	21	18
19	Australia	1	299	14	1	–	–	–	–	1	299	14	1	19
20	British African ports	2	415	19	–	1	446	15	2	3	861	34	2	20

21	British West Indies - -	353	51,879	2,536	33	233	33,905	1,948	42	586	85,784	4,484	75	21
22	British Honduras - - -	22	3,156	169	-	1	65	5	-	23	3,221	174		22
23	British Guiana - - -	16	2,290	122	-	29	5,716	286	5	45	8,006	408	5	23
24	Canada - - -	1,052	188,049	10,660	1,246	783	120,693	9,910	79	1,835	308,742	20,570	1,325	24
25	New Brunswick, &c. - -	158	21,759	954	24	1,205	93,419	5,459	62	1,363	115,178	6,413	86	25
26	Other British colonies - -	2	363	28	-	-	-	-	-	2	363	28		26
27	France on the Atlantic - -	200	95,566	3,451	20	23	8,629	360	1	223	104,195	3,811	21	27
28	France on the Mediterranean -	36	11,322	423	5	1	275	12	-	37	11,597	435	5	28
29	French West Indies - -	96	13,874	644	4	19	6,417	266	12	105	20,291	910	16	29
30	French Guiana - - -	8	1,173	63	1	-	-	-	-	8	1,173	63	1	30
31	Miquelon and French fisheries -	2	216	10	-	-	-	-	-	2	216	10		31
32	Spain on the Atlantic - -	31	10,636	387	4	9	1,813	104	-	40	12,479	491	4	32
33	Spain on the Mediterranean -	30	6,636	286	5	4	1,010	52	-	34	7,646	338	5	33
34	Teneriffe and other Canaries -	2	360	14	-	1	211	10	-	3	511	24		34
35	Manilla and Philippine islands -	12	4,615	175	18	-	-	-	-	12	4,615	175	18	35
36	Cuba - - - -	725	117,847	5,818	128	35	7,069	365	8	760	124,916	6,183	136	36
37	Other Spanish West Indies -	240	33,245	1,597	27	1	171	9	-	221	33,416	1,606	27	37
38	Portugal - - - -	19	6,240	201	11	9	2,414	94	4	28	8,654	295	15	38
39	Madeira - - - -	2	493	21	-	-	-	-	-	2	493	21		39
40	Fayal and other Azores - -	7	1,257	68	-	1	345	15	-	8	1,602	83		40
41	Cape de Verd islands - -	2	335	16	-	-	-	-	-	2	335	16		41
42	Italy - - - -	12	3,143	131	-	2	527	28	-	14	3,670	159		42
43	Sicily - - - -	41	10,588	458	7	5	1,544	68	-	46	12,132	526	7	43
44	Sardinia - - - -	5	1,705	58	1	3	954	47	-	8	2,659	105	1	44
45	Trieste - - - -	13	5,239	185	-	-	-	-	-	13	5,239	185		45
46	Turkey - - - -	12	2,853	122	3	-	-	-	-	12	2,853	122	3	46
47	Hayti - - - -	126	16,468	808	19	2	307	14	-	128	16,775	822	19	47
48	Texas - - - -	55	16,927	585	-	3	165	27	-	58	17,092	612		48
49	Mexico - - - -	185	23,826	1,326	7	13	1,606	119	-	198	25,432	1,445	7	49
50	Central America - - -	12	1,896	105	3	-	-	-	-	12	1,896	105	3	50
51	New Granada - - -	6	1,096	50	-	1	260	11	3	7	1,356	61	3	51
52	Venezuela - - - -	75	9,991	521	9	8	1,176	76	-	83	11,167	597	9	52
53	Brazil - - - -	147	32,466	1,479	22	9	2,179	96	-	156	34,645	1,575	22	53
54	Argentine Republic - -	30	6,836	299	17	1	200	11	-	31	7,036	310	17	54
55	Cisplatine Republic - -	11	2,755	114	3	-	-	-	-	11	2,755	114	3	55
56	Chili - - - -	9	3,186	139	5	-	-	-	-	9	3,186	139	5	56
57	Peru - - - -	1	277	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	277	12		57
58	China - - - -	29	13,460	578	8	-	-	-	-	29	13,460	578	8	58
59	Asia generally - - -	3	823	40	2	-	-	-	-	3	823	40	2	59
60	Africa generally - - -	25	4,613	224	12	3	420	22	-	28	5,033	246	12	60

No. 7.—NUMBER, &c., OF VESSELS ENTERED THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

	FROM	ENTERED.												
		AMERICAN VESSELS.				FOREIGN VESSELS.				TOTAL AMERICAN & FOREIGN VESSELS.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
61	Morocco and Barbary States -	3	1,022	36	–	1	375	14	1	4	1,397	50	1	61
62	South Seas - - -	101	32,396	2,419	23	–	–	–	–	101	32,396	2,419	23	62
63	Sandwich islands - - -	4	1,220	59	–	–	–	–	–	4	1,220	59		63
64	Atlantic Ocean - - -	32	5,543	660	11	–	–	–	–	32	5,543	660	11	64
65	West Indies generally - -	1	142	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	142	7		65
	Total - - -	4,872	1,143,523	51,684	1,830	2,889	534,752	28,455	451	7,761	1,678,275	80,139	2,281	

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *March* 19, 1844.

No. 8.

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE

NUMBER, NATIONAL CHARACTER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS,

OF THE

FOREIGN VESSELS WHICH ENTERED INTO THE UNITED STATES,

FROM

FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

FROM THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, 1848, TO THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1849.

No. 8.

Statement exhibiting the number, national character, tonnage, and crews, of the foreign vessels which entered into the United States, from foreign countries, from the 1st of October, 1842, to the 30th of June, 1843.

	FROM	ENTERED.								
		BRITISH VESSELS.				FRENCH VESSELS.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Russia									1
2	Sweden									2
3	Denmark									3
4	Danish West Indies	12	3,263	136	2	1	116	7	1	4
5	Holland									5
6	Dutch West Indies									6
7	Belgium									7
8	Hanse Towns	1	409	17						8
9	Hanover									9
10	England	274	164,641	5,926	134					10
11	Scotland	31	14,473	536	26					11
12	Ireland	24	12,581	435	42					12
13	Gibraltar									13
14	British African ports	1	446	15	2					14
15	British West Indies	229	33,265	1,911	42	1	87	7		15
16	British Honduras	1	65	5						16
17	British Guiana	29	5,716	286	5					17
18	Canada	783	120,693	9,910	79					18
19	New Brunswick, &c.	1,204	93,232	5,447	62	1	187	12		19

20	France on the Atlantic - -	–	–	–	–	15	6,402	265		20
21	France on the Mediterranean - -									21
22	French West Indies - - -	–	–	–	–	19	6,417	266	12	22
23	Spain on the Atlantic - -									23
24	Spain on the Mediterranean - -									24
25	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -									25
26	Cuba - - - - -	12	2,556	112	8					26
27	Other Spanish West Indies - -									27
28	Portugal - - - -	2	408	17	1					28
29	Fayal and other Azores - -	1	345	15						29
30	Italy - - - - -									30
31	Sicily - - - - -									31
32	Sardinia - - - -									32
33	Hayti - - - - -									33
34	Texas - - - - -	1	114	21						34
35	Mexico - - - -	2	225	13	–	2	373	23		35
36	New Granada - - - -	1	260	11	3					36
37	Venezuela - - - -									37
38	Brazil - - - - -	3	782	35						38
39	Argentine Republic - - -									39
40	Africa generally - - -	3	420	22						40
41	Morocco and Barbary States - -									41
	Total - - - -	2,614	453,894	24,870	406	39	13,582	580	13	

No. 8.—NUMBER, &c., OF FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

	FROM	ENTERED.								
		SPANISH VESSELS.				HANSEATIC VESSELS.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Russia									1
2	Sweden	–	–	–	–	1	294	14		2
3	Denmark									3
4	Danish West Indies									4
5	Holland									5
6	Dutch West Indies									6
7	Belgium	–	–	–	–	3	1,470	63		7
8	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	–	22	33,773	1,397	15	8
9	Hanover									9
10	England									10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar	1	308	14						13
14	British African ports									14
15	British West Indies	–	–	–	–	2	383	23		15
16	British Honduras									16
17	British Guiana									17
18	[illegible]									18
19	[illegible]									19
20	[illegible]	–	–	–	–	1	222	11		20
21	[illegible]									21
22	[illegible]	–	[illegible]	[illegible]						22

	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-									
	Portugal - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	735	31	1	
	Fayal and other Azores	-	-									
	Italy - - -	-	-									
	Sicily - - -	-	-			-						
32	Sardinia - -	-	-	-	-		-	1	516	19		
33	Hayti - - -	-	-									
34	Texas - - -	-	-			-						
35	Mexico - -	-	-	4	573	41	-	1	120	10		
36	New Granada - -	-	-									
37	Venezuela - -	-	-									
38	Brazil - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	201	8		
39	Argentine Republic -	-	-									
40	Africa generally -	-	-									
41	Morocco and Barbary States	-	-									
	Total - -	-	-	36	7,249	424	-	105	38,202	1,591	16	

No. 8.—NUMBER, &c., OF FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

	FROM	ENTERED.								
		RUSSIAN VESSELS.				PRUSSIAN VESSELS.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Russia	1	271	11						1
2	Sweden									2
3	Denmark									3
4	Danish West Indies									4
5	Holland									5
6	Dutch West Indies									6
7	Belgium									7
8	Hanse Towns									8
9	Hanover									9
10	England	–	–	–	–	2	438	15		10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar									13
14	British African ports									14
15	British West Indies									15
16	British Honduras									16
17	British Guiana									17
18	Canada									18
19	New Brunswick, &c.									19
20	France on the Atlantic	–	–	–	–	4	1,085	48		20
21	France on the Mediterranean									21

27	Cuba	-	-									27
28	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-									28
29	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	182	7		29
30	Fayal and other Azores	-	-									30
31	Italy	-	-									31
32	Sicily	-	-									32
33	Sardinia	-	-									33
34	Hayti	-	-									34
35	Texas	-	-									35
36	Mexico	-	-									36
37	New Granada	-	-									37
38	Venezuela	-	-									38
39	Brazil	-	-									39
40	Argentine Republic	-	-	1	200	11						40
41	Africa generally	-	-									41
	Morocco and Barbary States	-	-									
	Total	-	-	3	695	35	-	8	1,916	80		

No. 8.—NUMBER, &c., OF FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

	FROM	ENTERED.								
		BELGIAN VESSELS.				HANOVERIAN VESSELS.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Russia									1
2	Sweden									2
3	Denmark									3
4	Danish West Indies									4
5	Holland	–	–	–	–	2	501	20		5
6	Dutch West Indies									6
7	Belgium	2	611	31						7
8	Hanse Towns									8
9	Hanover	–	–	–	–	5	1,277	49		9
10	England									10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar									13
14	British African ports									14
15	British West Indies									15
16	British Honduras									16
17	British Guiana									17
18	Canada									18
19	New Brunswick, &c.									19
20	France on the Atlantic									20
21	France on the Mediterranean									21

27	Other Spanish West Indies - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	272	8		27
28	Portugal - - - -										28
29	Fayal and other Azores - -										29
30	Italy - - - - -										30
31	Sicily - - - - -										31
32	Sardinia - - - -										32
33	Hayti - - - - -										33
34	Texas - - - - -										34
35	Mexico - - - -										35
36	New Granada - - - -										36
37	Venezuela - - - -										37
38	Brazil - - - - -										38
39	Argentine Republic - - -										39
40	Africa generally - - -										40
41	Morocco and Barbary States - -										41
	Total - - - -		2	611	31	-	8	2,050	77		

No. 8.—NUMBER, &c., OF FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

	FROM	ENTERED.								
		SWEDISH VESSELS.				NORWEGIAN VESSELS.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Russia									1
2	Sweden	15	4,250	184	1					2
3	Denmark									3
4	Danish West Indies									4
5	Holland	1	465	12	1					5
6	Dutch West Indies									6
7	Belgium									7
8	Hanse Towns	1	418	13						8
9	Hanover									9
10	England	1	382	17	–	2	499	20		10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar									13
14	British African ports									14
15	British West Indies									15
16	British Honduras									16
17	British Guiana									17
18	Canada									18
19	New Brunswick, &c.									19
20	France on the Atlantic	2	535	21	1	1	375	15		20
21	France on the Mediterranean	1	275	12						21

7	Other Spanish West Indies - -									27
8	Portugal - - -	1	341	12	–	1	250	12		28
9	Fayal and other Azores - -									29
0	Italy - - - -	1	300	15						30
1	Sicily - - - -	2	851	25						31
2	Sardinia - - - -									32
3	Hayti - - - -									33
34	Texas - - - -									34
35	Mexico - - - -									35
36	New Granada - - - -									36
37	Venezuela - - - -									37
38	Brazil - - - - -	4	956	42						38
39	Argentine Republic - - -									39
40	Africa - - - -									40
41	Morocco and Barbary States - -	1	375	14	1					41
	Total - - - -	31	9,444	379	4	4	1,124	47		

No. 8.—NUMBER, &c., OF FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

	FROM	ENTERED.								
		DANISH VESSELS.				DUTCH VESSELS.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Russia									1
2	Sweden	1	237	11						2
3	Denmark	3	418	18	5					3
4	Danish West Indies	1	281	10	5					4
5	Holland	–	–	–	–	3	511	25		5
6	Dutch West Indies									6
7	Belgium									7
8	Hanse Towns									8
9	Hanover									9
10	England	1	140	6						10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar									13
14	British African ports									14
15	British West Indies	1	170	7						15
16	British Honduras									16
17	British Guiana									17
18	Canada									18
19	New Brunswick, &c.									19
20	France on the Atlantic									20
21	France on the Mediterranean									21

	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	1	171	9					
	Portugal - -	-	-	1	226	7	2				
	Fayal and other Azores	-	-								
	Italy - - -	-	-								
	Sicily - - -	-	-								
	Sardinia - -	-	-								
	Hayti - - -	-	-	2	307	14					
34	Texas - - -	-	-								
35	Mexico - -	-	-								
36	New Granada - -	-	-								
37	Venezuela - -	-	-								
38	Brazil - - -	-	-	1	240	11					
39	Argentine Republic -	-	-								
40	Africa generally -	-	-								
41	Morocco and Barbary States	-	-								
	Total - -	-	-	12	2,190	93	12	3	511	25	

No. 8.—NUMBER, &c., OF FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

	FROM	ENTERED.								
		ITALIAN VESSELS.				SARDINIAN VESSELS.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Russia									1
2	Sweden									2
3	Denmark									3
4	Danish West Indies									4
5	Holland									5
6	Dutch West Indies									6
7	Belgium									7
8	Hanse Towns									8
9	Hanover									9
10	England	–	–	–	–	1	260	15		10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar									13
14	British African ports									14
15	British West Indies									15
16	British Honduras									16
17	British Guiana									17
18	Canada									18
19	New Brunswick, &c.									19
20	France on the Atlantic									20
21	France on the Mediterranean									21

6	Cuba											27
7	Other Spanish West Indies											28
8	Portugal											29
9	Fayal and other Azores											30
0	Italy											31
31	Sicily											32
32	Sardinia		1	255	17	–	1	183	11			33
33	Hayti											34
34	Texas											35
35	Mexico											36
36	New Granada											37
37	Venezuela											38
38	Brazil											39
39	Argentine Republic											40
40	Africa generally											41
41	Morocco and Barbary States											
	Total		1	255	17	–	2	443	26			

No. 8.—NUMBER, &c., OF FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

	FROM	ENTERED.								
		SICILIAN VESSELS.				TEXAN VESSELS.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Russia									1
2	Sweden									2
3	Denmark									3
4	Danish West Indies									4
5	Holland									5
6	Dutch West Indies									6
7	Belgium									7
8	Hanse Towns									8
9	Hanover									9
10	England									10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar									13
14	British African ports									14
15	British West Indies									15
16	British Honduras									16
17	British Guiana									17
18	Canada									18
19	New Brunswick, &c.									19
20	France on the Atlantic									20
21	France on the Mediterranean									21
22	French West Indies									22
23	Spain on the Atlantic									23

7	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-									27
8	Portugal - -	-	-									28
9	Fayal and other Azores	-	-									29
30	Italy - -	-	-	1	227	13						30
31	Sicily - -	-	-	3	693	43						31
32	Sardinia - -	-	-									32
33	Hayti - -	-	-									33
34	Texas - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	51	6		34
35	Mexico - -	-	-									35
36	New Granada - -	-	-									36
37	Venezuela - -	-	-									37
38	Brazil - - -	-	-									38
39	Argentine Republic -	-	-									39
40	Africa generally -	-	-									40
41	Morocco and Barbary States	-	-									41
	Total - -	-	-	4	920	56	-	2	51	6		

No. 8.—NUMBER, &c., OF FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

	FROM	ENTERED.								
		MEXICAN VESSELS.				COLOMBIAN VESSELS.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Russia									1
2	Sweden									2
3	Denmark									3
4	Danish West Indies									4
5	Holland									5
6	Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	–	1	124	10		6
7	Belgium									7
8	Hanse Towns									8
9	Hanover									9
10	England									10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar									13
14	British African ports									14
15	British West Indies									15
16	British Honduras									16
17	British Guiana									17
18	Canada									18
19	New Brunswick, &c.									19
20	France on the Atlantic									20
21	France on the Mediterranean									21
22	French West Indies									22

[redacted]												
[redacted]												
[redacted] other Answer												
[redacted]												
[redacted]												
[redacted]												
[redacted]												
[redacted]												
[redacted]												
33	Mexico		1	124	7	–	1	66	6			33
36	New Granada											36
37	Venezuela		–	–	–	–	1	166	10			37
38	Brazil											38
39	Argentine Republic											39
40	Africa generally											40
41	Morocco and Barbary States											41
	Total		1	124	7	–	2	304	16			

No. 8.—NUMBER, &c., OF FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

	FROM	ENTERED.								
		VENEZUELAN VESSELS.				TOTAL FROM EACH COUNTRY.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	1	271	11		1
2	Sweden	-	-	-	-	17	4,781	209	1	2
3	Denmark	-	-	-	-	3	418	18	5	3
4	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	14	3,[illegible]	158	8	4
5	Holland	-	-	-	-	6	1,477	57	1	5
6	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	1	124	10		6
7	Belgium	-	-	-	-	5	2,081	94		7
8	Hanse Towns	-	-	-	-	94	34,609	1,427	15	8
9	Hanover	-	-	-	-	5	1,277	49		9
10	England	-	-	-	-	281	166,[illegible]	5,999	134	10
11	Scotland	-	-	-	-	31	14,473	536	26	11
12	Ireland	-	-	-	-	24	12,581	435	42	12
13	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	1	308	14		13
14	British African ports	-	-	-	-	1	446	15	2	14
15	British West Indies	-	-	-	-	233	33,905	1,948	42	15
16	British Honduras	-	-	-	-	1	65	5		16
17	British Guiana	-	-	-	-	29	5,710	286	5	17
18	Canada	-	-	-	-	783	120,693	9,910	79	18
19	New Brunswick, &c.	-	-	-	-	1,365	93,419	5,459	62	19
20	Bermuda, the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	23	8,629	360	1	20
21	[illegible]	-	-	-	-	1	275	12		21
22	[illegible]	-	-	-	-	19	6,417	[illegible]	[illegible]	22

24	Spain on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1,010	52		24
25	Teneriffe and other Canaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	211	10		25
26	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	7,069	365	8	26
27	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	171	9		27
28	Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2,414	94	4	28
29	Fayal and other Azores	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	345	15		29
30	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	527	28		30
31	Sicily	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1,544	68		31
32	Sardinia	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	954	47		32
33	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	307	14		33
34	Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	165	27		34
35	Mexico	-	-	2	135	19	-	13	1,606	119		35
36	New Granada	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	260	11	3	36
37	Venezuela	-	-	7	1,052	66	-	8	1,176	76		37
38	Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2,179	96		38
39	Argentine Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	200	11		39
40	Africa generally	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	420	22		40
41	Morocco and Barbary States	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	375	14	1	41
	Total	-	-	9	1,187	85	-	2,889	534,752	28,455	451	

T. L. SMITH, *Register*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *March* 19, 1844.

No. 9.

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE

NUMBER OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS,

WITH THEIR

TONNAGE AND CREWS, WHICH CLEARED FROM THE UNITED STATES,

FOR

FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

FROM THE 1ST OCTOBER, 1842, TO THE 30TH JUNE, 1843.

No. 9.

Statement exhibiting the number of American and foreign vessels, with their tonnage and crews, which cleared from the United States, for foreign countries, from the 1st day of October, 1842, to the 30th day of June, 1843.

	TO	CLEARED.												
		AMERICAN VESSELS.				FOREIGN VESSELS.				TOTAL AMERICAN & FOREIGN VESSELS.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Russia	13	4,163	166	-	1	271	11	-	14	4,434	177		1
2	Prussia	8	2,173	82	1	7	1,905	78	-	15	4,078	160	1	2
3	Sweden	3	780	33	-	2	488	19	-	5	1,268	52		3
4	Swedish West Indies	7	949	45	-	-	-	-	-	7	949	45		4
5	Denmark	2	465	22	-	9	1,714	68	8	11	2,179	90	8	5
6	Danish West Indies	151	23,036	1,093	31	3	358	23	2	154	23,394	1,116	33	6
7	Holland	67	23,239	889	4	10	2,660	101	2	77	25,899	990	6	7
8	Dutch East Indies	8	2,890	123	-	-	-	-	-	8	2,890	123		8
9	Dutch West Indies	32	3,794	200	1	2	248	20	-	31	4,042	220	1	9
10	Dutch Guiana	16	3,066	137	5	-	-	-	-	16	3,066	137	5	10
11	Belgium	59	20,708	781	3	19	8,529	393	5	78	29,237	1,177	8	11
12	Hanse Towns	42	13,937	534	2	121	42,075	1,721	23	163	56,012	2,255	25	12
13	England	621	329,935	11,352	90	283	163,174	5,948	142	904	493,109	17,300	232	13
14	Scotland	29	12,764	446	1	45	18,848	737	31	74	31,612	1,183	32	14
15	Ireland	3	982	35	-	5	2,197	81	2	8	3,179	116	2	15
16	Gibraltar	32	6,941	312	1	7	1,568	92	-	39	8,509	404	1	16
17	Malta	1	214	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	214	10		17
18	British East Indies	12	5,415	213	-	-	-	-	-	12	5,415	213		18
19	Australia	2	590	35	-	-	-	-	-	2	590	35		19
20	Cape of Good Hope	1	406	19	-	-	-	-	-	1	406	19		20

21	British West Indies - -	508	75,962	3,659	62	145	14,388	1,021	40	653	90,350	4,680	102	21
22	British Honduras - - -	60	7,425	421	-	7	708	51	-	67	8,133	472		22
23	British Guiana - - -	42	6,145	308	5	20	2,094	141	-	62	8,239	449	5	23
24	Canada - - - -	996	179,591	9,976	1,250	771	128,365	10,069	103	1,767	307,956	20,045	1,353	24
25	New Brunswick, &c. - -	154	23,016	1,010	19	1,267	104,727	5,939	48	1,421	127,743	6,949	67	25
26	Other British colonies - -	1	93	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	93	5		26
27	France on the Atlantic - -	233	110,171	3,950	15	29	11,171	458	10	262	121,342	4,408	25	27
28	France on the Mediterranean -	60	18,167	700	2	1	418	17	-	61	18,585	717	2	28
29	Bourbon - - - -	1	562	18	3	-	-	-	-	1	562	18	3	29
30	French West Indies - -	162	24,006	1,132	14	1	103	7	-	163	24,109	1,139	14	30
31	French Guiana - - -	5	737	39	1	-	-	-	-	5	737	39	1	31
32	Miquelon and French fisheries -	12	1,329	60	2	2	226	12	-	14	1,555	72	2	32
33	French African ports - -	1	284	10	-	3	362	28	-	4	646	38		33
34	Spain on the Atlantic - -	11	2,298	98	-	2	302	17	-	13	2,600	115		34
35	Spain on the Mediterranean -	1	479	16	1	-	-	-	-	1	479	16	1	35
36	Teneriffe and other Canaries -	3	486	21	-	-	-	-	-	3	486	21		36
37	Manilla and Philippine islands -	4	1,401	63	3	-	-	-	-	4	1,401	63	3	37
38	Cuba - - - -	753	136,335	6,404	150	27	4,897	286	-	780	141,235	6,690	150	38
39	Other Spanish West Indies -	128	18,361	889	37	2	340	16	2	130	18,701	905	39	39
40	Portugal - - - -	13	2,557	110	1	2	543	18	-	15	3,100	128	1	40
41	Madeira - - - -	8	1,657	75	1	-	-	-	-	8	1,657	75	1	41
42	Fayal and other Azores - -	5	742	40	-	-	-	-	-	5	742	40		42
43	Cape de Verd islands - -	7	1,302	60	1	1	167	8	-	8	1,469	68	1	43
44	Italy - - - -	13	3,350	153	-	3	1,117	52	-	16	4,467	205		44
45	Sicily - - - -	2	565	24	-	3	680	44	-	5	1,245	68		45
46	Sardinia - - - -	6	1,951	74	1	1	260	15	-	7	2,211	89	1	46
47	Trieste - - - -	24	8,679	328	2	5	1,782	64	-	29	10,461	392	2	47
48	Turkey - - - -	7	1,533	72	-	-	-	-	-	7	1,533	72		48
49	Hayti - - - -	131	16,606	842	9	4	717	34	-	135	17,323	876	9	49
50	Texas - - - -	51	16,185	592	1	7	927	72	-	58	17,112	664	1	50
51	Mexico - - - -	183	22,727	1,325	1	12	2,360	130	-	195	25,087	1,455	1	51
52	Central America - - -	10	1,802	115	-	-	-	-	-	10	1,802	115		52
53	New Granada - - -	8	1,245	60	-	-	-	-	-	8	1,245	60		53
54	Venezuela - - -	60	8,030	414	5	7	884	66	-	67	8,914	480	5	54
55	Brazil - - - -	151	32,066	1,478	29	6	1,395	64	-	157	33,461	1,542	29	55
56	Argentine Republic - -	11	2,144	103	-	-	-	-	-	11	2,144	103		56
57	Cisplatine Republic - -	34	6,858	316	8	1	393	16	-	35	7,251	332	8	57
58	Chili - - - -	15	5,378	242	-	-	-	-	-	15	5,378	242		58
59	Peru - - - -	1	446	17	-	-	-	-	-	1	446	17		59

No. 9.—NUMBER, &c., OF VESSELS CLEARED FROM THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

	TO	CLEARED.												
		AMERICAN VESSELS.				FOREIGN VESSELS.				TOTAL AMERICAN & FOREIGN VESSELS.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews. Men.	Crews. Boys.	No.	Tons.	Crews. Men.	Crews. Boys.	No.	Tons.	Crews. Men.	Crews. Boys.	
61	South America generally - -	4	755	33	2	–	–	–	–	4	755	33	2	61
62	China - - - -	33	13,532	576	13	–	–	–	–	33	13,532	576	13	62
63	Asia generally - - -	13	4,513	189	12	–	–	–	–	13	4,513	189	12	63
64	Africa generally - - -	23	3,960	198	8	1	140	8	–	24	4,100	206	8	64
65	South Seas - - -	84	26,549	2,148	70	–	–	–	–	84	26,549	2,148	70	65
66	Sandwich Islands - - -	3	593	30	1	–	–	–	–	3	593	30	1	66
67	Atlantic Ocean - - -	21	3,897	430	29	–	–	–	–	21	3,897	430	29	67
68	West Indies generally - -	123	15,638	781	8	2	169	15	–	125	15,807	796	8	68
	Total - - -	5,290	1,266,063	56,142	1,905	2,848	523,949	27,976	418	8,138	1,792,012	84,118	2,323	

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *March* 19, 1844.

No. 10.

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE

NUMBER, NATIONAL CHARACTER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS,

OF THE

FOREIGN VESSELS WHICH CLEARED FROM THE UNITED STATES

FOR

FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

FROM THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, 1842, TO THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1843.

No. 10.

Statement exhibiting the number, national character, tonnage, and crews, of the foreign vessels which cleared from the United States for foreign countries, from the 1st of October, 1842, to the 30th of June, 1843.

	FOR	CLEARED.								
		BRITISH VESSELS.				FRENCH VESSELS.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Russia - - - -									1
2	Prussia - - - -									2
3	Sweden - - - -									3
4	Denmark - - - -	2	460	16	6					4
5	Danish West Indies - - -		77	4	2					5
6	Holland - - - -	2	529	19	1					6
7	Dutch West Indies - - -									7
8	Belgium - - - -	4	2,022	80	3					8
9	Hanse Towns - - - -	1	528	10	2					9
10	England - - - -	281	162,888	5,932	142					10
11	Scotland - - - -	45	18,848	737	31					11
12	Ireland - - - -	5	2,197	81	2					12
13	Gibraltar - - - -									13
14	British African ports - - -	2	279	16						14
15	British West Indies - - -	145	14,388	1,021	40					15
16	British Honduras - - -	4	436	27						16
17	British Guiana - - -	20	2,094	141						17
18	Canada - - - -	771	128,365	10,069	163					18
19	New Brunswick, &c. - - -	1,267	104,727	5,939	48					19
20	France on the Atlantic - -	1	170	9	1	28	11,001	449	9	20

21	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	-	1	418	17	21
22	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	1	103	7	22
23	Miquelon and French fisheries	-	2	226	12					23
24	French African ports	-	-	-	-	-	3	362	28	24
25	Spain on the Atlantic	-								25
26	Cuba	-	1	10	7					26
27	Other Spanish West Indies	-								27
28	Portugal	-	2	543	18					28
29	Cape de Verd islands	-								29
30	Italy	-	1	531	21					30
31	Sicily	-								31
32	Sardinia	-								32
33	Trieste	-	1	382	15					33
34	Hayti	-	-	-	-	-	1	125	9	34
35	Texas	-	4	553	50					35
36	Mexico	-	3	973	36	-	2	375	23	36
37	Venezuela	-								37
38	Brazil	-								38
39	Cisplatine Republic	-								39
40	Africa generally	-	1	110	8					40
41	West Indies generally	-	2	169	15					41
	Total	-	2,568	441,535	24,283	381	36	12,384	533	9

No. 10.—NUMBER, &c., OF FOREIGN VESSELS CLEARED FROM THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

	FOR	CLEARED.								
		SPANISH VESSELS.				HANSEATIC VESSELS.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden									3
4	Denmark	–	–	–	–	1	235	9		4
5	Danish West Indies	1	102	7						5
6	Holland									6
7	Dutch West Indies									7
8	Belgium	–	–	–	–	4	1,901	71		8
9	Hanse Towns	–	–	–	–	97	35,146	1,447	20	9
10	England									10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar	5	1,153	66	–	1	160	9		13
14	British African ports									14
15	British West Indies									15
16	British Honduras	2	207	16						16
17	British Guiana									17
18	Canada									18
19	New Brunswick, &c.									19
20	France on the Atlantic									20
21	France on the Mediterranean									21
22	[illegible]									22

[illegible]	Cuba - - -	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]						[illegible]
27	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-		4,717							27
28	Portugal - -	-	-									28
29	Cape de Verd islands -	-	-									29
30	Italy - - -	-	-									30
31	Sicily - - -	-	-									31
32	Sardinia - -	-	-									32
33	Trieste - -	-	-	–	–	–	–	1	257	11		33
34	Hayti - - -	-	-									34
35	Texas - - -	-	-									35
36	Mexico - -	-	-	4	409	38	–	1	398	15		36
37	Venezuela - -	-	-									37
38	Brazil - - -	-	-	–	–	–	–	1	180	11		38
39	Cisplatine Republic -	-	-	1	393	16						39
40	Africa generally -	-	-									40
41	West Indies generally -	-	-									41
	Total - -	-	-	38	6,981	413	–	106	38,277	1,573	20	

No. 10.—NUMBER, &c., OF FOREIGN VESSELS CLEARED FROM THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

	FOR	CLEARED.								
		RUSSIAN VESSELS.				PRUSSIAN VESSELS.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Russia	1	271	11						1
2	Prussia	1	250	11	–	4	1,006	42		2
3	Sweden									3
4	Denmark									4
5	Danish West Indies									5
6	Holland									6
7	Dutch West Indies									7
8	Belgium	–	–	–	–	1	198	7		8
9	Hanse Towns	–	–		–	2	442	20		9
10	England									10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar									13
14	British African ports									14
15	British West Indies									15
16	British Honduras									16
17	British Guiana									17
18	Canada									18
19	New Brunswick, &c.									19
20	Ports on the Atlantic									20
21	Ports on the Mediterranean									21
22	[illegible]									22
23	[illegible]									23

6	Cuba - -	-	-									26
7	Other Spanish West Indies	-	-									27
8	Portugal - -	-	-									28
9	Cape de Verd islands -	-	-									29
30	Italy - -	-	-									30
31	Sicily - -	-	-									31
32	Sardinia - -	-	-									32
33	Trieste - -	-	-									33
34	Hayti - -	-	-									34
35	Texas - -	-	-									35
36	Mexico - -	-	-									36
37	Venezuela - -	-	-									37
38	Brazil - -	-	-									38
39	Cisplatine Republic -	-	-									39
40	Africa generally -	-	-									40
41	West Indies generally -	-	-									41
	Total - -	-	-	2	521	22	–	7	1,646	69		

No. 10.—NUMBER, &c., OF FOREIGN VESSELS CLEARED FROM THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

	FOR	CLEARED.							
		BELGIAN VESSELS.				HANOVERIAN VESSELS.			
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.	
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.
1	Russia								
2	Prussia								
3	Sweden								
4	Denmark								
5	Danish West Indies								
6	Holland	–	–	[illegible]	–	1	304	1[illegible]	
7	Dutch West Indies								
8	Belgium	4	2,743	167	–	1	272	8	
9	Hanse Towns								
10	England	–	–	–	–	1	180	6	
11	Scotland								
12	Ireland								
13	Gibraltar								
14	British African ports								
15	British West Indies								
16	British Honduras								
17	British Guiana								
18	Canada								
19	New Brunswick, &c.								
20	France on the Atlantic								
21	France on the Mediterranean								
22	French West Indies								

[illegible]	Cuba - - - - -										[illegible]
[illegible]	Other Spanish West Indies - -										27
[illegible]	Portugal - - - -										28
[illegible]	Cape de Verd islands - - -										29
30	Italy - - - - -										30
31	Sicily - - - - -										31
32	Sardinia - - - -										32
33	Trieste - - - -										33
34	Hayti - - - - -										34
35	Texas - - - - -										35
36	Mexico - - - -										36
37	Venezuela - - - -										37
38	Brazil - - - - -										38
39	Cisplatine Republic - - -										39
40	Africa generally - - -										40
41	West Indies generally - - -										41
	Total - - - -	4	2,743	167	–	3	756	25			

No. 10.—NUMBER, &c., OF FOREIGN VESSELS CLEARED FROM THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

	FOR	CLEARED.								
		SWEDISH VESSELS.				NORWEGIAN VESSELS.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia	2	649	25						2
3	Sweden	2	488	19						3
4	Denmark									4
5	Danish West Indies									5
6	Holland	2	584	23	1	2	712	23		6
7	Dutch West Indies									7
8	Belgium	3	936	39	2	1	220	10		8
9	Hanse Towns	14	4,235	167	1	4	969	42		9
10	England									10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar									13
14	British African ports									14
15	British West Indies									15
16	British Honduras									16
17	British Guiana									17
18	Canada									18
19	New Brunswick, &c.									19
20	France on the Atlantic									20
21	France on the Mediterranean									21
[illegible]	French West Indies									[illegible]

7	Other Spanish West Indies - -											27
8	Portugal - - - -											28
9	Cape de Verd islands - - -											29
0	Italy - - - - -											30
1	Sicily - - - - -											31
32	Sardinia - - - - -											32
33	Trieste - - - - -	2	768	24	–	1	375	14				33
34	Hayti - - - - -	–	–	–	–	1	284	11				34
35	Texas - - - - -											35
36	Mexico - - - - -											36
37	Venezuela - - - - -											37
38	Brazil - - - - -	2	483	25								38
39	Cisplatine Republic - - -											39
40	Africa generally - - -											40
41	West Indies generally - - -											41
	Total - - - -	27	8,143	322	4	9	2,560	100				

No. 10.—NUMBER, &c., OF FOREIGN VESSELS CLEARED FROM THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

	FOR	CLEARED.								
		DANISH VESSELS.				DUTCH VESSELS.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden									3
4	Denmark	6	1,019	43	2					4
5	Danish West Indies	1	179	12						5
6	Holland	–	–	–	–	3	531	25		6
7	Dutch West Indies									7
8	Belgium	1	237	11						8
9	Hanse Towns	3	755	35						9
10	England	–	–	–	–	1	106	10		10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar									13
14	British African ports									14
15	British West Indies									15
16	British Honduras									16
17	British Guiana									17
18	Canada									18
19	New Brunswick, &c.									19
20	France on the Atlantic									20
21	France on the Mediterranean									21
22	[illegible]									22

[illegible]	French African ports									25
25	Spain on the Atlantic									26
26	Cuba	1	170	9						27
27	Other Spanish West Indies	2	340	16	2					28
28	Portugal									29
29	Cape de Verd islands									30
30	Italy									31
31	Sicily									32
32	Sardinia									33
33	Trieste									34
34	Hayti	2	308	14						35
35	Texas									36
36	Mexico									37
37	Venezuela									38
38	Brazil	2	611	20						39
39	Cisplatine Republic									40
40	Africa generally									41
41	West Indies generally									
	Total	18	3,619	160	4	4	637	35		

No. 10.—NUMBER, &c., OF FOREIGN VESSELS CLEARED FROM THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

	FOR	CLEARED.								
		ITALIAN VESSELS.				SARDINIAN VESSELS.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden									3
4	Denmark									4
5	Danish West Indies									5
6	Holland									6
7	Dutch West Indies									7
8	Belgium									8
9	Hanse Towns									9
10	England									10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar	1	255	17						13
14	British African ports									14
15	British West Indies									15
16	British Honduras									16
17	British Guiana									17
18	Canada									18
19	New Brunswick, &c.									19
20	France on the Atlantic									20
21	France on the Mediterranean									21

24	French African ports										24
25	Spain on the Atlantic										25
26	Cuba										26
27	Other Spanish West Indies										27
28	Portugal										28
29	Cape de Verd islands										29
30	Italy										30
31	Sicily										31
32	Sardinia			-	-	-	-	1	260	15	32
33	Trieste										33
34	Hayti										34
35	Texas										35
36	Mexico										36
37	Venezuela										37
38	Brazil										38
39	Cisplatine Republic										39
40	Africa generally										40
41	West Indies generally										41
	Total			1	255	17	-	1	260	15	

No. 10.—NUMBER, &c., OF FOREIGN VESSELS CLEARED FROM THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

	FOR	CLEARED.								
		SICILIAN VESSELS.				TEXAN VESSELS.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Russia - - - -									1
2	Prussia - - - -									2
3	Sweden - - - -									3
4	Denmark - - - -									4
5	Danish West Indies - - -									5
6	Holland - - - -									6
7	Dutch West Indies - - -									7
8	Belgium - - - -									8
9	Hanse Towns - - - -									9
10	England - - - -									10
11	Scotland - - - -									11
12	Ireland - - - -									12
13	Gibraltar - - - -									13
14	British African ports - - -									14
15	British West Indies - - -									15
16	British Honduras - - -									16
17	British Guiana - - -									17
18	Canada - - - -									18
19	New Brunswick, &c. - - -									19
20	France on the Atlantic - - -									20
21	France on the Mediterranean - -									21

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]										[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]										27
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]										28
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]										29
[illegible]	Cape Verd islands	[illegible]	[illegible]										30
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	586	31							31
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	680	44							32
[illegible]	Bithinia	[illegible]	[illegible]										33
[illegible]	Tripoli	[illegible]	[illegible]										34
34	Hayti	[illegible]	[illegible]										35
35	Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	–	–	–	–	3	374	22			36
36	Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]										37
37	Venezuela	[illegible]	[illegible]										38
38	Brazil	[illegible]	[illegible]										39
39	Chiphatine Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]										40
40	Africa generally	[illegible]	[illegible]										41
41	West Indies generally	[illegible]	[illegible]										
	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	1,266	75	–	3	374	22			

No. 10.—NUMBER, &c., OF FOREIGN VESSELS CLEARED FROM THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

	FOR	CLEARED.								
		MEXICAN VESSELS.				COLOMBIAN VESSELS.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden									3
4	Denmark									4
5	Danish West Indies									5
6	Holland									6
7	Dutch West Indies	–	–	–	–	2	248	20		7
8	Belgium									8
9	Hanse Towns									9
10	England									10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar									13
14	British African ports									14
15	British West Indies									15
16	British Honduras									16
17	British Guiana									17
18	Canada									18
19	New Brunswick, &c.									19
20	France on the Atlantic									20
21	France on the Mediterranean									21
22	French West Indies									22

26	Cuba - - - - -												26
27	Other Spanish West Indies - -												27
28	Portugal - - -												28
29	Cape de Verd islands - - -												29
30	Italy - - - -												30
31	Sicily - - - -												31
32	Sardinia - - - -												32
33	Trieste - - - -												33
34	Hayti - - - - -												34
35	Texas - - - - -												35
36	Mexico - - - -			1	140	9							36
37	Venezuela - - - -												37
38	Brazil - - - -												38
39	Cisplatine Republic - - -												39
40	Africa generally - - -												40
41	West Indies generally - - -												41
	Total - - - -			1	140	9	–	2	248	20			

No. 10.—NUMBER, &c., OF FOREIGN VESSELS CLEARED FROM THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

	FOR	CLEARED.								
		NEW GRANADIAN VESSELS.				VENEZUELAN VESSELS.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Russia									1
2	Prussia									2
3	Sweden									3
4	Denmark									4
5	Danish West Indies									5
6	Holland									6
7	Dutch West Indies									7
8	Belgium									8
9	Hanse Towns									9
10	England									10
11	Scotland									11
12	Ireland									12
13	Gibraltar									13
14	British African ports									14
15	British West Indies									15
16	British Honduras	–	–	–	–	1	65	8		16
17	British Guiana									17
18	Canada									18
19	New Brunswick, &c.									19
20	France on the Atlantic									20
21	France on the Mediterranean									21
22	French West Indies									22

26	Cuba - - - - -										26
27	Other Spanish West Indies - -										27
28	Portugal - - - -										28
29	Cape de Verd islands - - -	–	–	–	–	1	167	8			29
30	Italy - - - - -										30
31	Sicily - - - - -										31
32	Sardinia - - - -										32
33	Trieste - - - -										33
34	Hayti - - - - -										34
35	Texas - - - - -										35
36	Mexico - - - -	–	–	–	–	1	65	9			36
37	Venezuela - - - -	–	–	–	–	7	884	66			37
38	Brazil - - - - -										38
39	Cisplatine Republic - - -										39
40	Africa generally - - -										40
41	West Indies generally - - -										41
	Total - - - -	2	302	17	–	10	1,181	91			

No. 10.—NUMBER, &c., OF FOREIGN VESSELS CLEARED FROM THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

	FOR	CLEARED.								
		BRAZILIAN VESSELS.				TOTAL FROM EACH COUNTRY.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Russia	-	-	-	-	1	271	11		1
2	Prussia	-	-	-	-	7	1,905	78		2
3	Sweden	-	-	-	-	2	488	19		3
4	Denmark	-	-	-	-	9	1,714	68	8	4
5	Danish West Indies	-	-	-	-	3	358	23	2	5
6	Holland	-	-	-	-	10	2,660	101	2	6
7	Dutch West Indies	-	-	-	-	2	248	20		7
8	Belgium	-	-	-	-	19	8,529	393	5	8
9	Hanse Towns	-	-	-	-	121	42,075	1,721	23	9
10	England	-	-	-	-	283	163,174	5,948	142	10
11	Scotland	-	-	-	-	45	18,848	737	31	11
12	Ireland	-	-	-	-	5	2,197	81	2	12
13	Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	7	1,568	92		13
14	British African ports	-	-	-	-	2	279	16		14
15	British West Indies	-	-	-	-	145	14,388	1,021	40	15
16	British Honduras	-	-	-	-	7	708	51		16
17	British Guiana	-	-	-	-	20	2,094	141		17
18	Canada	-	-	-	-	771	128,365	10,069	103	18
19	New Brunswick, &c.	-	-	-	-	1,267	104,727	5,939	48	19
20	France on the Atlantic	-	-	-	-	29	11,171	458	10	20
21	France on the Mediterranean	-	-	-	-	1	418	17		21
22	French West Indies	-	-	-	-	1	103	7		22
23	Miquelon and French fisheries	-	-	-	-	2	226	12		23

24	French African ports - - -	-	3	-	-	3	362	28		24
25	Spain on the Atlantic - - -	-	-	-	-	2	302	17		25
26	Cuba - - - - -	-	-	-	-	27	4,897	286		26
27	Other Spanish West Indies - -	-	-	-	-	2	340	16	2	27
28	Portugal - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	543	18		28
29	Cape de Verd islands - - -	-	-	-	-	1	167	8		29
30	Italy - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3	1,117	52		30
31	Sicily - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3	680	44		31
32	Sardinia - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	260	15		32
33	Trieste - - - -	-	-	-	-	5	1,782	64		33
34	Hayti - - - - -	-	-	-	-	4	717	34		34
35	Texas - - - - -	-	-	-	-	7	927	72		35
36	Mexico - - - -	-	-	-	-	12	2,360	130		36
37	Venezuela - - - -	-	-	-	-	7	884	66		37
38	Brazil - - - - -	1	121	8	-	6	1,395	64		38
39	Cisplatine Republic - - -	-	-	-	-	1	393	16		39
40	Africa generally - - -	-	-	-	-	1	140	8		40
41	West Indies generally - - -	-	-	-	-	2	169	15		41
	Total - - - -	1	121	8	-	2,848	523,949	27,976	418	

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *March* 19, 1844.

No. 11.

AGGREGATE

OF

THE FOREIGN TONNAGE

WHICH

ENTERED INTO AND CLEARED FROM

THE UNITED STATES,

FROM THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, 1842, TO THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1843.

No. 11.

Aggregate of the foreign tonnage which entered into and cleared from the United States, from 1st October, 1842, to 30th June, 1843.—[For details, see statements 8 and 10.]

	FLAG.	FOREIGN VESSELS.								
		ENTERED.				CLEARED.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	British	2,614	453,894	24,870	406	2,568	441,535	24,283	381	1
2	Hanoverian	8	2,050	77	-	3	756	25		2
3	French	39	13,582	580	13	36	12,384	533	9	3
4	Spanish	38	7,249	424	-	38	6,981	413		4
5	Hanseatic	105	38,202	1,591	16	106	38,277	1,573	20	5
6	Russian	3	695	35	-	2	521	22		6
7	Prussian	8	1,916	80	-	7	1,646	69		7
8	Belgian	2	611	31	-	4	2,743	167		8
9	Swedish	31	9,444	379	4	27	8,143	322	4	9
10	Norwegian	4	1,124	47	-	9	2,560	100		10
11	Danish	12	2,190	93	12	18	3,619	160	4	11
12	Dutch	3	511	25	-	4	637	35		12
13	Italian	1	255	17	-	1	255	17		13
14	Sardinian	2	443	28	-	1	260	15		14
15	Sicilian	4	920	56	-	5	1,266	75		15
16	Texan	2	51	6	-	3	374	22		16
17	Mexican	1	124	7	-	1	140	9		17
18	Colombian	3	304	26	-	2	248	20		18
19	Venezuelan	9	1,187	85	-	10	1,181	91		19
20	New Granadian	-	-	-	-	2	302	17		20
21	Brazilian	-	-	-	-	1	121	8		21
	Total	2,889	534,752	28,455	451	2,848	522,949	27,976	418	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *March 19, 1844.*

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

No. 12.

STATISTICAL VIEW

OF THE

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES,

EXHIBITING THE

VALUE OF EXPORTS TO AND IMPORTS FROM EACH FOREIGN COUNTRY;

ALSO,

THE TONNAGE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS

ARRIVING FROM AND DEPARTING TO

EACH FOREIGN COUNTRY,

FROM OCTOBER 1, 1842, TO JUNE 30, 1843.

No. 12.

Statistical view of the commerce of the United States, exhibiting the value of exports to and imports from each foreign country; also, the tonnage of American and foreign vessels arriving from and departing to each foreign country, from the 1st day of October, 1842, to the 30th day of June, 1843.

	COUNTRIES.	COMMERCE.				NAVIGATION.				
		VALUE OF EXPORTS.			Value of imports.	AMERICAN TONNAGE.		FOREIGN TONNAGE.		
		Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total.		Entered the United States.	Clear'd from the United States.	Entered the United States.	Clear'd from the United States.	
1	Russia - - - -	$309,667	$76,926	$386,793	$742,803	8,213	4,163	271	271	1
2	Prussia - - - -	222,039	18,330	240,369	-	-	2,173	-	1,905	2
3	Sweden - - - -	18,381	15,807	34,188	227,356	816	780	4,781	488	3
4	Swedish West Indies - - -	31,228	2,346	33,574	51,318	721	949			4
5	Denmark - - - -	74,657	6,510	81,167	-	-	465	418	1,714	5
6	Danish West Indies - - -	672,158	74,540	746,698	485,285	24,248	23,036	3,660	358	6
7	Holland - - - -	1,698,327	238,140	1,936,467	430,823	16,512	23,239	1,477	2,660	7
8	Dutch East Indies - - -	90,239	103,742	193,981	121,584	701	2,890			8
9	Dutch West Indies - - -	204,937	10,819	215,756	230,571	7,801	3,794	124	248	9
10	Dutch Guiana - - - -	24,680	-	24,680	32,533	3,540	3,066			10
11	Belgium - - - -	1,674,224	296,485	1,970,709	171,695	11,580	20,708	2,081	8,529	11
12	Hanse Towns - - - -	2,898,948	392,984	3,291,932	920,865	7,090	12,937	34,600	42,075	12
13	Hanover - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,377		13
14	England - - - -	37,149,095	1,106,064	38,255,159	26,141,118	273,622	329,935	166,360	163,174	14
15	Scotland - - - -	2,363,354	14,657	2,378,011	128,846	10,041	12,764	14,473	18,848	15
16	Ireland - - - -	208,503	1,180	209,683	43,535	231	963	12,581	2,197	16
17	Gibraltar - - - -	218,251	38,197	256,448	33,915	1,943	6,911	308	1,568	17
18	Malta - - - -	6,436	11,471	17,907	27	378	214			18
19	British East Indies - - -	237,576	140,136	377,712	689,777	5,661	5,415			19

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	British African ports - - -	–	–	–	–	415	125	446	279	22
23	British West Indies - - -	2,332,309	25,671	2,357,980	837,836	51,879	75,962	33,905	14,388	23
24	British Honduras - - -	92,278	16,304	108,582	136,688	3,156	7,425	65	708	24
25	British Guiana - - -	116,145	695	116,840	43,042	2,290	6,145	5,716	2,094	25
26	British American colonies - -	2,617,005	107,417	2,724,422	857,696	209,808	202,607	214,112	233,092	26
27	Other British colonies - - -	–	–	–	–	363	93			27
28	France on the Atlantic - -	10,384,578	441,578	10,826,156	7,050,537	95,566	110,171	8,629	11,171	28
29	France on the Mediterranean - -	1,186,294	83,701	1,269,995	609,149	11,322	18,167	275	418	29
30	Bourbon - - - -	29,245	–	29,245	–	–	562			30
31	French West Indies - - -	281,828	13,108	294,936	135,921	13,874	24,006	6,417	103	31
32	French Guiana - - -	45,374	–	45,374	40,411	1,173	737			32
33	Miquelon and French fisheries - -	5,215	–	5,215	119	216	1,329	–	226	33
34	French African ports - - -	1,532	–	1,532	–	–	284	–	362	34
35	Hayti - - - - -	610,796	42,574	653,370	898,447	16,468	16,606	307	717	35
36	Spain on the Atlantic - - -	50,100	240	50,340	49,029	10,636	2,298	1,843	302	36
37	Spain on the Mediterranean - -	–	–	–	415,069	6,636	479	1,010		37
38	Teneriffe and other Canaries - -	7,099	3,925	11,024	15,058	300	486	211		38
39	Manilla and Philippine islands - -	57,743	54,435	112,178	409,290	4,615	1,401			39
40	Cuba - - - - - -	2,926,922	399,875	3,326,797	5,015,933	117,847	136,338	7,069	4,897	40
41	Other Spanish West Indies - -	442,034	11,321	453,355	1,076,125	33,245	18,361	171	340	41
42	Portugal - - - -	59,096	1,538	60,634	46,713	6,240	2,557	2,414	543	42
43	Madeira - - - -	37,649	3,856	41,505	7,160	493	1,657			43
44	Fayal and other Azores - -	8,569	621	9,190	12,783	1,257	742	345		44
45	Cape de Verd islands - - -	52,227	4,978	57,205	4,713	335	1,302	–	167	45
46	Italy - - - - -	541,500	186,721	728,221	394,564	3,143	3,350	527	1,117	46
47	Sicily - - - - -	32,558	51,871	84,429	169,664	10,588	565	1,544	680	47
48	Sardinia - - - -	108,091	–	108,091	–	1,705	1,951	954	260	48
49	Trieste - - - -	460,240	118,938	579,178	72,957	5,239	8,679	–	1,782	49
50	Turkey - - - -	108,465	68,014	176,479	182,854	2,853	1,533			50
51	Morocco, &c. - - - -	–	–	–	–	1,022	–	375		51
52	Texas - - - - -	105,240	37,713	142,953	445,399	16,927	16,[illegible]5	165	927	52
53	Mexico - - - -	907,745	564,192	1,471,937	2,782,406	23,826	22,727	1,606	2,360	53
54	Central America - - -	34,469	18,497	52,966	132,167	1,896	1,802			54
55	Venezuela - - - -	483,077	100,425	583,502	1,191,280	9,991	8,030	1,176	884	45
56	New Granada - - - -	72,009	89,944	161,953	115,733	1,096	1,245	260		56
57	Brazil - - - - -	1,568,584	223,704	1,792,288	3,947,658	32,466	32,066	2,179	1,395	57
58	Argentine Republic - - -	168,083	94,026	262,109	793,488	6,836	2,144	200		58
59	Cisplatine Republic - - -	219,576	75,549	295,125	121,753	2,755	6,858	–	393	59

No. 12.—STATISTICAL VIEW—Continued.

	COUNTRIES.	COMMERCE.				NAVIGATION.				
		VALUE OF EXPORTS.				AMERICAN TONNAGE.		FOREIGN TONNAGE.		
		Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total.	Value of imports.	Entered the United States.	Clear'd from the United States.	Entered the United States.	Clear'd from the United States.	
60	Chili	$869,883	$179,580	$1,049,463	$857,556	3,186	5,378			60
61	Peru	–	–	–	135,563	277	446			61
62	South America generally	98,713	–	98,713	–	–	755			62
63	China	1,755,393	663,565	2,418,958	4,385,566	13,460	13,532			63
64	Europe generally	36,066	140	36,206						64
65	Asia generally	253,861	267,296	521,157	445,637	823	4,513			65
66	Africa generally	281,060	22,189	303,249	353,274	4,613	3,960	420	140	66
67	West Indies generally	95,412	125	95,537	–	142	15,038	–	169	67
68	Atlantic Ocean	–	–	–	–	5,543	3,897			68
69	South Seas	58,961	18,805	77,766	45,845	32,396	26,549			69
70	Sandwich islands	–	–	–	–	1,220	593			70
71	Uncertain places	–	–	–	623					71
	Total	77,793,783	6,552,697	84,346,480	64,753,799	1,143,523	1,268,083	534,752	523,949	

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *March* 19, 1844.

No. 13.

STATEMENT

OF THE

COMMERCE OF EACH STATE AND TERRITORY,

FROM THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, 1842, TO THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1843.

No. 13.

Statement of the commerce of each State and Territory, commencing on the 1st October, 1842, *and ending on the* 30*th June,* 1843.

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	VALUE OF EXPORTS.							VALUE OF IMPORTS.			
		DOMESTIC PRODUCE.			FOREIGN PRODUCE.			Total of domestic and foreign produce.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	
		In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.					
1	Maine	$656,855	$23,577	$680,432	$161	$2,298	$2,459	$682,891	$197,673	$52,587	$250,260	1
2	New Hampshire	43,061	1,598	44,659	75	40	115	44,774	5,836	2,453	8,289	2
3	Vermont	141,834	–	141,834	28,137	–	28,137	169,971	38,000	–	38,000	3
4	Massachusetts	4,128,830	301,851	4,430,681	1,620,310	354,216	1,974,526	6,405,207	8,066,249	8,723,203	16,789,452	4
5	Rhode Island	105,292	–	105,292	555	–	555	105,847	155,611	147	155,758	5
6	Connecticut	306,950	273	307,223	–	–	–	307,223	229,112	1,729	230,841	6
7	New York	11,093,244	2,349,990	13,443,234	2,393,458	925,972	3,319,430	16,762,664	27,360,920	3,995,620	31,356,540	7
8	New Jersey	8,033	–	8,033	2,588	–	2,588	10,621				8
9	Pennsylvania	1,948,644	123,301	2,071,945	275,065	7,938	283,003	2,354,948	2,630,521	130,109	2,760,630	9
10	Delaware	94,362	4,128	98,490	192	–	192	98,682	1,752	2,933	4,685	10
11	Maryland	2,152,593	667,621	2,820,214	176,705	18,637	195,342	3,015,556	2,179,119	300,013	2,479,132	11
12	District of Columbia	183,451	101,312	284,763	–	185	185	284,948	62,075	33,367	95,442	12
13	Virginia	1,810,915	143,595	1,954,510	2,637	18	2,655	1,957,165	155,681	31,381	187,062	13
14	North Carolina	168,535	2,564	171,099	–	–	–	171,099	108,739	2,237	110,976	14
15	South Carolina	5,034,953	2,719,199	7,754,152	2,249	4,408	6,657	7,760,809	1,084,653	210,056	1,294,709	15
16	Georgia	2,791,968	1,730,433	4,522,401	–	–	–	4,522,401	146,316	61,116	207,432	16
17	Alabama	7,022,248	4,135,212	11,157,460	–	–	–	11,157,460	239,068	121,587	360,655	17
18	Mississippi											18
19	Louisiana	21,516,337	5,137,587	26,653,924	443,511	292,989	736,500	27,390,424	7,156,961	1,013,054	8,170,015	19
20	Ohio	10,956	109,152	120,108	–	–	–	120,108	9,454	1,320	10,774	20
21	Kentucky	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,145	–	8,145	21
22	Tennessee											22
23	Michigan	262,994	–	262,994	–	–	–	262,994	76,175	195	76,370	23
24	Missouri											24
25	Florida	625,764	134,571	760,335	174	179	353	760,688	59,815	98,817	158,632	25
	Total	60,107,819	17,685,964	77,793,783	4,945,617	1,606,880	6,552,697	84,316,480	49,971,875	14,781,924	64,753,799	

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TONNAGE ENTERED THE UNITED STATES.												
		AMERICAN VESSELS.				FOREIGN VESSELS.				TOTAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Maine - - -	149	27,197	1,093	56	497	36,490	1,994	46	646	63,687	3,087	102	1
2	New Hampshire - -	8	2,093	76	7	50	2,230	110	–	58	4,323	186	7	2
3	Vermont - - -	99	15,538	450	144	–	–	–	–	99	15,538	450	144	3
4	Massachusetts - -	685	150,309	7,517	266	568	47,840	3,120	–	1,253	198,149	10,637	266	4
5	Rhode Island - -	55	11,726	656	7	3	498	27	–	58	12,224	683	7	5
6	Connecticut - -	70	15,956	907	12	17	1,964	97	–	87	17,920	1,004	12	6
7	New York - -	1,808	418,524	20,650	1,102	992	177,984	12,424	82	2,800	596,508	33,074	1,184	7
8	New Jersey - -													8
9	Pennsylvania - -	221	42,419	1,835	147	34	5,525	256	55	255	47,944	2,091	202	9
10	Delaware - -	2	221	14	–	2	233	13	–	4	454	27		10
11	Maryland - -	187	37,134	1,608	–	68	14,464	705	–	255	51,598	2,313		11
12	District of Columbia -	24	4,559	212	2	19	2,521	136	6	43	7,080	348	8	12
13	Virginia - - -	75	16,271	663	–	16	2,915	148	–	91	19,186	811		13
14	North Carolina - -	156	19,722	972	14	11	1,471	76	–	167	21,193	1,048	14	14
15	South Carolina - -	172	39,028	1,697	73	116	41,055	1,502	262	288	80,083	3,199	335	15
16	Georgia - - -	63	18,919	743	–	78	43,017	1,576	–	141	61,936	2,319		16
17	Alabama - - -	138	48,892	1,831	–	96	56,648	1,962	–	234	105,540	3,793		17
18	Mississippi - -													18
19	Louisiana - -	839	261,802	9,909	–	233	90,450	3,754	–	1,072	352,252	13,663		19
20	Ohio - - -	18	1,511	72		46	5,060	250	–	64	6,574	322		20
21	Kentucky - -													21
22	Tennessee - -													22
23	Michigan - -	2	63	5	–	21	1,892	75	–	23	1,955	80		23
24	Missouri - - -								–					24
25	Florida - -	101	11,636	774	–	22	2,495	230	–	123	14,131	1,004		25
	Total -	4,872	1,143,523	51,684	1,830	2,889	534,752	28,455	451	7,761	1,678,275	80,139	2,281	

No. 13.—STATEMENT—Continued.

	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TONNAGE CLEARED FROM THE UNITED STATES.												
		AMERICAN VESSELS.				FOREIGN VESSELS.				TOTAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews. Men.	Crews. Boys.	No.	Tons.	Crews. Men.	Crews. Boys.	No.	Tons.	Crews. Men.	Crews. Boys.	
1	Maine	329	60,453	2,418	169	494	35,974	1,963	45	823	96,427	4,381	214	1
2	New Hampshire	5	1,018	47	12	51	2,256	111	–	56	3,274	158	12	2
3	Vermont	93	15,359	441	141	–	–	–	–	93	15,359	441	144	3
4	Massachusetts	669	138,295	7,242	96	566	49,253	3,192	–	1,235	187,548	10,434	96	4
5	Rhode Island	43	7,645	470	7	–	–	–	–	43	7,645	470	7	5
6	Connecticut	67	14,113	868	52	19	2,743	129	–	86	16,856	997	52	6
7	New York	1,684	381,281	18,839	1,106	961	174,374	12,279	84	2,645	558,655	31,118	1,190	7
8	New Jersey	1	130	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	130	7		8
9	Pennsylvania	241	41,573	1,909	174	34	5,899	268	51	275	47,472	2,177	225	9
10	Delaware	13	1,949	96	3	3	366	19	–	16	2,315	115	3	10
11	Maryland	222	41,473	1,930	–	70	15,431	745	–	292	56,904	2,675		11
12	District of Columbia	34	5,242	241	6	19	3,001	156	6	53	8,243	397	12	12
13	Virginia	168	34,943	1,483	–	21	4,353	219	–	189	39,296	1,702		13
14	North Carolina	233	30,411	1,475	7	11	1,292	73	–	244	31,703	1,548	7	14
15	South Carolina	261	71,400	2,797	129	123	43,191	1,577	232	384	114,591	4,374	361	15
16	Georgia	131	43,055	1,633	–	76	42,033	1,462	–	207	85,088	3,095		16
17	Alabama	200	79,107	2,904	–	96	55,900	1,988	–	296	135,007	4,892		17
18	Mississippi													18
19	Louisiana	808	292,473	10,887	–	220	80,697	3,317	–	1,028	373,170	14,204		19
20	Ohio	15	1,245	61	–	47	5,170	258	–	62	6,415	319		20
21	Kentucky													21
22	Tennessee													22
23	Michigan	5	439	20	–	17	1,507	59	–	22	1,946	79		23
24	Missouri													24
25	Florida	68	3,479	374	–	20	509	161	–	88	3,988	535		25
	Total	5,290	1,268,063	56,142	1,905	2,848	523,949	27,976	418	8,138	1,792,032	84,118	2,323	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *March* 19, 1844.

T. L. SMITH, *Register*.

No. 14.

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE

JMBER OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS,

WITH

THEIR TONNAGE AND CREWS,

WHICH ENTERED INTO EACH DISTRICT

OF

THE UNITED STATES,

FROM THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, 1842, TO THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1843.

No. 14.

Statement exhibiting the number of American and foreign vessels, with their tonnage and crews, which entered into each district of the United States, from the 1st of October, 1842, to the 30th of June, 1843.

	DISTRICTS.	ENTERED.												
		AMERICAN VESSELS.				FOREIGN VESSELS.				TOTAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Passamaquoddy	63	9,173	414	–	431	30,653	1,738	–	494	39,826	2,152		1
2	Machias	3	393	16	–	–	–	–	–	3	393	16		2
3	Penobscot	4	1,001	36	1	–	–	–	–	4	1,001	36	1	3
4	Waldoborough	2	247	12	1	–	–	–	–	2	247	12	1	4
5	Wiscasset	5	1,204	45	–	–	–	–	–	5	1,204	45		5
6	Bath	16	4,428	174	–	4	317	20	–	20	4,745	194		6
7	Portland	42	8,651	304	54	62	5,520	236	46	104	14,171	540	100	7
8	Belfast	14	2,100	92	–	–	–	–	–	14	2,100	92		8
9	Portsmouth	8	2,093	76	7	50	2,230	110	–	58	4,323	186	7	9
10	Vermont	99	15,538	450	144	–	–	–	–	99	15,538	450	144	10
11	Newburyport	17	3,358	149	9	10	650	32	–	27	4,008	181	9	11
12	Gloucester	2	430	20	–	31	1,441	97	–	33	1,871	117		12
13	Salem	56	10,882	567	29	12	870	57	–	68	11,752	624	29	13
14	Marblehead	4	313	19	1	3	148	10	–	7	461	29	1	14
15	Plymouth	6	629	51	–	1	79	4	–	7	708	55		15
16	Boston	455	100,815	4,213	217	488	43,691	2,869	–	943	144,506	7,082	217	16
17	Edgartown	62	12,913	740	–	–	–	–	–	62	12,913	740		17
18	New Bedford	71	19,425	1,701	–	–	–	–	–	71	19,425	1,701		18
19	Barnstable	8	1,038	34	10	21	884	43	–	29	1,922	77	10	19

21	[illegible]	-	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	190	-	-	-	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]		21
22	Bristol -	-	-	-	22	4,845	298	-	-	-	-	-	22	4,845	298		22
23	Providence	-	-	-	17	3,741	168	7	1	111	7	-	18	3,852	175	7	23
24	Middletown	-	-	-	1	199	10	-	1	101	5	-	2	300	15		24
25	New Haven	-	-	-	43	7,946	410	4	7	862	38	-	50	8,808	448	4	25
26	New London	-	-	-	16	5,209	349	8	-	-	-	-	16	5,209	349	8	26
27	Fairfield	-	-	-	1	359	30	-	9	1,001	54	-	10	1,360	84		27
28	Stonington	-	-	-	9	2,243	108	-	-	-	-	-	9	2,243	108		28
29	Champlain	-	-	-	128	36,915	1,377	841	-	-	-	-	128	36,915	1,377	841	29
30	Oswegatchie	-	-	-	95	23,128	1,448	192	212	30,958	2,807	-	307	54,086	4,255	192	30
31	Sackett's Harbor		-	-	217	30,396	2,564	51	28	658	77	-	245	31,054	2,641	51	31
32	Oswego	-	-	-	149	24,298	1,612	-	111	9,365	800	-	260	33,663	2,412		32
33	Niagara	-	-	-	24	8,308	432	18	244	52,510	4,132	21	268	60,818	4,564	39	33
34	Genesee	-	-	-	38	8,827	534	-	88	17,790	1,538	61	126	26,617	2,072	61	34
35	Cape Vincent	-	-	-	282	39,062	2,166	-	33	2,079	213	-	315	41,141	2,379		35
36	New York	-	-	-	875	247,590	10,517	-	276	64,624	2,857	-	1,151	312,214	13,374		36
37	Philadelphia	-	-	-	221	42,419	1,835	147	34	5,525	256	55	255	47,944	2,091	202	37
38	Delaware	-	-	-	2	221	14	-	2	233	13	-	4	454	27		38
39	Baltimore	-	-	-	187	37,134	1,608	-	68	14,464	705	-	255	51,598	2,313		39
40	Alexandria	-	-	-	24	4,559	212	2	19	2,521	136	6	43	7,080	348	8	40
41	Norfolk	-	-	-	47	6,812	328	-	14	2,191	121	-	61	9,003	449		41
42	Petersburg	-	-	-	11	4,431	138	-	1	321	11	-	12	4,752	149		42
43	Richmond	-	-	-	16	4,942	192	-	1	403	16	-	17	5,345	208		43
44	Tappahannock	-	-	-	1	86	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	86	5		44
45	Wilmington	-	-	-	65	9,936	447	-	11	1,471	76	-	76	11,407	523		45
46	Newbern	-	-	-	35	4,071	219	-	-	-	-	-	35	4,071	219		46
47	Edenton	-	-	-	3	273	17	-	-	-	-	-	3	273	17		47
48	Beaufort	-	-	-	1	111	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	111	6		48
49	Camden	-	-	-	16	1,521	94	1	-	-	-	-	16	1,521	94	1	49
50	Washington	-	-	-	25	2,684	129	10	-	-	-	-	25	2,684	129	10	50
51	Plymouth	-	-	-	9	840	49	1	-	-	-	-	9	840	49	1	51
52	Ocracoke	-	-	-	2	286	11	2	-	-	-	-	2	286	11	2	52
53	Charleston	-	-	-	170	38,781	1,686	73	116	41,055	1,592	262	286	79,836	3,188	335	53
54	Georgetown	-	-	-	2	247	11	-	-	-	-	-	2	247	11		54
55	Savannah	-	-	-	63	18,919	743	-	78	43,017	1,576	-	141	61,936	2,319		55
56	Key West	-	-	-	68	4,747	399	-	19	678	165	-	87	5,425	564		56
57	St. Augustine	-	-	-	1	42	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	42	4		57
58	Pensacola	-	-	-	2	260	13	-	-	-	-	-	2	260	13		58
59	Mobile -	-	-	-	138	48,892	1,831	-	96	56,648	1,962	-	234	105,540	3,793		59

No. 14.—STATEMENT—Continued.

	DISTRICTS.	ENTERED.												
		AMERICAN VESSELS.				FOREIGN VESSELS.				TOTAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
60	Mississippi - - -	833	261,053	9,873	–	233	90,450	3,754	–	1,066	351,503	13,627		60
61	Teche - - - -	6	749	36	–	–	–	–	–	6	749	36		61
62	Cuyshoga - - -	13	1,046	50	–	46	5,060	250	–	59	6,106	300		62
63	Sandusky - - -	5	468	22	–	–	–	–	–	5	468	22		63
64	Detroit - - - -	2	63	5	–	21	1,892	75	–	23	1,955	80		64
65	Appalachicola - - -	30	6,587	358	–	3	1,817	65	–	33	8,404	423		65
	Total - - -	4,872	1,143,523	51,684	1,830	2,889	534,752	28,455	451	7,761	1,678,275	80,139	2,281	

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *March* 19, 1844.

No. 15.

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE

NUMBER OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS,

WITH

THEIR TONNAGE AND CREWS,

WHICH CLEARED FROM EACH DISTRICT

OF

THE UNITED STATES,

FROM THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, 1842, TO THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1843.

No. 15.

Statement exhibiting the number of American and foreign vessels, with their tonnage and crews, which cleared from each district of the United States, from the 1st of October, 1842, to the 30th of June, 1843.

	DISTRICTS.	CLEARED.												
		AMERICAN VESSELS.				FOREIGN VESSELS.				TOTAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
1	Passamaquoddy - -	49	9,535	393	-	430	30,079	1,708	-	479	39,614	2,101		1
2	Machias - - -	13	1,952	85	4	-	-	-	-	13	1,952	85	4	2
3	Penobscot - - -	11	1,891	54	11	-	-	-	-	11	1,891	54	11	3
4	Waldoborough - -	1	127	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	127	4	1	4
5	Wiscasset - - -	11	2,064	80	6	-	-	-	-	11	2,064	80	6	5
6	Bath - - - -	60	10,318	462	-	4	317	20	-	64	10,635	482		6
7	Portland - - -	118	22,939	833	141	60	5,578	235	45	178	28,517	1,068	186	7
8	Belfast - - -	58	10,016	440	-	-	-	-	-	58	10,016	440		8
9	Kennebunk - - -	6	1,374	58	3	-	-	-	-	6	1,374	58	3	9
10	Saco - - - -	2	237	9	3	-	-	-	-	2	237	9	3	10
11	Portsmouth - - -	5	1,018	47	12	51	2,256	111	-	56	3,274	158	12	11
12	Vermont - - -	93	15,359	441	144	-	-	-	-	93	15,359	441	144	12
13	Newburyport - - -	22	3,766	182	12	10	650	32	-	32	4,416	214	12	13
14	Gloucester - - -	1	211	10	-	28	1,282	86	-	29	1,493	96		14
15	Salem - - - -	68	13,389	642	33	12	870	57	-	80	14,259	699	33	15
16	Marblehead - - -	9	771	41	4	3	148	10	-	12	919	51	4	16
17	Plymouth - - -	6	496	49	-	1	79	4	-	7	575	53		17
18	Boston - - -	476	96,163	4,379	-	487	44,597	2,923	-	963	140,760	7,302		18
19	Edgartown - - -	8	2,088	176	-	-	-	-	-	8	2,088	176		19

20	New Bedford - - -	72	20,854	1,720	44	2	666	29	–	74	21,520	1,749	44	20
21	Barnstable - - -	3	150	10	2	21	864	43	–	24	1,014	53	2	21
22	Fall River - - -	4	407	33	1	2	97	8	–	6	504	41	1	22
23	Newport - - -	14	1,801	140	–	–	–	–	–	14	1,801	140		23
24	Bristol - - -	21	4,205	249	–	–	–	–	–	21	4,205	249		24
25	Providence - - -	8	1,639	81	7	–	–	–	–	8	1,639	81	7	25
26	Middletown - - -	–	–	–	–	1	101	5	–	1	101	5		26
27	New Haven - - -	49	9,098	464	9	7	862	38	–	56	9,960	502	9	27
28	New London - - -	10	3,598	270	41	1	105	6	–	11	3,703	276	41	28
29	Fairfield - - -	–	–	–	–	7	689	40	–	7	689	40		29
30	Stonington - - -	8	1,417	134	2	3	986	40	–	11	2,403	174	2	30
31	Champlain - - -	128	36,915	1,377	841	–	–	–	–	128	36,915	1,377	841	31
32	Oswegatchie - - -	95	23,301	1,449	196	212	30,958	2,807	–	307	54,259	4,256	196	32
33	Sackett's Harbor - -	200	28,929	2,417	51	28	658	77	–	228	29,587	2,494	51	33
34	Oswego - - -	121	17,134	1,129	–	88	7,171	689	–	209	24,305	1,818		34
35	Niagara - - -	28	8,990	491	18	240	51,805	4,026	23	268	60,795	4,517	41	35
36	Genesee - - -	33	8,580	460	–	89	17,955	1,556	61	122	26,535	2,016	61	36
37	Cape Vincent - - -	278	38,699	2,131	–	33	2,079	213	–	311	40,778	2,344		37
38	New York - - -	801	221,733	9,385	–	271	63,748	2,911	–	1,072	285,481	12,296		38
39	Newark - - -	1	130	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	130	7		39
40	Philadelphia - - -	241	41,573	1,909	174	34	5,899	268	51	275	47,472	2,177	225	40
41	Delaware - - -	13	1,949	96	3	3	366	19	–	16	2,315	115	3	41
42	Baltimore - - -	222	41,473	1,930	–	70	15,431	745	–	292	56,904	2,675		42
43	Alexandria - - -	34	5,242	241	6	19	3,001	156	6	53	8,243	397	12	43
44	Norfolk - - -	110	16,988	775	–	15	2,137	123	–	125	19,125	898		44
45	Petersburg - - -	12	4,450	162	–	1	321	11	–	13	4,771	173		45
46	Richmond - - -	41	12,991	520	–	5	1,895	85	–	46	14,886	605		46
47	Tappahannock - -	5	514	26	–	–	–	–	–	5	514	26		47
48	Wilmington - - -	109	16,977	754	–	11	1,292	73	–	120	18,269	827		48
49	Newbern - - -	44	5,430	288	–	–	–	–	–	44	5,430	288		49
50	Edenton - - -	3	262	17	–	–	–	–	–	3	262	17		50
51	Camden - - -	21	1,932	125	1	–	–	–	–	21	1,932	125	1	51
52	Washington - - -	36	3,935	192	4	–	–	–	–	36	3,935	192	4	52
53	Plymouth - - -	18	1,693	89	2	–	–	–	–	18	1,693	89	2	53
54	Ocracoke - - -	2	182	10	–	–	–	–	–	2	182	10		54
55	Charleston - - -	248	69,448	2,714	129	123	43,191	1,577	232	371	112,639	4,291	361	55
56	Georgetown - - -	13	1,952	83	–	–	–	–	–	13	1,952	83		56
57	Savannah - - -	128	42,510	1,614	–	76	42,033	1,462	–	204	84,543	3,076		57
58	Brunswick - - -	3	545	19	–	–	–	–	–	3	545	19		58
59	Key West - - -	63	3,034	343	–	20	509	161	–	83	3,543	504		59

No. 15.—STATEMENT—Continued.

	DISTRICTS.	CLEARED.												
		AMERICAN VESSELS.				FOREIGN VESSELS.				TOTAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS.				
		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		No.	Tons.	Crews.		
				Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.			Men.	Boys.	
60	St. Augustine - - -	1	42	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	42	4		60
61	Pensacola - - -	4	403	27	–	–	–	–	–	4	403	27		61
62	Mobile - - -	200	79,107	2,904	–	96	55,900	1,988	–	296	135,007	4,892		62
63	Mississippi - - -	808	292,473	10,887	–	220	80,697	3,317	–	1,028	373,170	14,204		63
64	Cuyahoga - - -	11	886	44	–	47	5,170	258	–	58	6,056	302		64
65	Sandusky - - -	4	359	17	–	–	–	–	–	4	359	17		65
66	Detroit - - -	5	439	20	–	17	1,507	59	–	22	1,946	79		66
	Total - - -	5,290	1,268,083	56,142	1,905	2,848	523,949	27,976	418	8,138	1,792,032	84,118	2,323	

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *March* 19, 1844.

No. 16.

STATEMENT

OF THE

TONNAGE OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS

OF

THE UNITED STATES,

ON THE LAST DAY OF JUNE, 1843.

No. 16.

Abstract of the tonnage of the several districts of the United States, on the 30th June, 1843, under the provision of the act of Congress of the 26th August, 1842, section 4.

DISTRICTS.		Registered.		Enrolled and licensed.		Licensed, under 20 tons.		Aggregate tonnage of each district.
		Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Coasting trade.	Cod fishery.	
		Tons and 95ths.						
Passamaquoddy,	Maine	1,984 84	604 91	5,144 38	-	86 04	57 33	7,877 60
Machias,	do	1,658 27	748 52	12,215 19	-	29 10	74 30	14,725 43
Frenchman's Bay,	do	1,211 23	248 73	19,180 53	-	22 00	209 78	20,872 37
Penobscot,	do	3,679 71	666 49	19,025 81	-	240 40	302 08	23,914 59
Belfast,	do	9,108 27	1,679 35	22,892 23	-	62 55	80 51	33,823 01
Waldoborough,	do	14,971 27	510 00	33,779 92	-	7 29	1,166 12	50,434 65
Wiscasset,	do	3,971 51	831 67	8,302 45	-	-	351 70	13,457 43
Bath,	do	34,026 78	2,090 49	14,931 80	-	45 66	306 53	51,401 41
Portland,	do	35,725 41	4,435 92	15,779 64	-	57 42	274 24	56,272 73
Saco,	do	899 26	536 49	2,144 79	-	-	110 29	3,690 88
Kennebunk,	do	5,418 04	-	2,337 20	-	-	83 35	7,838 59
York,	do	-	-	955 41	-	-	116 50	1,071 91
Portsmouth,	New Hampshire	12,960 54	958 07	8,225 74	478 77	5 64	80 50	22,709 41
Burlington,	Vermont	-	-	2,762 86	-	-	-	2,762 86
Newburyport,	Massachusetts	13,433 74	928 25	5,324 29	-	-	-	19,686 33
Ipswich,	do	-	-	2,348 85	-	-	29 32	2,378 22
Gloucester,	do	2,916 25	337 84	12,077 71	-	14 59	706 72	16,053 26
Salem,	do	21,401 08	1,118 44	11,389 92	-	-	7 66	33,917 20
Marblehead,	do	1,521 27	-	7,223 31	-	-	120 19	8,864 77
Boston,	do	130,386 40	35,096 29	36,538 45	-	276 61	301 33	202,599 18
Plymouth,	do	8,086 05	-	8,986 53	-	53 74	62 21	17,188 58
Fall River,	do	3,002 87	390 84	6,367 22	-	27 19	132 13	9,920 35
New Bedford,	do	82,631 71	424 93	16,309 79	384 68	139 40	190 77	100,081 48

[redacted]	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	–	96 60	–	8,820 15
[redacted],	Rhode Island	27,707 87	132 23	6,458 55	–	14 44	29 58	34,342 77	
[redacted],	do	13,031 64	615 23	5,682 63	–	64 49	40 11	19,434 19	
Newport,	do	9,692 22	1,053 89	3,029 36	–	–	–	13,775 52	
Middletown,	Connecticut	6,034 33	839 49	5,185 00	–	186 77	170 55	12,416 24	
New London,	do	723 89	–	9,082 34	–	257 70	–	10,064 03	
Stonington,	do	24,454 38	664 22	9,390 27	–	121 39	760 93	35,391 29	
New Haven,	do	1,729 81	–	3,090 36	–	9 79	114 08	4,944 14	
Fairfield,	do	4,418 59	152 23	5,857 00	–	161 12	23 61	10,612 60	
Champlain,	New York	–	–	9,131 35	–	134 59	–	9,265 94	
Sackett's Harbor,	do	–	–	2,501 15	–	–	–	2,501 15	
Oswego,	do	–	–	4,991 84	–	–	–	4,991 84	
Niagara,	do	–	–	7,420 47	–	–	–	7,420 47	
Genesee,	do	–	–	112 08	–	–	–	112 08	
Oswegatchie	do	–	–	235 05	–	14 00	–	219 05	
Buffalo Creek,	do	–	–	987 01	–	–	–	987 01	
Sag Harbor,	do	–	–	17,931 36	–	8 44	–	17,939 80	
New York,	do	16,841 29	–	5,762 80	–	219 37	64 94	22,688 50	
Cape Vincent,	do	195,653 21	41,587 08	249,677 27	–	9,745 10	302 85	496,965 56	
Perth Amboy,	New Jersey	–	–	2,970 30	–	–	–	2,970 30	
Bridgetown,	do	–	–	18,470 79	–	498 86	–	18,969 70	
Burlington,	do	227 30	145 35	9,603 31	–	417 46	–	10,393 47	
Camden,	do	–	–	3,864 15	–	87 77	–	3,951 92	
Newark,	do	–	–	6,167 50	–	241 26	–	6,408 76	
Little Egg Harbor,	do	119 87	146 12	8,383 16	–	360 56	–	9,009 76	
Great Egg Harbor,	do	–	–	5,063 76	–	199 37	–	5,263 18	
Philadelphia,	Pennsylvania	–	–	9,159 91	–	222 08	–	9,382 04	
Presqu'isle,	do	30,631 55	8,814 29	62,631 49	–	2,263 10	–	104,340 48	
Pittsburg,	do	–	–	2,766 55	–	–	–	2,766 55	
Wilmington,	Delaware	–	–	4,942 69	–	–	–	4,942 69	
Newcastle,	do	1,699 24	567 53	3,474 84	205 76	125 28	–	6,072 75	
Baltimore,	Maryland	–	–	4,200 87	–	47 61	–	4,248 53	
Oxford,	do	35,463 26	5,782 15	33,314 50	–	265 65	–	74,825 61	
Vienna,	do	–	–	9,540 56	–	91 03	–	9,631 59	
Snow Hill,	do	336 75	–	11,576 71	–	476 93	–	12,390 49	
St. Mary's,	do	–	–	6,350 55	–	160 57	–	6,511 17	
Town Creek,	do	–	–	1,405 79	–	36 63	–	1,442 47	
Annapolis,	do	–	–	1,497 33	–	42 24	–	1,539 57	
		–	–	2,573 34	–	104 82	–	2,678 21	

No. 16.—ABSTRACT—Continued.

DISTRICTS.		Registered.		Enrolled and licensed.		Licensed, under 20 tons.		Aggregate tonnage of each district.
		Permanent.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Coasting trade.	Cod fishery.	
		Tons and 95ths.						
Georgetown,	District of Columbia	758 51	1,529 55	5,749 93	–	771 69	–	8,809 78
Alexandria,	do	5,231 14	2,036 22	3,317 44	–	132 72	–	10,717 57
Norfolk,	Virginia	1,680 12	8,665 75	7,024 06	–	556 93	–	17,926 91
Petersburg,	do	1,382 89	963 37	1,072 14	–	–	–	3,418 45
Richmond,	do	3,056 64	1,269 66	2,920 51	–	–	–	7,246 86
Yorktown,	do	–	–	2,724 45	–	182 06	–	2,906 51
East River,	do	–	–	2,127 93	–	181 86	–	2,309 84
Tappahannock,	do	–	501 93	4,127 76	–	318 05	–	4,947 79
Folly Landing,	do	–	–	2,398 68	–	366 09	–	2,764 77
Yeocomico,	do	–	–	3,029 87	–	61 77	–	3,091 69
Cherrystone,	do	–	–	1,244 36	–	133 31	–	1,377 67
Wheeling,	do	–	–	1,212 34	–	–	–	1,212 34
Wilmington,	North Carolina	587 39	9,823 02	3,530 46	–	–	–	13,940 87
Newbern,	do	1,710 03	244 37	1,888 78	–	205 79	–	4,049 07
Washington,	do	897 82	506 36	1,833 00	–	554 01	–	3,791 24
Edenton,	do	–	158 03	573 74	–	45 00	–	776 77
Camden,	do	646 66	611 05	6,838 30	–	1,017 82	–	9,113 88
Beaufort,	do	–	–	1,176 78	–	387 07	–	1,563 85
Plymouth,	do	102 39	705 90	948 41	–	–	–	1,756 75
Ocracoke,	do	–	1,282 19	874 13	–	40 47	–	2,196 79
Charleston,	South Carolina	4,195 62	6,645 38	8,098 04	1,753 14	19 56	–	20,711 79
Georgetown,	do	–	320 94	543 89	–	–	–	864 88
Beaufort,	do							
[illegible],	Georgia	2,042 09	6,686 71	6,620 55	–	95 30	–	15,444 70
[illegible],	do							
[illegible],	do	–	883 94	705 14	–	74 47	–	1,615 60
[illegible],	do							

[illegible],	do	-	-	-	-	1,[illegible] 93	476 88	3,183 60	-	-	-	4,884 51
[illegible],	do	-	-	-	-	-	-	61 38	-	30 77	-	92 20
[illegible]'s,	do	-	-	-	-	-	-	197 00	-	-	-	197 00
Key West,	do	-	-	-	-	1,400 72	393 50	414 29	206 43	89 41	-	2,504 45
Mobile,	Alabama	-	-	-	-	739 69	5,906 84	9,114 01	-	333 84	-	16,094 48
Pearl River,	Mississippi	-	-	-	-							
New Orleans,	Louisiana	-	-	-	-	22,101 66	27,855 89	95,418 90	-	4,033 11	-	149,409 66
Téche,	do	-	-	-	-	-	-	451 17	-	205 87	-	657 09
St. Louis,	Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,589 38	-	-	-	13,589 38
Nashville,	Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,813 08	-	-	-	4,813 08
Louisville,	Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,093 18	-	-	-	5,093 18
Cuyahoga,	Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,679 58	-	-	-	13,679 58
Sandusky,	do	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,633 57	-	23 16	-	2,656 73
Cincinnati,	do	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,675 13	-	-	-	11,675 13
Miami,	do	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,429 36	-	17 21	-	1,446 57
Detroit,	Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,259 59	-	-	-	12,259 59
Michilimackinac,	do	-	-	-	-	-	-	430 60	-	-	-	430 60
Total		-	-	-	-	813,299 53	196,005 43	1,111,925 12	3,102 78	27,947 13	6,322 84	2,158,602 93

No. 16.—ABSTRACT—Continued.

DISTRICTS.		Registered and enrolled tonnage in the		Proportion of the enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the				
		Whale fishery.	Regist'd steam tonnage.	Coasting trade.	Cod fishery.	Mackerel fishery.	Whale fishery.	Steam navigation.
		Tons and 95ths.						
Passamaquoddy,	Maine	–	–	4,278 04	834 84	31 45		
Machias,	do	–	–	11,619 19	596 00			
Frenchman's Bay,	do	–	–	18,531 74	648 74			
Penobscot,	do	–	–	15,679 89	3,300 55	–	45 32	
Belfast,	do	–	–	21,900 48	991 70			
Waldoborough,	do	–	–	31,036 22	2,743 70			
Wiscasset,	do	–	–	6,847 68	1,454 72			
Bath,	do	–	–	13,577 36	1,354 44			
Portland,	do	–	–	13,699 93	1,930 49	149 17		
Saco,	do	–	–	1,841 19	303 60			
Kennebunk	do	–	–	1,753 58	583 57			
York,	do	–	–	669 65	233 66	52 05		
Portsmouth,	New Hampshire	–	–	5,415 33	3,289 23			
Burlington,	Vermont	–	–	2,762 86	–	–	–	1,407 85
Newburyport,	Massachusetts	–		2,551 84	2,521 37	251 03		
Ipswich,	do	–	–	582 62	1,492 00	274 23		
Gloucester,	do	–		4,459 11	7,118 64	499 91		
Salem,	do	–	–	7,482 21	3,870 07	37 64		
Marblehead,	do	–	–	1,528 35	5,694 91			
Boston,	do	–	–	29,970 46	1,582 89	4,975 05		2,065 20
Plymouth,	do	–	–	3,605 50	4,631 01	750 02		
Fall River,	do	2,687 88	–	6,367 23				
New Bedford,	do	75,510 68	–	16,558 09	74 90	61 48	–	57 81
[illegible],	do	3,839 22	–	22,085 22	7,828 89	4,693 52		
[illegible],	do	4,831 02	–	1,500 62	22 01			

[illegible]	do	-	-	2,029 86	-	-	-	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	2,626 43	-	4,972 04	212 91	-	-	210 00
[illegible]town,	Connecticut	-	-	9,082 34	-	-	-	998 42
New London,	do	12,696 80	-	8,821 24	569 03	-	-	208 30
Stonington,	do	-	-	2,426 10	664 26			
New Haven,	do	-	-	5,857 00	-	-	-	1,219 67
Fairfield,	do	-	-	9,131 35				
Champlain,	New York	-	-	2,501 15				
Sackett's Harbor,	do	-	-	4,991 84				
Oswego,	do	-	-	7,420 47	-	-	-	1,541 82
Niagara,	do	-	-	112 09				
Genesee,	do	-	-	235 05				
Oswegatchie,	do	-	-	987 01	-	-	-	366 91
Buffalo Creek,	do	-	-	17,931 36	-	-	-	9,157 30
Sag Harbor,	do	17,813 35	-	5.672 67	90 13			
New York,	do	370 23	-	249,677 27	-	-	-	35,317 53
Cape Vincent,	do	-	-	2,970 30				
Perth Amboy,	New Jersey	-	-	18,470 79	-	-	-	2,703 35
Bridgetown,	do	-	-	9,603 31				
Burlington,	do	-	-	3,864 15				
Camden,	do	-	-	6,167 50	-	-	-	1,518 20
Newark,	do	-	-	8,383 16	-	-	-	1,293 51
Little Egg Harbor,	do	-	-	5,063 76				
Great Egg Harbor,	do	-	-	9,159 91				
Philadelphia,	Pennsylvania	-	-	62,631 49	-	-	-	5,263 32
Presqu'isle,	do	-	-	2,766 55	-	-	-	2,315 76
Pittsburg,	do	-	-	4,942 69	-	-	-	4,942 69
Wilmington,	Delaware	-	-	3,680 65	-	-	-	766 36
Newcastle,	do	-	-	4,200 87	-	-	-	188 55
Baltimore,	Maryland	-	-	33,314 50	-	-	-	7,943 36
Oxford,	do	-	-	9,540 56				
Vienna,	do	-	-	11,576 71				
Snow Hill,	do	-	-	6,350 55				
St. Mary's,	do	-	-	1,405 79				
Town Creek,	do	-	-	1,497 33				
Annapolis,	do	-	-	2,573 34	-	-	-	336 42
Georgetown,	District of Columbia	-	-	5,749 93	-	-	-	1,178 20
Alexandria,	do	-	-	3,317 44	-	-	-	374 53

No. 16.—ABSTRACT—Continued.

DISTRICTS.		Registered and enrolled tonnage in the		Proportion of the enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the				
		Whale fishery	Regist'd steam tonnage.	Coasting trade.	Cod fishery.	Mackerel fishery.	Whale fishery.	Steam navigation.
		Tons and 95ths.						
Norfolk,	Virginia	-	-	7,024 06	-	-	-	1,395 38
Petersburg,	do	-	-	1,072 14				
Richmond,	do	-	-	2,920 51	-	-	-	396 10
Yorktown,	do	-	-	2,724 45				
East River,	do	-	-	2,127 93				
Tappahannock,	do	-	-	4,127 76				
Folly Landing,	do	-	-	2,398 68				
Yeocomico,	do	-	-	3,029 87				
Cherrystone,	do	-	-	1,244 36				
Wheeling,	do	-	-	1,212 34	-	-	-	1,212 34
Wilmington,	North Carolina	-	-	3,530 46				
Newbern,	do	-	-	1,888 78				
Washington,	do	-	-	1,833 00				
Edenton,	do	-	-	573 74				
Camden,	do	-	-	6,838 30				
Beaufort,	do	-	-	1,176 78				
Plymouth,	do	-	-	948 41				
Ocracoke,	do	-	-	874 13				
Charleston,	South Carolina	-	920 18	9,705 23	145 90	-	-	2,926 10
Georgetown,	do	-	-	543 89				
Beaufort,	do	-	-					
Savannah,	Georgia	-	-	6,620 55	-	-	-	4,778 59
Sunbury,	do	-	-					
Brunswick,	do	-	-	705 14	-	-	-	403 43
[illegible]	do	-	-					

St. Mary's,	do	-	-	298 29			
Pensacola,	Florida	-	-	602 79			
St. Augustine,	do	-	-	212 46			
Appalachicola,	do	-	-	3,183 60	-	-	-	2,164 44
St. Mark's,	do	-	-	61 38			
St. John's,	do	-	-	197 00	-	-	-	40 00
Key West,	do	-	-	620 72			
Mobile,	Alabama	-	-	9,114 01	-	-	-	5,979 66
Pearl River,	Mississippi	-	-				
New Orleans,	Louisiana	-	-	95,418 90	-	-	-	85,500 74
Teche,	do	-	-	451 17	-	-	-	48 63
St. Louis,	Missouri	-	-	13,589 38	-	-	-	13,589 38
Nashville,	Tennessee	-	-	4,813 08	-	-	-	4,813 08
Louisville,	Kentucky	-	-	5,093 18	-	-	-	5,093 18
Cuyahoga,	Ohio	-	-	13,679 58	-	-	-	4,244 51
Sandusky,	do	-	-	2,633 57	-	-	-	545 86
Cincinnati,	do	-	-	11,675 13	-	-	-	11,675 13
Miami,	do	-	-	1,429 36	-	-	-	886 17
Detroit,	Michigan	-	-	12,259 59	-	-	-	3,534 20
Michilimackinac,	do	-	-	430 60				
Total	-	-	-	152,374 86	5,373 36	1,048,208 46	54,901 36	11,775 70	142 33	231,494 22

A.—No. 16—Continued.

Recapitulation of the tonnage of the United States on the 30th of June, 1843.

Description of vessels, &c.	Tons and 95ths.	Tons and 95ths.
REGISTERED TONNAGE.		
The registered vessels employed in the foreign trade on the 30th of June, 1843	–	1,009,305 01
ENROLLED AND LICENSED TONNAGE.		
The enrolled vessels employed in the coasting trade on the 30th of June, 1843	1,048,208 46	
The licensed vessels, under 20 tons, employed in the coasting trade on the 30th of June, 1843	27,947 13	
		1,076,155 59
FISHING VESSELS.		
The enrolled vessels employed in the cod fishery	54,901 36	
The enrolled vessels employed in the mackerel fishery	11,775 70	
The enrolled vessels employed in the whale fishery	142 33	
Licensed vessels, under 20 tons, employed in the cod fishery	6,322 84	
		73,142 33
		2,158,602 93
The registered and enrolled tonnage employed in the whale fishery on the 30th of June, 1843	153,374 86	
The aggregate amount of the tonnage of the United States on the 30th of June, 1843	–	2,158,602 93
Whereof—		
Permanent registered tonnage	813,299 53	
Temporary registered tonnage	196,005 43	
Total registered tonnage	–	1,009,305 01

Total enrolled and licensed tonnage	-	1,115,027 90
Licensed tonnage, under 20 tons, employed in the coasting trade	27,947 13	
Licensed tonnage, under 20 tons, employed in the cod fishery	6,322 84	
Total licensed tonnage, under 20 tons	-	34,270 02
		2,158,602 93
Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage, there were employed—		
In the coasting trade	1,048,208 46	
In the cod fishery	54,901 36	
In the mackerel fishery	11,775 70	
In the whale fishery	142 33	
	1,115,027 90	
Of the enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the coasting trade, amounting to 1,048,208 46 tons, as above stated, there were employed in steam navigation	231,494 22	

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *March* 9, 1844.

No. 16—Continued.—*The general statement of tonnage accounts, showing to the 30th of*

DR.

YEAR.	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled tonnage.	Licensed tonnage.	Aggregate tonnage.
	Tons and 95ths.			
1843.				
To amount of tonnage sold to foreigners for the three quarters ending on the 30th June, 1843 -	8,818 04	385 23	–	9,203 27
To amount of tonnage condemned as unseaworthy in the three quarters ending on the 30th June, 1843	4,305 89	2,648 00	–	6,953 89
To amount of tonnage lost at sea in the three quarters ending on the 30th June, 1843 - -	15,606 67	7,426 85	–	23,033 57
June 30.				
To balance, as appears by general statement of tonnage, marked A	1,009,305 01	1,115,027 90	34,270 02	2,158,602 93
	1,038,035 66	1,125,488 08	34,270 02	2,197,793 76

NOTE.—*The decrease of the registered tonnage is shown as follows:*

YEAR.	Registered vessels.					Registered tonnage.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Sch'rs.	Sloops.	Steamboats.	Tons. 95ths.
Lost at sea during the three quarters ending on the 30th June, 1843	23	34	18	1	–	15,606 67
Condemned as unseaworthy during the three quarters ending on the 30th June, 1843 - -	9	6	–	–	–	4,305 89
Sold to foreigners during the three quarters ending on the 30th June, 1843 - - - -	9	24	20	5	–	8,818 04
	31	64	38	6	–	28,730 65
Built during the three quarters ending on the 30th June, 1843 -	54	20	11	–	1	27,275 32
Difference against the real increase of registered tonnage is -	–	44	27	6	–	1,455 33
	54	64	38	6	1	28,730 65

Amount of decreased registered tonnage brought down - - - -	1,455 33
Amount of increase in favor of the enrolled tonnage - - - -	24,426 94
	25,882 32
The increase, as compared with the year 1842, appears to be - - -	66,212 24

the comparative amount of tonnage from the 30th of September, 1842, *June,* 1843, *inclusive.*

CR.

YEAR.	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled tonnage	Licensed tonnage.	Aggregate tonnage.
	Tons and 95ths.			
September 30, 1842.				
By balance, per statement of tonnage for the year 1842 - -	975,358 74	1,084,668 84	32,363 06	2,092,390 69
June 30, 1843.				
By amount of tonnage built, registered, enrolled, and licensed, in the three quarters ending 30th June, 1843 - - - -	27,275 32	36,342 45	-	63,617 77
By this difference in the registered tonnage, which it is presumed arises from the transfer of enrolled vessels to the amount of registered tonnage	35,401 55	-	-	35,401 55
By this difference, being an increase of the enrolled tonnage - -	-	4,476 69	-	4,476 69
By this difference, being an increase of the licensed tonnage under 20 tons	-	-	1,906 91	1,906 91
	1,038,035 66	1,125,488 08	34,270 02	2,197,793 76

NOTE.—*The increase of the enrolled tonnage is shown as follows:*

YEAR.	Enrolled vessels.					Enrolled tonnage.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Sch'rs.	Sloops and canal boats.	Steamboats.	Tons. 95ths.
Built during the three quarters ending on the 30th June, 1843 -	4	14	127	173	78	36,342 45
Lost at sea during the three quarters ending on the 30th June, 1843	-	3	32	13	24	7,426 85
Condemned as unseaworthy during the three quarters ending on the 30th June, 1843 - -	1	-	24	9	1	2,648 00
Sold to foreigners during the three quarters ending on the 30th June, 1843 - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	385 23
Difference in favor of increase of enrolled tonnage - - -	3	11	71	151	52	25,882 32
	4	14	127	173	78	36,342 45

The increase in the enrolled tonnage brought down - - - -	25,882 32
The difference in the enrolled tonnage brought down - - - -	4,476 69
The difference in the registered tonnage brought down - - - -	35,401 55
The difference in the licensed tonnage under 20 tons brought down - -	1,906 91
The increase in favor of the enrolled tonnage brought over - - -	24,426 94
	66,212 24

No. 17.

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING

A CONDENSED VIEW OF THE TONNAGE

OF THE

VERAL DISTRICTS OF THE UNITED STATES,

ON THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1843.

No. 17.

Statement exhibiting a condensed view of the tonnage of the several districts of the United States, on the 30th of June, 1843.

DISTRICTS.		Registered tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed tonnage.	Total tonnage of each district.
		Tons and 95ths.		
Passamaquoddy,	Maine	2,589 80	5,287 75	7,877 60
Machias,	do	2,406 79	12,318 59	14,725 43
Frenchman's Bay,	do	1,460 01	19,412 36	20,872 37
Penobscot,	do	4,346 25	19,568 34	23,914 59
Belfast,	do	10,787 62	23,035 34	33,822 01
Waldoborough,	do	15,481 27	34,953 38	50,434 65
Wiscasset,	do	4,803 23	8,654 20	13,457 43
Bath,	do	36,117 32	15,284 09	51,401 41
Portland,	do	40,161 38	16,011 35	56,172 73
Saco,	do	1,435 75	2,255 13	3,690 88
Kennebunk,	do	5,418 04	2,420 55	7,838 59
York,	do	–	2,071 91	2,071 91
Portsmouth,	New Hampshire	13,918 61	8,790 75	22,709 41
Burlington,	Vermont	–	2,762 86	2,762 86
Newburyport,	Massachusetts	14,362 04	5,324 29	19,686 33
Ipswich,	do	–	2,378 22	2,378 22
Gloucester,	do	3,254 14	12,799 12	16,053 26
Salem,	do	22,519 52	11,397 63	33,917 20
Marblehead,	do	1,521 27	7,343 50	8,864 77
Boston,	do	165,482 69	37,116 44	202,599 18
Plymouth,	do	8,086 05	9,102 53	17,188 58
Fall River,	do	3,393 76	6,526 54	2,920 35
New Bedford,	do	83,056 69	17,024 74	100,081 43
Barnstable,	do	5,626 81	35,823 39	41,450 25
Edgartown,	do	7,200 82	1,619 28	8,820 15
Nantucket,	do	27,840 15	6,502 62	34,342 77
Providence,	Rhode Island	13,646 86	5,787 28	19,434 19
Bristol,	do	10,746 16	3,029 36	13,775 52
Newport,	do	6,873 82	5,542 37	12,416 24
Middletown,	Connecticut	723 89	9,340 09	10,064 08
New London,	do	25,118 60	10,272 64	35,391 20
Stonington,	do	1,729 81	3,214 28	4,944 14
New Haven,	do	4,570 82	6,041 73	10,612 60
Fairfield,	do	–	9,265 94	9,265 94
Champlain,	New York	–	2,510 15	2,510 15
Sackett's Harbor,	do	–	4,991 84	4,991 84
Oswego,	do	–	7,420 47	7,420 47
Niagara,	do	–	112 08	112 08
Genesee,	do	–	249 05	249 05
Oswegatchie,	do	–	987 01	987 01
Buffalo Creek,	do	–	17,939 80	17,939 80
Sag Harbor,	do	16,841 29	6,047 21	22,888 50
New York,	do	237,240 29	259,725 27	496,965 56
Cape Vincent,	do	–	2,970 30	2,970 30
Perth Amboy,	New Jersey	–	18,969 70	18,969 70
Bridgetown,	do	372 65	10,020 77	10,393 47
Burlington,	do	–	3,951 92	3,951 92
Camden,	do	–	6,406 76	6,406 76
Newark,	do	266 04	8,743 72	9,009 76

No. 17.—STATEMENT—Continued.

DISTRICTS.	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed tonnage.	Total tonnage of each district.
	Tons and 95ths.		
Harbor, New Jersey - - -	–	5,263 18	5,263 18
Harbor, do - - -	–	9,382 04	9,382 04
ia, Pennsylvania - -	39,445 84	64,894 59	104,340 43
do - - -	–	2,766 55	2,766 55
do - - -	–	4,942 69	4,942 69
a, Delaware - - -	2,266 77	3,805 93	6,072 75
do - - -	–	4,248 53	4,248 53
Maryland - - -	41,245 41	33,580 20	74,825 61
do - - -	–	9,631 59	9,631 59
do - - -	336 75	12,053 69	12,390 49
do - - -	–	6,511 17	6,511 17
do - - -	–	1,442 47	1,442 47
k, do - - -	–	1,539 57	1,539 57
do - - -	–	2,678 21	2,678 21
n, District of Columbia - -	2,288 11	6,521 67	8,809 78
do - - -	7,267 36	3,450 21	10,717 57
Virginia - - -	10,345 87	7,581 04	17,926 91
do - - -	2,346 31	1,072 14	3,418 45
do - - -	4,326 35	2,920 51	7,246 86
do - - -	–	2,906 51	2,906 51
do - - -	–	2,309 84	2,309 84
ock, do - - -	501 93	4,445 81	4,947 79
ing, do - - -	–	2,764 77	2,764 77
do - - -	–	3,091 69	3,091 69
e, do - - -	–	1,377 67	1,377 67
do - - -	–	1,212 34	1,212 34
a, North Carolina - -	10,410 41	3,530 46	13,940 87
do - - -	1,954 40	2,094 62	4,094 07
a, do - - -	1,404 23	2,387 01	3,791 24
do - - -	158 03	618 74	776 77
do - - -	1,257 71	7,856 17	9,113 88
do - - -	–	1,563 85	1,563 85
do - - -	808 34	948 41	1,756 75
do - - -	1,282 19	914 60	2,196 79
South Carolina, - -	10,841 05	9,870 74	20,711 79
n, do - - -	320 94	543 89	864 88
do - - -			
Georgia - - -	2,728 80	6,715 85	15,444 73
do - - -			
do - - -	835 94	779 61	1,615 60
do - - -			
do - - -	28 79	310 20	339 04
Florida - - -	995 16	751 69	1,746 85
ina, do - - -	407 89	212 46	620 40
ala, do - - -	1,700 86	3,183 60	4,884 51
do - - -	–	92 20	92 20
do - - -	–	197 00	197 00
do - - -	1,794 27	710 38	2,504 65
Alabama - - -	6,646 58	9,447 85	16,094 43
, Mississippi - - -			
na, Louisiana - - -	49,957 60	99,452 06	149,409 66
do - - -	–	657 09	657 09
Missouri - - -	–	13,589 38	13,589 38
Tennessee - - -	–	4,613 08	4,613 08

No. 17.—STATEMENT—Continued.

DISTRICTS.		Registered tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed tonnage.	Total tonnage of each district.
		Tons and 95ths.		
Louisville,	Kentucky - - -	–	5,093 18	5,093 18
Cuyahoga,	Ohio - - -	–	13,679 58	13,679 58
Sandusky,	do - - -	–	2,656 73	2,656 73
Cincinnati,	do - - -	–	11,675 13	11,675 13
Detroit,	do - - -	–	1,446 57	1,446 57
Detroit,	Michigan - - -	–	12,359 59	12,359 59
Mackinac,	do - - -	–	436 60	436 60
Total - - - - -		1,009,305 01	1,149,297 92	2,158,602 93

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, March 9, 1844.

No. 18.

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE

MBER, CLASS, AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS

BUILT IN

EACH STATE AND TERRITORY

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

FOR THE THREE QUARTERS ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1843.

No. 18.

Statement showing the number and class of vessels built, and the tonnage thereof, in each State and Territory of the United States, for the three quarters ending 30th of June, 1843.

DISTRICTS.	CLASS OF VESSELS. Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops and canal boats.	Steamboats.	Total number of vessels built.	TOTAL TONNAGE. Tons. 95ths.
MAINE.							
Passamaquoddy	1	1	1	–	–	3	435 65
Machias	1	1	2	–	–	4	699 77
Frenchman's Bay	–	–	2	–	–	2	78 88
Penobscot	–	1	–	–	–	1	196 03
Belfast	4	4	5	–	–	12	2,025 78
Waldoborough	3	7	8	–	–	18	3,819 31
Wiscasset	–	1	–	–	–	1	148 93
Bath	7	2	2	–	–	11	3,614 90
Portland	7	3	4	–	–	14	3,382 00
Saco	1	–	–	–	–	1	111 22
Kennebunk	1	1	1	–	–	3	606 00
York				–	–		
Total	25	21	25	–	–	71	15,120 90
NEW HAMPSHIRE.							
Portsmouth	–	–	1	1	–	2	233 76
Total	–	–	1	1	–	2	233 76
MASSACHUSETTS.							
Newburyport	3	–	1	–	–	4	1,400 89
Ipswich	–	–	2	–	–	2	122 21
Gloucester							
Salem							
Marblehead							
Boston	11	2	3	–	–	16	5,439 60
Plymouth	–	–	5	1	–	6	543 91
Fall River	–	–	1	2	–	3	190 88
New Bedford	6	–	1	–	–	7	2,137 39
Barnstable	–	–	2	–	–	2	139 00
Edgartown							
Nantucket							
Total	20	2	15	3	–	40	9,974 01
RHODE ISLAND.							
Providence	–	–	1	–	–	1	119 00
Bristol							
Newport							
Total	–	–	1	–	–	1	119 00

No. 18.—STATEMENT—Continued.

DISTRICTS.	CLASS OF VESSELS. Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops and canal boats.	Steamboats.	Total number of vessels built.	TOTAL TONNAGE. Tons. 95ths.
CONNECTICUT.							
town - - -	–	1	–	1	3	5	683 00
ondon - -	–	–	1	1	1	3	164 09
gton - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1	66 56
Haven - -	–	–	–	1	–	1	31 27
ld - - -	–	–	–	2	–	2	118 93
otal - - -	–	1	1	6	4	12	1,063 80
NEW YORK.							
t's Harbor - -							
o - - -							
e - - -							
atchie - -							
Creek - -							
a - - -							
arbor - - -	–	–	1	1	–	2	119 32
ork - - -	5	2	8	102	5	122	13,179 36
Vincent - -							
otal - - -	5	2	9	103	5	124	13,298 68
NEW JERSEY.							
Amboy - -	–	–	1	1	1	3	262 73
town - - -	–	–	1	2	–	3	209 27
gton - - -	–	–	–	3	–	3	112 39
n - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1	42 93
k - - -	–	–	1	1	1	3	358 81
Egg Harbor - -	–	–	2	–	–	2	172 72
Egg Harbor - -	–	–	4	–	–	4	320 91
otal - - -	–	–	9	8	2	19	1,480 01
PENNSYLVANIA.							
lphia - -	3	3	2	35	3	46	3,922 28
ile - - -							
rg - -	–	–	–	–	17	17	2,817 44
otal - - -	3	3	2	35	20	63	6,739 72
DELAWARE.							
ngton - -	–	1	1	–	1	3	245 63
stle - - -							
otal - - -	–	1	1	–	1	3	245 63

No. 18.—STATEMENT—Continued.

DISTRICTS.	CLASS OF VESSELS. Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops and canal boats	Steamboats	Total number of vessels built.	TOTAL TONNAGE. Tons. 95ths.
MARYLAND.							
Baltimore	4	1	10	–	1	16	2,550 70
Oxford	–	–	4	–	–	4	312 91
Vienna	–	–	8	–	–	8	499 70
Snow Hill	–	–	10	–	–	10	320 45
Annapolis	–	–	1	–	–	1	53 91
St. Mary's							
Total	4	1	33	–	1	39	3,678 91
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.							
Georgetown	–	–	–	11	–	11	276 13
Alexandria							
Total	–	–	–	11	–	11	276 13
VIRGINIA.							
Norfolk	–	–	2	1	–	3	158 90
Petersburg							
Richmond	1	–	–	1	–	2	315 40
Yorktown							
East River	–	–	1	–	–	1	50 92
Tappahannock							
Yeocomico	–	–	1	–	–	1	38 18
Folly Landing	–	–	1	–	–	1	36 27
Cherrystone							
Wheeling	–	–	–	–	1	1	94 00
Total	1	–	5	2	1	9	693 77
NORTH CAROLINA.							
Wilmington							
Newbern	–	1	3	–	–	4	396 73
Washington	–	2	5	–	–	7	811 94
Edenton							
Camden	–	–	4	–	–	4	287 51
Beaufort	–	–	6	–	–	6	501 87
Plymouth							
Ocracoke							
Total	–	3	18	–	–	21	2,000 19
SOUTH CAROLINA.							
Charleston	–	–	–	1	1	2	206 13
Georgetown							
Beaufort							
Total	–	–	–	1	1	2	206 13

No. 18.—STATEMENT—Continued.

DISTRICTS.	CLASS OF VESSELS. Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops and canal boats.	Steamboats.	Total number of vessels built.	TOTAL TONNAGE. Tons. 95ths.
GEORGIA.							
annah - - -	–	–	1	–	–	1	45 09
nswick - - -							
Mary's - - -							
Total - -	–	–	1	–	–	1	45 09
OHIO.							
ahoga - - -	–	–	4	–	3	7	903 59
dusky - - -	–	–	1	–	–	1	173 83
cinnati - - -	–	–	1	–	22	23	4,117 22
mi - - -							
Total - -	–	–	6	–	25	31	5,194 00
MICHIGAN.							
roit - - -	–	–	4	1	–	5	304 89
hilimackinac - -							
Total - -	–	–	4	1	–	5	304 89
ALABAMA.							
bile - - -	–	–	1	1	–	2	144 24
Total - -	–	–	1	1	–	2	144 24
KENTUCKY.							
isville - - -	–	–	–	–	11	11	1,664 18
Total - -	–	–	–	–	11	11	1,664 18
TENNESSEE.							
hville - - -	–	–	–	–	2	2	322 27
Total - -	–	–	–	–	2	2	322 27
MISSOURI.							
Louis - - -							
Total - -							
LOUISIANA.							
w Orleans - -	–	–	6	1	1	8	288 05
the - - -							
Total - -	–	–	6	1	1	8	288 05

No. 18.—STATEMENT—Continued.

DISTRICTS.	CLASS OF VESSELS.					Total number of vessels built.	TOTAL TONNAGE.
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops and canal boats.	Steamboats.		Tons. 95ths.
FLORIDA.							
Pensacola - - -							
Key West - - -							
St. Mark's - - -	–	–	–	–	3	3	430 32
Appalachicola - -	–	–	–	–	2	2	92 10
Total - -	–	–	–	–	5	5	522 42

Recapitulation of the number and class of vessels built, and the tonnage thereof, in each State and Territory of the United States, for the three quarters ending on the 30th June, 1843.

STATES.							
Maine - - -	25	21	25	–	–	71	15,120 90
New Hampshire - -	–	–	1	1	–	2	233 76
Massachusetts - -	20	2	15	3	–	40	9,974 01
Rhode Island - -	–	–	1	–	–	1	119 80
Connecticut - -	–	1	1	6	4	12	1,063 80
New York - - -	5	2	9	103	5	124	13,298 68
New Jersey - - -	–	–	9	8	2	19	1,480 01
Pennsylvania - -	3	3	2	35	20	63	6,739 72
Delaware - - -	–	1	1	–	1	3	245 63
Maryland - - -	4	1	33	–	1	39	3,678 91
District of Columbia -	–	–	–	11	–	11	276 13
Virginia - - -	1	–	5	2	1	9	693 77
North Carolina - -	–	3	18	–	–	21	2,000 19
South Carolina - -	–	–	–	1	1	2	206 13
Georgia - - -	–	–	1	–	–	1	45 09
Ohio - -	–	–	6	–	25	31	5,194 69
Tennessee - - -	–	–	–	–	2	2	322 27
Kentucky - - -	–	–	–	–	11	11	1,664 18
Missouri - - -							
Alabama - - -	–	–	1	1	–	2	144 24
Michigan - - -	–	–	4	1	–	5	304 89
Mississippi - - -	–	–	6	1	1	8	288 05
Florida - - -	–	–	–	–	5	5	522 42
Total - -	58	34	138	173	79	482	63,617 77

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, March 9, 1844.

No. 19.

A COMPARATIVE VIEW

OF THE

REGISTERED, ENROLLED, AND LICENSED TONNAGE

OF

THE UNITED STATES,

FROM 1815 TO THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1843, INCLUSIVE.

No. 19.

A comparative view of the registered, enrolled, and licensed tonnage of the United States, from 1815 *to the* 30*th of June,* 1843, *inclusive.*

YEARS.	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed tonnage.	Total tonnage.
	Tons and 95ths.		
1815 - - -	854,294 74	513,833 04	1,368,127 78
1816 - - -	800,759 63	571,458 85	1,372,218 53
1817 - - -	809,724 70	590,186 66	1,399,911 41
1818 - - -	606,088 64	619,095 51	1,225,184 20
1819 - - -	612,930 44	647,821 17	1,260,751 61
1820 - - -	619,047 53	661,118 66	1,280,166 24
1821 - - -	619,896 40	679,062 30	1,298,958 70
1822 - - -	628,150 41	696,548 71	1,324,699 17
1823 - - -	639,920 76	696,644 87	1,336,565 68
1824 - - -	669,972 60	719,190 37	1,389,163 02
1825 - - -	700,787 08	722,323 69	1,423,110 77
1826 - - -	737,978 15	796,211 68	1,534,189 83
1827 - - -	747,170 44	873,437 34	1,620,607 78
1828 - - -	812,619 37	928,772 50	1,741,391 87
1829 - - -	650,142 88	610,654 88	1,260,797 81
1830 - - -	576,475 33	615,301 10	1,191,776 43
1831 - - -	620,451 92	647,394 32	1,267,846 29
1832 - - -	686,989 77	752,460 39	1,439,450 21
1833 - - -	750,026 72	856,123 22	1,606,149 94
1834 - - -	857,438 42	901,468 67	1,758,907 14
1835 - - -	885,821 60	939,118 49	1,824,940 14
1836 - - -	897,774 51	984,328 14	1,882,102 65
1837 - - -	810,447 29	1,086,238 40	1,896,685 69
1838 - - -	822,591 86	1,173,047 89	1,995,639 80
1839 - - -	834,244 54	1,262,234 27	2,096,478 81
1840 - - -	899,764 76	1,280,999 35	2,180,764 16
1841 - - -	945,803 42	1,184,940 90	2,130,744 37
1842 - - -	975,358 74	1,117,031 90	2,092,390 69
1843, to June 30 - -	1,009,305 01	1,149,297 92	2,158,602 93

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, March 9, 1844.

INDEX

TO

THE PRECEDING STATEMENTS

OF

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION,

FOR

THE NINE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1843.

INDEX TO THE GENERAL STATEMENTS.

Index to the preceding statements of commerce and navigation, for the nine months ending June 30, 1842.

INDEX—Continued.

INDEX—Continued.

INDEX—Continued.

INDEX—Continued.

INDEX—Continued.

INDEX—Continued.

INDEX—Continued.

INDEX—Continued.

INDEX—Continued.

INDEX—Continued.

INDEX—Continued.

INDEX—Continued.

INDEX—Continued.

INDEX—Continued.

INDEX—Continued.

The ore being mainly the bi-sulphuret, and being mixed with a considerable proportion of iron pyrites, (here called numdic,) presents a very brilliant appearance by candle light.

The lode is about *four* feet thick sometimes, but rarely filled with ore; in some places the whole vein is occupied by schistose or chlorite slate, but usually by a mixture of the various copper ores, numdic,* and occasionally oxide of tin. The rock through which the lode passes is granite, and in Great Britain the best mineral veins are almost invariably found in the primary eruptive rocks.

Professor Buckland says, on this subject: "Metallic veins are of most frequent occurrence in rocks of the primary and transition series, particularly in those lower portions of stratified rocks which are nearest to unstratified crystalline rocks. They are of rare occurrence in secondary formations, and still more so in tertiary strata."

The productiveness and general contents of veins seem materially to depend on the rocks which they traverse. Similar metalliferous deposites are, in some of the British mines, principally in one rock—in granite, for example; and in other mines, in killas or elvan, although the same lodes may happen, in some instances, to traverse all these rocks, and frequently copper and tin are found in *different* contiguous rocks. Thus the former may chiefly occur in granite, and the latter in killas, and vice versa.†

Whilst under ground, I stopped frequently to converse with the miners, who seemed to be generally clever but not educated men. They were mostly Chartists, and ever ready for a political discussion. As they knew me to be a stranger, having no connexion with the works, they probably spoke without reserve, and expressed their true opinions. One of them, whilst enumerating the working men's grievances, suddenly sprung up, and, in the heat of enthusiasm, struck with his pickaxe several blows into the ore, in quick succession. "There," said he, addressing himself to me, "I have struck five blows, and how many think you were for myself?" I replied, I could not tell. "Well," he continued, "one was for the *Government*, in the formation of which I have no choice; one for the *Church*, which I never enter, being a dissenter; one for the *Lord of the Manor*, whose face I never see; one for the *Tavern Keeper*, whose face I see too often; and the other for myself."

It has often been remarked, and it is an important truth in political economy, that the leading characteristics of the inhabitants of a civilized community are greatly influenced by the geological structure of the country they occupy; and the people of the mining regions of the British empire have often been contrasted, in proof of this proposition, with the laborers of the agricultural districts. It must be quite obvious that that industriel class which obtains its living by any species of labor that calls into requisition continual habits of skill, ingenuity, and thought, must necessarily soon attain, in the mass, an intellectual superiority over any other industriel population, which merely follows a regular routine of business, requiring no very considerable exercise of the mental faculties. This view of the question is fully sustained by experience; and even the most superficial observer cannot but notice the superior intelligence of the miners to the rural laborers of England.

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* The provincial name for iron pyrites.

† Fox on Mineral Veins. Polytechnic Report, 1836.

On returning, we came up by one of the old and disused inclined planes, partially blocked up with rubbish. Sometimes we were forced to crawl on our hands and knees, and in this manner we toiled our weary way up to the *adit*, about sixty feet below the surface, which we reached by means of a ladder. The adit* is a subterranean canal, frequently of great length, for the discharge of the water which has been pumped up from the bottom of the mine. The pumps are placed alongside the ladders, and are made very strong, to resist the enormous pressure to which they are subjected in raising the water to so great a height. At the different levels, where the valves are placed, the pumps are made of cast iron, carefully screwed together, with felt between the pieces, to render them water tight. When we reached the surface, I required the assistance of the guide to gain the platform, so completely was I exhausted by the unusual action to which the muscles of the limbs had been subjected; and, for several days afterwards, I could not move without great difficulty and pain. And, speaking from experience, I would advise no one, who can avoid it, to make, in the winter, any such descent, in the mere spirit of adventure.

The mode of ascent and descent by ladders, which is universal at Devon and Cornwall, strikes me as being very primitive, and by no means creditable to the proprietors, who have shown themselves quite alive to their own interest, by adopting every species of labor-saving machinery, but at the same time seem singularly regardless of the interest, comfort, health, and even lives of the poor miners, by the sweat of whose brows their enormous profits are realized; and this neglect is the more inexcusable, because it is well known that machinery is most successfully employed for lowering and elevating workmen in the deep mines of the Hartz.†

It is but an act of justice, however, to observe, that this subject has attracted the notice of several philanthropical and public-spirited persons residing in the mining districts, who have desired to devise some means of relieving the poor miners from this monstrous evil. In 1838, Charles Fox, Esq., of Falmouth, offered a premium of £100 "to the first mine that should erect machinery for facilitating the ascent and descent of the miners from and to their labors at great depths in the earth." This benevolent example was followed by offers of similar sums from G. C. Fox, Esq., and Lady Basset; Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., R. W. Fox, Esq., J. H. Tremayne, Esq., Rev. Canon Rogers, and Rev. D. Rodd, each offered £50.

The miners suffer greatly, not only by climbing the ladders, but by the sudden changes of temperature, which varies from 70° to 90° in the mine; after leaving which, they walk home in the cold of winter.

Mr. Lanyon states, (Essay on the Diseases of Cornish Miners, Report of the Royal Polytechnic Society of Cornwall for 1837, p. 56,) that he has

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* The adit is sometimes driven for exploration, and this mode of searching for lodes has been often eminently successful. The Charlestown mines were discovered in this way, by a long adit driven up from the tidal waters.

The Great adit, as the Gwennap adit, in the Redruth district, is called, is about 30 miles long. At Wheal Hope it is 420 feet below the surface. It debouches on Restronget creek, 39 feet above the level of high tide. Restronget creek is navigable, and discharges into the harbor of Falmouth.

† Since the above paragraph was prepared, Mr. Fox has written to me to the following effect:

"The machinery for raising miners on the alternating system described in our Polytechnic Reports is in full and most satisfactory operation at Tresevean mine, to the depth of 247 fathoms, and they propose extending it to the depth of 300 fathoms below the surface. Think of the benefit to the miners, to be brought up from so great a depth, (1,800 feet,) and taken down, without fatigue or danger! They delight in it, I hear."

understood that, from perspiration in the bottom parts of mines, the loss of weight of a man frequently amounts to three or four pounds, and often, he was informed, to as much as five, six, or seven pounds. in a single "*core*" or "spell."*

Mr. Lanyon would seem to have taken much pains, in the true spirit of philanthropy, to investigate the causes of disease among miners; and by taking one thousand of them, working daily under ground, he ascertained the average duration of their *working* or *productive* age, if I may so call it, to be *sixteen years and two months for each*, the eldest of them being thirty-two years and six months; while of agricultural laborers, he found the *average* age to be *forty-seven* years, of which *thirty-two* had been spent in rural occupation. Mr. Lanyon further observes: "The diseases of the miners are of a character which generally incapacitates them from going under ground, and yet protracts their lives frequently for many years after, which are not unfrequently spent in great suffering and in a state of inability to perform any labor."

No one can visit these mines, and not ask himself, "how were these veins filled with their rich deposites?" This interrogation, apparently, is not destined to prove an exception to the general rule, "that questions are more easily asked than answered."

The formation of mineral veins has long been a fruitful source of speculation to theorists, whose investigations, however, have seldom led to satisfactory results. It was observed by a distinguished savant, that "metals having become objects of the first necessity to man, he would, during all times and in all places, attach great importance to their receptacles; and that it is to the study of their mode of occurrence, their connexion with adjoining substances, and their relation to the phenomena observable in the neighboring country, that geology owes its birth."

It is nevertheless true, that, although the study of mineral veins may have given rise to the science of geology, there is in the whole range of that science no one subject so little understood. The clearest expositions which have as yet been made of the origin of mineral veins may be found in th "Etudes sur les Depôts Metallifères," of Tournet, and in a report to the British Association on the present state of knowledge respecting mineral veins, by John Taylor, the highest authority on such subjects in Great Britain.

As it is not my intention to write a treatise on this most debatable question, nor even to examine in detail the many theories that have been put forth, I shall merely notice the most plausible hypotheses which at present divide the scientific world, with a few brief remarks on each of them, in which I shall present the views of those whose leisure and other advantages have afforded opportunities for careful investigation, rather than the result of my own limited observations.

The *first* theory supposes the contemporaneous formation of mineral veins with the rocks which contained them; the *second*, the filling of fissures formed in rocks by the sublimation of substances, driven, by heat from beneath, upwards; and the *third* supposes the veins to have been slowly filled by segregation, or by the infiltration of substances in a state of chemical solution. Segregation of this kind was most likely to result from electro-chemical agency, continued for long intervals of time.

* About 8 hours.

In reference to the first of these opinions, Mr. De la Beche says he has not seen any facts in Cornwall and Devon which would warrant the belief that the mineral veins were contemporaneous with the containing rocks. On the contrary, he observes that the evidence is opposed to such an hypothesis, inasmuch as the same mineral veins or lodes often traverse rocks of different geological epochs, and which were in many instances formed by different causes. That the states in which numerous mineral veins occur, and which are not known to pierce into adjoining masses of granite, are products derived from the deposition of matter at different intervals of time, there is every reason to conclude. Hence lodes which traverse masses of matter not contemporaneously formed cannot be contemporaneous with such masses. The question of the contemporaneous formation of the mineral veins of Cornwall and Devon with the rocks containing them can only be maintained with any show of probability when they occur solely in the granites, as then there is no evidence that the parts of the body traversed by the lode have been successively formed; and consequently, as far as that argument goes, the vein may have been contemporaneous with the rock enclosing it. The veins, however, are seen to pass without any perceptible change from granite to slate, and *vice versa*. In the neighborhood of St. Austell, Mr. De la Beche says we have direct evidence that many of the tin and copper lodes of that vicinity traverse beds *above* fossiliferous rocks, and some can readily be seen to cut through the latter, so that organic remains may be procured close to the walls of the lode.

The tin strings, or *stockwerckes*, as the German miners call them, are generally seen to take lines corresponding with the divisional planes of the enclosing rock, or else are minor fractures, produced in the vicinity of greater dislocation, and might therefore have been fissures formed before the metallic ores now in them were introduced.

The opinion seems to be generally entertained in Cornwall, that the lodes and containing rocks are contemporaneous. This impression is perhaps to be traced to the discussions which were held there some time since, in which one party contended that the granite, slates, elvans,* and veins were all of the same formation, "the difference of mineral structure and mode of occurrence having arisen from certain affinities, so that one aggregation of mineral matter took the character of granite, another that of slate, another that of elvan, and so on, according to circumstances, the mineral veins being minor separations of matter from the greater masses."

The opinion that mineral veins are subsequent formations to the containing rocks has been embraced by many writers, from the time of Agricola to the present day.

Van Oppel, who supposed that the rocks in which mineral veins are formed were subjected to great desiccation soon ater their formation, and were exposed to violent convulsions, says: "In consequence of these changes, the rocks and mountains, which formerly composed one continuous mass, were split asunder. Whilst this took place, it might easily happen that one of the rocks slipped from the other, leaving between them open spaces, which were afterwards filled up, in part at least, with different mineral substances."

* The term *elvan* is applied to the felspar, porphyritic, and granitic dikes, resembling trap dikes, but differing from them in minerological composition.

Mr. Crane, a very close and judicious observer of the phenomena of mineral veins, divides the fissures resulting from the successive dislocations of the containing rocks into eight epochs of formation; but the limits of this paper will not permit me to enter upon this part of the question.

Mr. Hopkins (see Researches in Physical Geology, a very able paper) believes that the entire phenomena of mineral veins, including anticlinal lines, faults, counters, or *contre-lodes*, are referable to some "widely diffused action of some simple cause, general in its nature with respect to every part of the globe, and general in its action, at least with respect to the whole of each district, throughout which the phenomena are observed to approximate without interruption to the same geometric laws."

The great author of the second theory, or the filling of mineral veins by the injection from below of melted metal, or its precipitation from sublimation, was Hutton, who sustained it with his usual zeal, ability, and far-stretching philosophical intellect. Mr. Dufrenoy mentions a fact which would seem to strengthen this proposition. He states that the hematite and spathic iron mines of the eastern Pyrenees, which occur in transition limestone, lias, and chalk, are situated where those limestones are in near contact with the granite; and he thinks that these mines have most probably been formed by sublimation into the cavities of the limestones, at or near the time of the elevation of the granite of this part of the Pyrenees. It is proper also to remark, that these limestones in contact with the granite are crystallized, and that copper pyrites are also found in these mines.

Werner advocates the idea of the veins being filled by the infiltration of water, holding the minerals in solution, which it had taken up in flowing over rocks and earths, through which the metals had been disseminated in an extremely comminuted state; but he does not seem to have contemplated the action of electro-chemical agency.

Mr. De la Beche, in his most able report on the ordnance survey of Devon and Cornwall, (a work to which I have had frequent reference in preparing this paper,) says, in relation to the second hypothesis for the filling of mineral veins: "The frequent presence of igneous rocks in metalliferous districts is a well-known fact; and abundant evidence on this head has been accumulated by Professor Necker, who has thence deduced inferences in favor of filling metalliferous veins by means of sublimation. Among the rocks which are considered to have exercised considerable influence on the contents of lodes, granite and porphyry (the latter very frequently resembling the Cornish elvans) hold distinguished places. Among this class of rocks he enumerates the *American porphyry*, probably of Missouri, where it is sometimes the matrix for lead.

The theory which presupposes the electro-chemical action to be the principal agent in producing these rich metalliferous deposites has recently received much favor; and the experiments of Fox, Crosse, and Becquerel, have satisfied the minds of many persons, that by putting nature to the torture, she has been forced to yield to the power of science one of her most hidden and mysterious secrets. Professor Philips remarks, that "not the least striking among the arguments in favor of Mr. Fox's chemical theory of mineral veins is the fact that he has formed experimentally many well-defined metalliferous veins by voltaic currents, operating under circumstances expressly arranged in imitation of those which really occur in Cornwall. (See Report of the Newcastle meeting of the British Association, 1838.)

In conclusion, Mr. De la Beche observes, by whatever cause these fissures were filled, an examination of their contents would appear to show that the mineral matter we now find in them was gradually accumulated, and that frequently, during the time thus occupied, new dislocations were effected through them, sometimes separating the walls from the mineral matter previously formed in them, at others breaking through it in an irregular manner.

He further remarks, that the experiments of Becquerel, Fox, and Crosse, have shown that great modifications of a mineral vein, and consequently of the contents of any common fault, may take place by the reaction of a variety of substances on each other, so that the whole may be greatly modified. Every new dislocation has produced new conditions for these changes, and we can readily conceive that those which cut across lodes at considerable angles may have produced different results from those which traverse them at an acute one, more particularly if we consider, with Mr. Fox, that currents of electricity, passing round the globe from east to west, have influenced the deposites from substances held in solution in the fissures.*

It remains yet, however, to be determined, whether these electric currents were voltaic, generated by chemical action; or thermo-electric, depending on the application and conduction of heat. The better opinion, based on experiments, seems to regard *voltaic electricity* as the agent of arrangement in metallic deposites.† Mr. Fox says that he is decidedly of the opinion that the electro magnetic phenomena which have heretofore been detected in mines were caused by voltaic, rather than by thermo-electric action.

But, after all, it seems to me that these experiments are applicable only to the *arrangement* of the substances of the veins, and leave untouched the question of the *origin* of the *metallic ores*.

It may possibly be ascertained, hereafter, that the metals themselves are compounds; and that it requires the theories of Hutton, Werner, and Fox, combined, to account satisfactorily for the formation of mineral veins. It is most likely that the metals, *as such*, were formed in the interior of the globe, ejected in a state of sublimation by volcanic action, (and whilst in a nascent state formed new compounds—as, for instance, the oxides and sulphurets, the most common forms of ore,) were precipitated on the surface of the earth in an efflorescent or comminuted state, and were afterwards conducted to and arranged in the veins by chemical solvents and

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* See notice of some experiments on subterranean electricity, made in Pennance mine, near Falmouth, by R. W. Fox.

† Mr. Fox says, in a recent letter to me, "I will just mention here that I have decomposed sulphate of copper by means of the *natural currents* (of electricity,) employing *copper pyrites* only as the plates, the metal having been deposited on the pyrites; and with the same means I have succeeded in raising the level of a similar solution in one branch of a V-shaped glass tube, with clay at the bottom of it, the water in the other branch having had its level depressed. Mr. Fox thinks this result has a direct bearing on the different heights of springs of water. His views on this subject may be seen in a paper by him "relating to springs of water," read at the Polytechnic Hall, on the 7th November, 1843.

In a subsequent communication he says: "I have found the natural electricity of metalliferous veins sufficiently energetic to produce me an electro-type copper plate, by its action on sulphate of copper."

Mr. Crosse, by means of large voltaic batteries, excited by water only, succeeded several years since in producing a great variety of metallic and earthy minerals, and, amongst others, a crystal of quartz, nearly a quarter of an inch long.

electro-voltaic agency, subsequently modified by the reactions of the different substances on each other.

Cornish copper ores were so little understood towards the close of the 17th century, that they were purchased for from £2 10s. to £4 per ton; at this time copper lodes do not appear to have been worked as such, and the ores sold were drawn from the *tin* mines, and were for a long time considered as little better than mere numdic.

It was not till about 1718 that copper mining properly began, under a company of adventurers from Bristol.* It is stated by Pryce, that copper pyrites and the black oxide of copper were, in the beginning of the last century, thrown away by the tinners, under the name of *poder*, (dust,) numdic, or waste. Thousands of pounds worth of it were formerly washed from a single tin mine to the sea.

Wheal Friendship is, perhaps, the most important mine in the Tavistock district, which, taken as a whole, is of a mixed metalliferous character, copper, however, predominating, although tin, manganese, lead, and true silver lodes, including the argentiferous lead veins of Beer Alston, are also worked.

The direction or strike of most of the Tavistock lodes is very nearly east and west; those of Wheal Friendship vary but a few degrees from that course. They consist of several leading veins, (three being worked at present,) and several cross lodes, which intersect them nearly at right angles; one of them soon changing into the argentiferous lead lode of Wheal Betsy.

Wheal Friendship has been worked since 1798; shafts have been sunk to the depth of 1,260 feet; and, according to the annual report of 1841, it is constantly improving in value. The gross receipts for that year were £31,849 4*s.* 9*d.*, yielding to the *adventurers*† a clear profit of £4,087 2*s.* 10*d.*; for details of which, see Appendix, A.

It is a peculiarity of this mine that nearly all the machinery employed in pumping, raising the ore, and in crushing it, is driven by water power. The annexed schedules, marked B and C, will show, in detail, the nature of the machinery and the amount of power employed. It has been noticed in another place, that the ore is raised, not by whims, but by inclined planes, an arrangement but seldom seen in British mines.

My principal object in visiting Cornwall was carefully to examine the celebrated *Consolidated and United mines;* but on my way down I stopped at several other mines of lesser note, in the description of which, however, I shall spend but little time.

The Charlestown mines (sometimes called the Buckler mines) are situated near St. Austell, a county town of some consequence.

These mines have recently risen into considerable importance. They consist of two main lodes, in Killas, ranging nearly due east and west. The first is a tin vein, with the usual intermixture of copper ores and numdic; the other (a new lode) is of rather an extraordinary character, being *tin* in the middle, and *copper* on both sides; the ores of both metals being rich, and comparatively abundant. The copper ores are, besides native copper, of which there is a good deal, the sulphuret or gray ore, the yellow or bi-sulphuret, the black oxide, the red oxide, and an arsenical, ferruginous,

* De la Beche, "Economic Geology."

† This is the term usually applied in England to associations formed for the purpose of exploring and working mines, and probably owes its origin to the proverbial uncertainty of such operations.

tanniferous, sulphuret of copper, which Mr. Taylor thinks may contain a sulphuret of tin, which is rather a rare mineral.

Few tin mines are valuable, owing to the poverty of the ores (there not being more than 1 per cent. in the materials of the lode) and the great labor necessary for their preparation, as they usually occur in a very hard dark grayish quartzose rock, which is the matrix of the oxide of tin, the only ore of tin found in sufficient quantities to be worked. It presents no metallic appearance whatever, and is, in many cases, so minutely disseminated that it can be detected only by an experienced eye. I shall not, however, at present, enter upon a description of the ores and of their reduction, reserving the subject for another and more appropriate part of this paper.

The tin mine of which we have been speaking was yielding, in 1841, about £9,000 per annum, and the copper mine about £32,000.

The *stamping* engine at the Charlestown mine is on the single-action principle, (rather an unusual arrangement for the purpose,) that is, the piston is lifted by a heavy counter-weight acting at one end of a long lever, and is forced down by the pressure of the steam on Watt's old system of pumping—the rotatory motion being communicated from the end of the lever, under the counter weight, to a crank axle, which moves the stamps by means of cogs acting on corresponding projections on the stamps. Mr. Taylor says its works extremely well, and performs quite as much duty, probably, as would a double-action engine. The pumping engine is single acting, (as all engines for that purpose are,) with a cylinder of 50 inches, and 8 feet stroke.

The drum or wheel by which the ore is raised to the surface is called a *whim;* and the steam engine, if one is used, (horses are sometimes employed,) is called a *whim engine.** These engines are double acting, and small, their cylinders seldom exceeding 20 inches.

I was induced to turn aside at St. Austell to visit the Carglaze tin mine, (if mine it may be called,) which is worked like an open quarry, there being here neither bed nor lode. The small strings of ore or *stockwerke* cross each other in all directions. The ore (oxide of tin) is found in a state of minute intermixture with schorl and quartz, which may be regarded as the matrix. All the materials quarried are stamped, in the hope that they may yield ore, although often tons of it do not produce an ounce of metal.

This mine belongs to the Duchy of Cornwall: that is, the royalty or right to the minerals is vested in the Duke of Cornwall, (the Prince of Wales, who was born Duke of Cornwall.) It was formerly very productive, but, having been in a measure exhausted, it was a few years since abandoned by the adventurers. It is at present worked by a few poor miners, in common, who pay seven-twentieths of the produce to the Duchy, for the royalty and the use of the old machinery, which is worked by water power.

The "country," as the rock containing the ore is provincially termed, is a granite which contains much felspar, and rapidly decomposes on exposure to the atmosphere. You see immense whitish heaps of it all around you; and, in looking down into the quarry, which is about 150 feet deep, and very extensive, it presents the appearance of vast glaciers and drifts of snow.

* The use of *horse whims* is confined mainly to small mines or to shallow workings. It is estimated that the introduction of steam whims has resulted in a saving of 50 per cent. in the former cost of raising the ores.

As water is essential in the preparation of tin ore, it has, in this case, been brought from a great distance, and at an enormous expense; the extent of adit, cut through solid granite, for the purpose of introducing water and carrying it off when no longer wanted, is about three miles. The water thus introduced is also used as the motive power for the stamping mills. The ores obtained in this mine, although difficult of preparation, possess one advantage—they contain neither copper nor iron to any injurious extent, which is a characteristic of tin not worked in lodes. Stream tin, for instance, is more pure, and of course more valuable, than the tin procured from veins; and may be used for many purposes to which the latter is not adapted.

In the immediate neighborhood of Carglaze are the Cressoda porcelain clay works. Water is here also essential as a mechanical and purifying agent. It is brought to run over banks of disintegrated granite into a pool, artificially excavated, from which the coarser materials, such as quartz and mica, are removed in cars drawn up inclined planes by horse power, leaving in the pool a creamy looking substance, which is the crude or impure kaolin. This is pumped up, and conveyed to a reservoir where the heavy and insoluble matter (called *mica* by the workmen, which is probably the predominating material, as the coarser and heavier quartzose particles have been already separated) is deposited by subsidence. After an interval of some hours, the upper or fluid stratum is drawn off into lower vats, when it is left to slowly deposite the porcelain clay; and when the water has become nearly colorless it is drawn off, and the clay, left in a semi-fluid state, (of the consistency of Devonshire cream,) is pumped into a reservoir, where it is left to consolidate, and partially to dry, after having been separated by a kind of spade into cubes of about 6 inches; from whence it is removed, when sufficiently coherent, to platforms, where it is thoroughly dried in the sun. The wet season (1841) had been very injurious to these works, and the cubes were much abraded by the rains. To protect them from the moisture, they are covered with straw, which adheres to the clay; the blocks must therefore be carefully scraped before they are fit for market.

Tin ore is also found at Cressada in small quantities, but the specimens are extremely rich. This formation is, apparently, identical with that of Carglaze, and the tin, no doubt, occurred in the same manner in the granite. Here it is found in the clay banks—which have probably been small ponds or lakes—the general recipients of the granitic detritus.

Kaolin is very abundant in the vicinity of St. Austell, and in Dartmoor, Devonshire, and may be traced in all cases to a common origin, viz: to the natural decomposition of a talcose granite, similar to the French protogene. It makes a very good porcelain, (manufactured in Wales and in Gloucestershire,) but, of course, very inferior to the celebrated *Sèvre*,* and even to the *Dresden* china.

At the meeting of the British Association, at Plymouth, Professor Buckland exhibited some beautiful figures and ornamental chains manufactured

* The kaolin used at *Sèvres* is procured from the quarries of Limoges, and is mixed with sand, sub-carbonate of soda, and nitrate of potash, (in proportions depending on the character of the materials;) to which is added pure alumine, when in a state of fusion. It requires an intense heat of wood fire to harden it. This substance is called *biscuit* before it is enamelled, and when finished is designated as *porcelain dure*, to distinguish it from the old fabric (formed from a mixture of glass and earths) called *porcelain tendre*. Many exquisitely beautiful models of celebrated statues, in biscuit, may be seen all over the continent, and more especially in Paris.

the works of Earl Morley, in Devon. The coarser kinds of kaolin were employed by the Romans, in Britain, for various economical purposes, especially for reservoirs and water pipes, some of which have been recently discovered in a perfect state of preservation. It was suggested by the learned Professor, in the course of his remarks, that this material might be substituted for lead and iron gas and water pipes, at a comparatively trifling cost. I can certainly see no reason why it may not be used to much advantage for the sub-drainage of lands and for water pipes, where they are not likely to be subjected to any very great hydrostatical pressure.*

The great mineral district of the west of England is that composed of the parishes of Gwennap, Redruth, and Cambourne; and, looking to extent of workings, amount and constancy of produce, regularity of system and beauty of arrangements, the "Consolidated mines," or "Consols," as they are commonly called, may be regarded as the most important copper mines of that district, and perhaps of the world.†

The Consolidated mines consist of several detached mines which were formerly worked, but not successfully, by independent companies of adventurers. Previous to the year 1818 they had all been abandoned, and became filled with water. In 1819 operations were resumed, by the union of six different mines; and the "Consols," as the union was called, consisted of Cusvea, Wheal Fortune, Wheal Lovelace, East Wheal Virgin, and West Wheal Virgin. In 1824, this association was still further enlarged by the addition of the "United mines," consisting of two mines called Tole and Cakes and Poldory, both of which had been formerly extensively and profitably worked by separate companies.

The Consolidated "selt,"‡ including the eight mines before mentioned, covers an area of about two square miles, and is surrounded on all sides by extensive and productive mines of either copper or tin. The direction or strike of the main lodes of the Consols (like those already mentioned) is nearly due east and west, while the contre-lodes run northeast and southwest. Of the main lodes there are eight or ten, averaging about five feet in width, but occasionally swelling out to nine feet. The cross or contre-lodes are about eighteen inches wide.

The ground included within the limits of the Consolidated and United mines is generally barren in an agricultural point of view, but Mr. Burr says: "Some idea, however, may be formed of the mineral wealth of this district, when it is stated that, within the last sixty or eighty years, it has yielded metallic produce to the amount probably of five or six millions of pounds sterling;§ to which may be added, up to this time, a million and a half more.

These works employ, constantly, over three thousand persons. In 1830 the entire of the capital which had been invested in these mining operations had been repaid, and, from that time, the produce has gradually in-

* It is estimated that about 37,000 tons of mineral matter are shipped annually from Devon and Cornwall to the potteries. *China clay* sells at the works for £1 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton, and the *China stone* for 16*s.* per ton.

† For a more detailed and satisfactory account of these mines, see "Descriptive Notice of the Consolidated and United Mines;" Mining Review and Journal, July, 1835; and Burr's "Elements of Practical Geology."

‡ The ground included within the boundaries of a mine is called provincially a selt.

§ The United mines have, within a few years, been detached, and are at present worked by a separate company.

creased. The last returns I have seen, gave, as the value of the ores sold, the large sum of £145,717; the expenses for the same period were £102,000, leaving a clear profit of £43,717. The Treseveon mine, although yielding a much less amount of ore, is even still more profitable, owing to its being very dry, and requiring comparatively little machinery to raise the water from it. It returns to the adventurers about £50,000 per annum, clear profit.

The average quantity of fine copper produced annually by the Consols is about 1,800 tons, or nearly one-tenth of all the copper furnished by Great Britain. The quantity of prepared ores, yielding rather more than nine per cent., is about 17,000 tons; to obtain which, nearly 80,000 tons of trash are raised to the surface. A small quantity of tin ore is also raised.

The Redruth railroad passes through the whole extent of these mines, and affords a cheap and convenient means for the transportation of ores to Restronget creek, a tidal navigable stream, (about four miles from the mines,) from whence they are shipped to Swansea, in Wales; from the main line branches are carried to the principal dressing floors and mine buildings, so that the ores from the mines and the coal from Swansea require no re-handling after they have been placed in the cars.

The "Great adit" (already noticed in another part of this report) passes a short distance to the north of these mines, and serves as a general recipient for the waters pumped from the different lodes, and discharged through the branch adits.

According to Mr. Burr, these mines are about 1,800 feet deep; the extent of horizontal under-ground work is not less than 63 miles, while the aggregate depth of pit work, in 1835, was over 25 miles; these distances have probably been extended (to the present time) to at least 30 miles of vertical pit work. The same authority states that the cost of working for discovery and exploration alone, for the twenty years preceding the year 1835, was, in round numbers, £300,000. At that time, the machinery employed consisted of eight large steam engines, used for pumping, varying from 65 to 90-inch cylinders, and one of 30 inches, besides 8 steam engines of 20-inch cylinder, used for drawing ore and trash out of the mines. There was also a water wheel of 48 feet diameter for pumping, one of 40 feet for driving machinery, and five smaller wheels (all of them being overshot) for stamping and grinding ore, besides several *horse whims*, chiefly employed at the United mines. That gentleman estimated the engine power expended to be equivalent to 5,000 horses; and adds, "that if it were exerted to its full extent, it would probably be equal to double that number."

When I visited the Consols, in 1841, the machinery had been increased by the erection of two large steam engines, and the enlargement of an old engine from a 70 to an 85 inch cylinder, and of another from an 85 to a 90-inch cylinder. Two other engines, of 85 and 90 inches, respectively, were ready for use. I was kindly furnished at the mine with the annexed tabular statement, (marked D,) to which I beg leave to refer for a minute account of all the details of the powerful pumping machinery employed at these mines.

The enormous amount of machinery, and consequent expenditure of money, connected with the working of the Consolidated and United mines, is owing, in a great measure, to their close proximity to the sea, and to the immense depth of the shafts below its surface, (about 1,500 feet,) which, *of course*, causes a great influx of water from that source.

I have appended to this paper a "Comparative Table of Celebrated Mines in Europe and America," copied from English's Mining Review and Journal for 1835, which has been prepared with much care and labor, upon the basis of a similar table given by Baron Humboldt in his celebrated work, the "Political Essay on New Spain." It contains much useful information, in a condensed form, which, although it may not be unknown to the scientific geologist and miner, may prove interesting to the general reader.

All the lodes of the Consolidated and United mines pass through what is called, in mining language, "killas"—primary clay slate, reposing directly on granite, which, at the western extremity of the "selt," dips below the slate at a considerable angle.* The color of the killas is brownish, with a slight tinge of red near the surface; but at a considerable depth it is bluish gray. At the United mines it is generally whitish. Its texture is fine grained and slaty, and of a moderate degree of hardness. Its stratification is highly inclined, and it seems to have a tendency to conform with the underlying granite.

The surface of the ground is covered to a depth of two or three feet with alluvion; below which, to the depth of from ten to twenty feet, is found loose fragments of slate, covering the solid killas, which is sometimes quarried for economical purposes.

The consolidated selt is much traversed with elvan courses, ranging about north 20° east, and south 20° west, varying in width from eight to ten fathoms. The color of the elvan is usually a light brown, but is sometimes greenish or grayish; occasionally it strongly resembles granite, and then again its porphyritic structure is quite apparent, while frequently it is more like a compact silicious rock. Mr. Burr says: "So far as I have had an opportunity of observing, the large grained and porphyritic elvan occurs chiefly in the body of the mass, where this rock is most distant from the killas, while the fine grained and compact varieties occur in the sides of the channels, where the elvan approaches most nearly to the killas, or is in contact with it; and the junction appears generally to be extremely close and perfect, the walls of the two rocks being very decided, and meeting each other exactly." I have also observed the same phenomena in different parts of Devon and Cornwall.

The chief ore of these mines is the yellow, or bi-sulphuret; native copper and the usual combinations of copper are found, but not in large quantities. An impure native copper is often found enveloping the other ores, especially the gray sulphuret.

On the back of the lodes, here and elsewhere, a soft and very ferruginous "gossan" is often found. Gossan is an almost invariable attendant on copper lodes. It is a brown, earthy, iron ochre, mixed with friable quartz and other substances. It is found above and resting on the copper ore; and without this indication a miner would not expect to find copper in a lode. It is, in fact, his polar star. If it contain a slight intermixture of tin ore, it is generally regarded as a still more favorable guide.†

The gangue is generally quartz, often beautifully crystallized. I obtained from the United mines some fine specimens of *cap quartz* (supposed to be peculiar to Wheal Virtuous Lady) and of equi-axe carbonate of lime. The ores are often accompanied with spathose iron, sulphuret of iron, and arsenical iron pyrites. I observed at one of the Consolidated mines specimens of brecciated ore, combined with killas, the whole being united by a quartz

* Burr. † R. W. Fox's Reports of Cornwall Polytechnic Society, 1836.

cement; showing that the lode had been broken down and reunited. The courses of ore are very extensive in these mines, and uncommonly productive; they may be said to vary from fifty to eighty fathoms in length. "The better class of ores, or those technically called 'good work,' are little or often not at all mixed with spar or extraneous substances; their produce is very high, parcels of them having sometimes averaged 12 or 15 and even 20 or more per cent. The poorer ores are a good deal intermixed with quartz and pyrites, and do not perhaps average more than 4 or 5 per cent. The native copper occasionally met with is laid by separately, and sold from time to time in small parcels, when sufficient quantity has been accumulated. These parcels average from 70 to 80 per cent."*

The lodes of the Consols are disturbed by two large "*cross courses*," ranging from 10° to 20° west of north, and east of south. One of these courses heaves the lodes of East and West Wheal Virgin from four to five fathoms. The lodes of Ale and Cakes are also heaved a few feet by the same cause. The cross courses are composed mainly of quartz and clay, and vary in width from two to three and eight to ten feet. The argentiferous lead lodes are almost invariably cross courses; when the cross courses are filled with clay, or with the detritus of the "country," they are called "fluccans." The material with which they are filled frequently changes, so that there may be *contre-lodes* at one place, *cross courses* at another, and *fluccans* at a third.

The quartz in the cross courses is very peculiar in its crystalline structure, having a fibrous, striated, or radiated appearance with the axes of the crystals, when not very diverging, nearly at right angles to the direction of the sides of the veins. This quartz is called "cross-course spar," to distinguish it from the quartz of the lodes, which differs from it essentially in texture.†

It has been noticed, in Cornwall and Devon, that there are large veins of hematite, which have the same direction or strike as the cross courses, and, like them, often intersect the lodes. Many of the intelligent mining captains regard the intersection of lodes by cross courses as beneficial; and believe that the productiveness of many lodes has been increased by their action.

It is a very difficult matter to convey a correct idea of the richness of a mineral vein. An assay of the ores will not do it, as you may find a few extremely rich specimens, and yet the lode may be poor; and the proportion of ore to the vein stone being very variable, it is not easy to ascertain the average proportion between them; so that it is only after long workings and careful observations of the amount of ore, having previously determined its average yield in relation to the cross section of the lode, that a tolerably fair opinion may be formed of its productiveness. It would not be more absurd to exhibit a brick as a sample of a house than it would be to show individual specimens of copper ores as samples of copper mines. Hence the difficulty of judging in advance of the value of a lode. As it has been before observed, the experienced miner is assisted by many indications in forming his opinions, some of which are difficult of description. The cases are rare in which *gossan* is not abundantly found on the back of copper lodes sufficiently rich to be profitably worked. The gossan differs much in appearance, but the practiced eye of the miner readily detects that which is indicative of a good lode. The tin lodes which abound in gossan are certain to become good copper lodes at considerable depths

* Mining Journal and Review. † R. W. Fox.

below the surface. At the Fowey Consols, for instance, the gossan, accompanied by native and gray copper, descends about six hundred feet, and then rests upon the yellow or bi-sulphuret of copper. It is also well known in Cornwall (as has been stated in another part of this paper) that the nature of the enclosing rock or "country," as it is termed, exercises an important influence on the contents of mineral veins. When a lode traverses a variety of rocks, which often happens in a slate country, some of them are regarded as being more promising than others. A fine-grained bluish-gray argillaceous slate, associated with the beds of red slate, is in the highest favor. A soft or partially decomposed granite (called plumb granite) is also looked upon as a favorable country; and, generally, a rock not hard is greatly preferred, both as a country and as a vein stone.

Respecting the change in the metallic contents of the Cornish lodes, according to the mineral character of the adjoining rock, Mr. Carne observes,* that "in Godolphin the lodes were rich where the killas (argillaceous slate) was of a bluish white color, but poor where it was black. In Poldory and Huel Fortune the lodes in the killas continued productive until they entered a stratum of blue hard killas, which *cut out* the riches. In Huel Squire the copper lodes were very productive when in the soft light-blue killas; but a stratum of hard black killas, underlying, (dipping,) rapidly met one lode at the depth of 44 fathoms, and the other at 120 fathoms, under the adit, and at these levels both the lodes became poor. At Penstruthal copper mine the lode had been tried, at various times, in parts where the granite was hard, and the result was unsuccessful; a trial has, however, been lately made on the lode where the granite is soft, and it is now the most profitable mine in Cornwall." Mr. Fournet remarks,* that in upper Hungary the largest copper lodes are found in fine clay slates; in Saxony, the silver ores occur in gneiss; and in the Hartz certain ores are intimately connected with grauwacke. The veins of Kongsberg, in Norway, are steril in mica slate, and become productive in the beds known by the name of *Faalboender*. At Andreasberg, in the Hartz, the veins, which pass from argillaceous slate into flinty slate lose their riches in the latter rock.†

If the contents of any two given lodes should yield the same amount of ore of equal quality, in proportion to the vein stone, the one may be productive and the other valueless; the one may be dry, the other wet, requiring expensive machinery to keep it free from water; the vein stone of

* De la Beche.

† Fournet, Etudes sur les Dépôts Métallifères.

"Mr. Fournet gives the following remarkable example of a lode varying in its contents, according to the nature of the adjoining rock, furnished him by Mr. Voltz: The Weazel lode at Furstenberg runs nearly vertically from north to south across many beds of gneiss, about 60 feet thick, dipping east. Each of these beds forms a distinct variety of rock. The first is very micaceous, the second passes into argillaceous slate, the third is hornblendic, and in the fourth scarcely any mica can be detected. This lode is heaved in depth to the westward by several cross courses, and it was between two of these cross courses, distant from each other about 40 fathoms, that it exhibited those riches for which it has become so celebrated. In the first bed of gneiss the lode merely formed a nearly imperceptible string of clay. In the second, it suddenly acquired a thickness of from 12 to 18 inches, and was composed of sulphate of barytes, antimonial silver, red silver, and argentiferous gray copper. The antimonial silver is always found in large masses. In the third bed, the thickness of the lode is preserved, and the sulphate of barytes is continued, but the silver ores disappear, and a little sulphuret of lead is the only ore found. In the fourth bed the silver ores become as abundant as in the second; but they gradually disappear in depth, and are replaced by selenite, a little sulphuret of lead, and some traces of native sulphur."—De la Beche, Ordnance Geological Survey, p. 338.

one may be soft, and that of the other hard; the ore in the one may occur in "bunches," while in the other it may be minutely disseminated throughout the matrix, which often happens where lodes are traversed by numerous elvan courses. In this case, a lode can be seldom worked to advantage, because its entire contents must be mined, and, when brought to the surface, the separation of the ore would be most difficult. In workable lodes, the metalliferous contents usually occur, not in strings, but in "bunches," as they are called; that is, in patches or masses more or less intermixed with the *vein stone*, which is generally quartz, sometimes carbonate of lime, and not unfrequently fluate of lime, which makes an excellent flux. This vein stone is called by mineralogists the *gangue* or *matrix* of the ore. These masses of ore are not often very extensive, and rarely fill entirely the cross section of the lode, where it is very wide. The "bunches" are always connected by strings of ore, which the miners follow, excavating, however, as little of the vein stone as possible, until they at last hit upon another bunch. Should these collections of ore be widely separated, the lode would become unproductive, although the ores might be rich.

The *mineral rights* or *royalties* in Cornwall belong to the Duke of Cornwall or to the lords of the manors. The mines are worked by companies of capitalists, called adventurers. These associations employ distinguished mining engineers, who visit the mines periodically, or on occasions when new machinery is to be erected, additional shafts to be sunk, or new lodes to be opened. Mining engineering in the west of England has been carried to a great degree of perfection in recent times; and to this improvement may be traced the more successful working of the mines. The sinking of the "Francis shaft" at the Consols may be mentioned as a good example of skilful and judicious engineering. This shaft, over 1,200 feet deep, was completely finished in nine months and a half. In former times it would have required several years, and the expenditure of immense sums of money, for its accomplishment. In the execution of this work the following plan was adopted: Cross cuts were carried, under the point which had been selected as the place of beginning on the surface, from the adit, the 40, 70, 100, 120, and the 135 fathom levels; the operation of sinking and rising being carried on simultaneously from the aforesaid cuts, and also from the 150 and 160 fathom levels. So great was the accuracy and skill with which the dialings and measurements for this work were conducted by the agents who had charge of these important operations, that, after the necessary squarings, Francis shaft was as perfect as if sunk from the surface only, nor could any irregularity be observed at the junction of the different portions.*

At the larger mines are employed a purser, one or more clerks, an assayer, steam engineers, and several mining captains; all of whom are intelligent and respectable men, familiar with the practical duties of their several departments. Mr. John Taylor says: "A captain of the greatest experience usually governs the rest, and in conjunction with and under the advice of one of the partners, or some person appointed as the general manager, attends to all the business of the concern; while the departments of accounts, of the care and construction of the engines, of the purchases of the various articles used, of the ore dressing, &c., are superintended by persons appointed by the manager and principal captain. Upon

* Mining Review and Journal, &c., 1835.

them, indeed, is thrown generally the great weight of responsibility, and therefore the appointment of their subordinate agents." The persons employed under the captains may be divided into *tutworkmen*, *tributors*, and common *laborers*. The tutworkmen excavate the pit work, adits, and explorations, by contract, which is generally estimated by the fathom. After the tutworkmen have finished their jobs, certain portions of the lodes are divided into what are called "pitches;" and these divisions are let to the tributors, at auction, to the lowest bidder. The tributors receive for their wages the selling price of the stipulated percentage of all the ore they may send to the surface. By this system, they are interested, in common with the lord of the manor and the adventurers, in the proper and successful working of the mines. The day laborers are usually employed at the surface work, and consist chiefly of broken down miners, females, and boys. According to Sir Charles Lemon, the following were the *average* monthly wages in 1837 paid in the principal mining districts of Cornwall: Tutworkmen, 58*s.* 2*d.*; tributors, 53*s.* 8*d.*; day laborers, 42*s.* 8*d.* Mr. Taylor stated the wages of the tributors at the Consols to have been for one year from £3 7*s.* per month to £4 12*s.*

*Copper, copper ores, and their treatment.**

Copper is one of the most useful and the most anciently known of the metals. It has a peculiar red color, and a disagreeable taste and smell. Its density, which is 8.788 when first reduced and refined, is increased by cold hammering, and becomes equal to 8.878. It fuses at about 27° of Wedgewood's pyrometer, and crystallizes, by slow cooling, in the form of quadrangular pyramids. Copper is very malleable, whether cold or hot, and of great tenacity when pure; when cast in the open air it emits vapors, which are condensed upon the surrounding bodies, and appear to be a mixture of the protoxide of copper and of metallic copper. In humid air it undergoes a change, and becomes covered with a green coating of hydrate and carbonate of copper.

Nitric acid, whether cold or hot, acts upon it rapidly; sulphuric acid acts upon it only when concentrated and at an elevated temperature.

Copper combines with oxygen in three different proportions, and with sulphur in two.

According to Mr. Berthier, some thousandths of potassium render copper very soft and malleable. This alloy is easily formed by melting refined copper with a little cream of tartar, or with carbon, which has absorbed a solution of carbonate of potash.

It occurs in nature under a great variety of forms—

1st. In a native state, in regular crystals, *cubes*, *octahedrons* or *dodecahedrons*, in grains, in stalactites, in branches or filaments, and generally in amorphous masses. The largest mass ever known of native copper is the "Ontonagon rock," weighing 3,704 pounds, from the south shore of Lake Michigan, now in the Museum of the National Institute at Washington. In the "Consols" and "United mines," Cornwall, it is found generally in the cross courses, enveloping sulphuret of copper, and sometimes in the fissures of the killas, near the lodes.

* In the preparation of this portion of the report, I have, besides my own MS. notes, consulted the following works, viz: Grande Dictionaire de Technologie, Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Mining Review, De la Beche's Economic Geology, First Bulletin of the National Institute, and Cleaveland & Philips's Mineralogy, to which reference is made for more minute information.

2d. Sulphuret of copper, (hany,) or vitreous copper, (brochant,) of which a great many varieties are known. It is very rich, yielding, when pure, about 80 per cent. of copper. It is often crystallized, and presents a shining lead color, and is sometimes iridescent; but its color is usually dark. Beautiful crystals of this ore are found in St. Just and Cambrea mines, Cornwall.

3d. Copper pyrites, pyritous copper, or bi-sulphuret* of copper, strongly resembles sulphuret of iron; but the latter is less pale in color, is harder, and gives fire more readily with steel. It often presents the most rich and beautiful rainbow colors. When pure, it yields 30 copper, 37 sulphur, 33 iron. The best Swedish pyrites give 63 copper, 25 sulphur, 12 iron. This is by far the most abundant and common ore of copper. It is found chiefly in primitive and transition districts, but sometimes in secondary rocks, and is associated with the other ores of copper, spary, and magnetic iron, oxides of tin and arsenic, sulphurets of zinc, lead, and iron, fluate of lime, and quartz. It is called yellow ore by the miners, and is the principal ore worked in Sweden, Great Britain, and Ireland, Cuba, Chili, at Cressy, in France, and also at Mansfield, in Germany, where it is found in a slaty bed about 6 inches thick, which is called *cupreous schist*, which yields only about 1½ per cent. of copper, is occasionally argentiferous, and has been profitably worked for centuries. It contains many fossil fish converted into copper pyrites. Here is also found fossil monitors.

4th. Gray copper. Its composition is variable, but consists essentially of copper, iron, antimony, arsenic, and sulphur. In the gray copper of Guadalcand, in Spain, Vauquelin found 10 per cent. of platina. According to Ure, it contains silver, and is often profitably worked on that account. It occurs in primitive mountains, and is often mixed with red silver, copper pyrites, and crystallized quartz. Tennantite is composed of copper, iron, sulphur, arsenic, and silex.

5th. Oxide of copper. The red, or protoxide, is of a deep red color; it occurs compact and crystallized, and is sometimes in filaments; it dissolves in muriatic acid without effervescence, but it effervesces with nitric acid. It is very rich, but not abundant, yielding, according to Chenevix, 88.5 copper, 11.5 oxygen. Cleaveland says it is never found in large masses. I have, however, seen, in the Museum of Economic Geology, London, a very large rock of it, yielding over 80 per cent. of metal.

6th. The black oxide is of a velvet black color, inclining sometimes to brown or blue; it acquires a metallic lustre on being rubbed. It is a true peroxide, and consists of copper 80, oxygen 20. It is found in Cornwall in the form of a black powder, and is there called podre.

7th. Hydrosilicate of copper. Chrysocolla, (Phillips.)

8th. Dioptase, a rare and beautiful emerald malachite, consisting of oxide of copper, carbonate of lime, silica, and water.

9th. Carbonate of copper, blue and green, sometimes found in beautiful crystals, and is often valuable as a gem. It has been sometimes manufactured into large and valuable vases and tables, which have formed the objects of imperial presents.† The green and blue carbonates are found in beautiful crystals at Chessy.

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* Allan, De la Beche. Beautiful specimens of azure copper are found at Cressy.

† A large and beautiful malachite table may be seen in Hamilton Palace, a very large and costly vase at Windsor Castle, and another at the Palace of the King of Holland, in Brussels, all presents from the Emperor Alexander.

10th. Sulphate of copper.
11th. Phosphate of copper.
12th. Muriate of copper.
13th. Arseniate of copper.

The treatment of copper ores.

The principal copper ores are arsenical or sulphurous, or a mixture of oth. The reduction of copper requires numerous operations, on account f the great affinity which exists between this metal and sulphur and rsenic. These operations, often multiplied, are simple in themselves, nd are reduced to calcinings, roastings, and meltings, which are repeated ntil its purification is sufficiently advanced. Copper obtained from these res is never absolutely pure. It contains arsenic, antimony, and sometimes n in small quantities, and cannot be employed in the alloys of silver and old.*

The proportion of metallic copper contained in ores is sometimes so small hat it can be profitably reduced only in places where, as in Sweden, fuel cheap.

The treatment of different ores should vary with their qualities, but the rocesses are essentially the same; but, as the limits of this paper will not ermit me to specify all the modifications in detail, I shall restrict myself o designating the operations to which pyritous ores, ores containing but a mall proportion of sulphur, and gray or argentiferous copper, are subected in different countries.

The treatment of the first two varieties begins with a sorting by hand, which consists in putting aside all the fragments as large as hen's eggs, nd from amongst them to separate and reject the stony pieces. Those which remain are broken according to their size, and all are reduced to ragments not larger than walnuts. Another selection or picking over is hen made, for the purpose of sorting them according to their richness, nd rejecting those which are altogether stony. The others form three ualities, viz: 1st, fragments of pure ore; 2d, fragments slightly intermixed with foreign matter; and, 3d, fragments of the poorest kind. This orting is more or less rigorous, according to the expense of the subsequent reatment, consisting of the price of fuel, manual labor, transportation, &c.

No. 1 is broken on a cast-iron bed, by means of a batte or flat beater, formed of a piece of iron, six inches square and one inch thick, adapted to a wooden handle,) into fragments not larger than filberts. The selection and breaking are usually done by women and children. When this is completed, the ore is ready for calcination. No. 1 is called *prills* in Cornwall. No. 2, *the dredge ore*, (as it is termed,) is spalled by the batte, and then sent to the workshops to be riddled (sifted) and washed. No. 3 (the *halvens*, or leavings) is sent to the crushing mills.

When the ores are not sufficiently pure to be separated by selection, the remaining operations are based upon the relative specific gravities of the materials subjected to dressing, and they are ground to various degrees of fineness, so as to render the ores separable from the foreign matter by the agency of running water. Steam stamping mills are usually employed for this purpose, when the ores are finely disseminated through the vein stone, or when the matter of the gangue is very hard.

In Cornwall, the ores at many establishments are broken by means of

* Copper used for this purpose is obtained by cementation, a process to be described hereafter.

crushing mills, instead of being broken by battes. As the crushed ore falls from the crushing rollers or cylinders, it is received in an inclined cylindrical sieve, which, by turning on its axis, permits the larger sized ore to slide down to the bottom, while the smaller pass through its meshes. The pieces which do not pass through the sieve are returned to the crushers.

The small pieces of ore separated in the first selection, and from which all fragments larger than hen's eggs were sorted, are then sifted on an iron wire riddle; the intervals between the wires are about five lines. A workman, by repeated shaking of the riddle, filled with ore, and immersed in running water, separates it into three parts: 1st. The fine particles, which are carried off by the current, and deposited in a distant portion of the pool.* 2d. The fragments, which are deposited under the riddle. 3d. The largest pieces, which remain on the riddle. The last are spread out on a table, and assorted by hand. The fragments not rejected as too poor are then broken, and resubmitted to the above-named operations.

The ore deposited under the riddle is resifted, and the No. 2 (broken when the separation into three classes was made) is added. The meshes of the sieve are from twenty to thirty to the square inch. The workman who manages it shakes it by two handles, with a compound motion, both round and vertically. immersed in a shallow pool of water, above which it is never lifted. The finest particles pass through the sieve; those that remain above it are divided, by the difference of their specific gravities, into three parts. The lightest, which is above, contains so little metal that it is thrown away; the middle portion is sent to the stamping mills; and the lower part, the richest of all, accumulated during two or three siftings, needs only to be placed on a slightly inclined plane, and to be stirred with a rake while it is washed by a small stream of water flowing gently over it. This operation, which is called "jigging," is at most of the well-regulated Cornish mines performed by machinery. A rectangular sieve is suspended in a box of the same shape, filled with water, and a vibratory motion is communicated to the sieve by a working rod, connected either with a water wheel or a steam engine, as may be most convenient. The old method is still followed on the continent, and may still be seen in England at the smaller mines.

The fine ore passed through the sieve is separated into two parts by stirring in water. The richest, fallen to the bottom, requires but one washing. Finally, the different classifications of ores sent to the crushing and stamping mills, and separated from the non-metalliferous substances with which they were mixed, by stirrings and washings on inclined planes, constitute the *prepared ores*, ready for sale and reduction; while the stony parts, which always retain some ore, are thrown away.

It occasionlly happens that tin ores are mixed with the copper ores, and, in consequence of their great specific gravity, are accumulated at the head of the buddle. When this is the case, they are roasted, and treated like tin ores; and the copper pyrites, being converted into sulphates in the calcining furnaces, are dissolved and separated by cementation.

As all the copper ores mined in Cornwall and Devon are taken to Swansea for reduction, (owing to the want of fuel in the mining districts,)

* This pool or basin is called a "buddle," and the process is termed "buddling."

hey are sold at the mines to the agents of the smelters, who pay for the ransportation to the furnaces. Sales take place, weekly, at Truro, Redruth, or Pool, by what is called "ticketing." It is usual, when the results of the last sale are published, says Mr. De la Beche, to announce those hat will take place at the two next ticketing days, distinguishing the mines and the number of tons of ore (of 21 cwt.) which each intends to sell. The system of selling ores by ticketing has prevailed in Cornwall for the last one hundred and twelve years; and is thus described by Borase, as practised in his time: "A quantity being sorted, cleaned, and divided into heaps according to the quality of the ores, the agents of the copper companies of Wales and Bristol, (who reside at Truro and Redruth,) upon notice given, attend to sample the ore, and each sampler having taken from each pile as much as is sufficient for assaying and ascertaining the value of that pile, a day is appointed, by joint consent of seller and buyer, at such distances as may give the sampler time to repeat and verify his assays for the sale of the copper. On the fixed days, each of the samplers attends, and produces a *ticket*, or written paper, sealed up, in which is expressed the price which each sampler will give for the ore; he who bids most has the ore." This plan is essentially the same as followed at the present time.

Mr. De la Beche observes "that the mode of assaying copper ores in Cornwall is usually conducted in a somewhat rough manner, and accurate results can scarcely be expected from it. Indeed, chemistry has as yet made little progress amongst the assayers of Cornwall." The assays are conducted by the dry mode, and are somewhat analogous to the process of reduction on a large scale, and are nearly the same as those described by Price 60 years ago. The humid assay is the most exact, but it requires more skill and time. Ure gives several methods, (dry and wet.) The following, for a dry assay, is perhaps as good as any other: "A portion of the mixture, (prepared ore,) tried by the blow pipe, will show, by the garlic or sulphurous smell of its fumes, whether arsenic, sulphur, or both, be the mineralizers. In the latter case, which often occurs, 100 grains or 1,000 grains of the ore are to be mixed with the one-half its weight of sawdust, then imbued with oil, and heated moderately in a crucible, till all the arsenical fumes be dissipated. The residuum, being cooled and trituated, is to be exposed in a shallow earthen cup to a slow roasting heat till the sulphur and charcoal be burned away; what remains being ground and mixed with half its weight of calcined borax; one-twelfth its weight of lampblack, next, made into dough, with a few drops of oil, is to be pressed down into a crucible, which is to be covered with a luted lid, and to be subjected, in a powerful air furnace, first to a dull red heat, then to vivid ignition for 20 minutes. On cooling and breaking the crucible, a button of metallic copper will be obtained. Its color and malleability indicate pretty well the quality, as does its weight the relative value of the ore. It should be cupelled with lead, to ascertain if it contain silver or gold.

If the blow-pipe trial showed no arsenic, the first calcination may be omitted; and if neither sulphur nor arsenic, a portion of the ground ore should be dried, and treated directly with borax, lampblack, and oil. It is very common to make a dry assay of copper ores, by one roasting and one fusion, along with three parts of black flux; from the weight of the metallic button the richness of the ore is inferred.

Ores of the oxide of copper are easily analyzed by solution in nitric acid, the addition of ammonia to separate the other metals, and precipitation by potash. The native carbonate is analyzed by calcining 100 grains, when the loss of weight will show the amount of water and carbonic acid; the latter may be found by expelling it from another 100 grains, by digestion in a grain weight of sulphuric acid. The copper is finally obtained in a metallic state, by plunging bars of zinc into the solution of the sulphate."

Berthier, (Traite des Essais par la Voie Seche, tom. 2, p. 474,) describing assays of the sulphurets of copper, mixed with iron, (such as the workable ores usually are,) and after noticing the roasting, in which it is necessary to stir the particles of ore continually, so that all should come in contact with the air, says: "That when the roasting is somewhat advanced, the heat should, from time to time, be increased to a bright red, in order to make the sulphurets and sulphates act upon each other, and produce reciprocal decomposition. When the sulphurous acid ceases to be disengaged, a white heat should, for some minutes, be produced, to decompose the last trace of sulphate. When the roasting has been conducted with care, the assay, melted with three or four times its weight of black flux, will give nearly all the copper which it contains, and the iron will remain disseminated through the slag, partly in a metallic state, and partly in a state of oxide. If the roasting has been imperfect, the slag will be sulphurous, and retain copper in combination. With poor copper ores, the slag also retains a good deal of copper, but this loss may be greatly decreased by adding about one part of borax to the black flux, in order to render the scoriæ more liquid; but it is preferable, in such cases, to assay by the humid way;" which, indeed, Berthier strongly recommends for ores of this class, when they are mixed with much iron.

The first operation to which prepared cupreous pyrites are subjected, as a preliminary to reduction, is that of calcination, with the view of depriving them of a portion of their sulphur and arsenic. For this purpose, the ore is piled up in furnaces or in the open air. In the first case, it is placed in alternate layers, with the fuel in furnaces, resembling lime kilns, or formed simply of a square case of masonry. This is the Bohemian method. The roasting continues for three weeks; the fire is kindled below; by degrees the sulphur is disengaged, and lost in the air. A portion of the sulphur, in burning, serves gradually to heat the whole mass, and the combustion extends slowly to the upper parts.

In the second case—that of calcining, in heaps, in the open air—the ore is piled up in great masses in the form of truncated quadrangular pyramids, with the fuel at the bottom. In the centre of the mound is a wooden chimney, with charcoal at the bottom; an opening is left in the middle of each side, through which a current of air is admitted under the wooden chimney, by which means ignition is produced, when fire is thrown down the chimney, and combustion supported. This pyramid is covered with mortar, sods, &c.; and hemispherical cavities are dug on the upper surface, for the purpose of receiving the sulphur which, during the roasting of ore, arrives liquefied at the surface. This method of roasting, which is practicable only when the ore is very sulphurous, is employed at Chessy, near Lyons, in France, and at Goslar, in the Lower Hartz. It lasts about six months, at the end of which period the sulphur ceases to escape. The mass is then left to cool, and when this is accomplished the ore is fit for smelting.

In the calcining operations, the volatile substances are mostly disengaged

n a gaseous form; while the metals, owing to their strong affinity for oxygen, become oxidized. In melting, the earthy matters unite with these oxides, and form slags, which float on the surface of the molten metal.

When the pyritous copper is sufficiently calcined,* whether in the open air or in kilns, it is carried to a peculiarly shaped furnace, called in France "fourneau à manche," or elbow furnace, much resembling the Scotch furnace used in Cumberland for smelting lead; this furnace is charged with a mixture of charcoal and prepared ore, earthy matter being sometimes added as a flux, to render the gangue fusible. The scoriæ of previous meltings are also added; they assist the fusion, and always furnish a little copper which they had retained. In proportion as the material melts, it runs to the bottom of the furnace, which is formed something like a pocket, or large crucible. This receptacle is lined with a mortar made of burnt and raw clay and charcoal; when it is filled with liquefied substances, the workmen rake the surface with an iron rable, and they continue to remove the scoriæ till the pocket is filled with rich metallic matter. The last scoriæ removed contain particles of metal, and are remelted in the succeeding operations. The pocket is now emptied into a vat or bath lower down. From this bath the scoriæ, floating on the top, are removed, to be again melted with ore. The surface of the melted metal is then sprinkled with water, and a layer, hardened by cooling, is removed. The surface is again sprinkled, and another layer detached, and so on until the whole is exhausted. All these strata, which are called *mattes*, are taken to the roasting furnaces.

When these mattes have been sufficiently roasted, (the object of which is to still further oxidize the iron,) they are removed to a reverberatory smelting furnace; the results of this fusion are scoriæ, new mattes, less impure than the preceding, and *black copper*, (oxide and sulphuret of copper,) which is laid aside to be refined.

The second mattes are taken back to the roasting furnaces, there melted anew, to be again roasted. In these operations, they again give scoriæ, mattes more pure, and black copper, which are removed to the refinery. In continuing this process, all the ore is successively converted into copper and scoriæ; and, after the latter have been as much as possible exhausted, as shown above, they are thrown away. Those that are rejected seldom contain more than half of one per cent. of metal, as is shown by comparing the amount of reduction with the selling assay. The foregoing method is followed at Chessy, and may be called the continental system.†

Before proceeding to describe the process of refining, I will explain another mode of treatment for prepared mineral after the first calcination.

When the raw ores do not contain a sufficient proportion of iron pyrites to furnish enough sulphur to sustain spontaneous combustion for a sufficient length of time, it becomes necessary to have recourse to other means, and to operate as they do at Swansea, where the whole treatment of the

* When properly calcined, the ore scarcely changes weight, inasmuch as it gains as much oxygen as it loses of volatile matter, and is reduced to the state of a *black* powder, owing to the oxidation of the iron.

† In the "Annales du Comptoir des Mines de Fer," in Sweden, for 1834, it is said that "hitherto the Fahlun copper ores have been roasted in rectangular spaces, but some recent experiments have satisfactorily shown that reverberatory furnaces are the best. The ore must be reduced to the state of a coarse powder; in which condition it requires only eighty hours for completing the process. . C. Strom, State officer of mines in Norway, thinks differently, and gives the decided preference to the continental method, as will be shown in another part of this paper.

ore is in reverberatory furnaces. The calcinations and the fusions succeed each other in the following order, viz: first, calcination of the ore; second, melting of the calcined ore; third, calcination of the first matte; fourth, melting the calcined matte; fifth, calcination of the second matte; sixth, melting the second calcined matte; seventh, roasting the black copper, (in many establishments they repeat the roasting four times in succession, in which case one calcination and one melting are omitted:) eighth, refining the copper. Finally, besides these operations, two others are generally performed—the remelting of the portion of the scoriæ of the second operation, which retains metallic granules, and the melting of the scoriæ of the fourth operation for the purpose of concentrating the particles of copper in the scoriæ.

The ore is more carefully prepared than on the continent. It is reduced into pieces about the size of filberts, and then spread on the bottom of a reverberatory furnace to calcine. The furnace is heated gradually, taking care not to push the temperature to the point of melting or agglutinating the pieces; and they stir the ore very frequently, in order to renew the surface and to multiply points of contact with the flame. This calcination generally continues for twelve hours, at the end of which time a portion of the sulphur and arsenic is disengaged. The ore absorbs oxygen, is reduced to a black powder, and still contains much sulphur and arsenic. When the calcination is finished, the materials are *dumped* into a vault below the furnace. In this state, the ore is ready for a first fusion, which operation is performed in a common reverberatory furnace. Scoriæ and different fluxes are added, according to the nature of the ore. After a heating of four or five hours, the fusion is completed. During the melting the mass is repeatedly stirred with a rake, to aid in the disengagement of the slag, which is removed by a rake as often as it rises to the surface. They add a fresh charge of calcined ore, again remove the scoriæ, and add a third charge; this time the scoriæ are carefully skimmed off; the stopple is removed, (or the luting pierced,) and the molten metal runs into a pool of water; in falling into this liquid, it hardens in separate granules, which remain red, at the bottom of the basin. The granules thus obtained present, in their fracture, a steel gray color and a metallic lustre. By this process the copper is concentrated, by the separation of much foreign matter with which it was combined; but the matte, in this state, is far from having attained the necessary degree of purity. It contains but 33 per cent. of copper, much sulphur and arsenic, and some iron; in consequence of which, it must be several times calcined and melted in a reverberatory furnace, according to the composition of the ore. These calcinations and fusions are ordinarily repeated eight or ten times, and it is granulated, in order that it may be more easily calcined. At each melting the slags are skimmed off, but they are removed, to be melted with a first fusion, because they always retain a small quantity of metal, but little intermixed with foreign matter.

If the second fusion be granulated, it is called *fine* copper, but if run into pigs it is termed *blue* copper; it contains about 60 per cent. of copper.

The greater or less degree of impurity renders necessary successive meltings and calcinations, more or less numerous. These operations must be multiplied until the grains are sufficiently refined; which is ascertained by the color, by rolling, cutting in two, and by bending till they break. The color of the fracture indicates the suitable degree of purity. The next process is that of roasting, as we shall see below.

When the grains contain enough silver to justify its extraction, they are melted with three times their weight of lead.

Commonly, when the ore contains silver, which is often the case with gray copper, it is imperfectly melted before calcination, with the object of separating a great part of the gangue in the state of scoriæ. This operation produces a matte, consisting of sulphur, copper, iron, and silver. This matte is then calcined and melted with plombiferous materials, by which fusion three products are obtained—1st, a matte, which must be again calcined; 2d, argentiferous, plombiferous copper, which is liquated; 3d, argentiferous cupreous lead, which is cupelled. Liquation and cupellation produce impure copper and silver.

In order to liquate the copper, or sweat out the silver, it is run into flat pigs, which are subjected to liquation at a temperature a little above that of red heat for two or three days, in the same manner that bronze is refined. These pigs, which are called *liquation cakes*, are arranged horizontally on iron bars above a cast-iron trough. The lead is first melted; it falls from the pigs in small drops, carrying with it the silver; but all the lead does not escape.

This lead is afterwards converted into litharge, in order to extract from it the silver.

The cakes of copper are thus left all riddled, as it were, with holes, resulting from the empty spaces left by the melted lead; and having become much less fusible, they require a great augmentation of heat, in order to get rid of the remainder of the lead. The cakes of liquation (or what has remained of them,) are then melted and granulated, calcined, and again melted, until the metal is sufficiently soft and malleable. It is then run into a mass. In this state it is fit for the refinery; but before being melted for refining it is broken into pieces. This is the process usually observed in treating the sulphuret of copper, or the gray copper ore.

I shall now resume the consideration of the treatment of the mattes at the point where they were ready to undergo the last operation before being refined, viz: *the roasting*. The object of this operation is to separate the most oxidable metals with which the copper is still mixed. The common roasting furnace is used for the purpose, or one that receives a constant stream of air. The last matte obtained, having been run into pigs, is exposed at a red heat to a current of air; the duration of this roasting continues from 12 to 24 hours, according to the less or greater proportion of foreign metals in the crude copper. The fusion must not take place till the roasting is finished; from the fusion the copper is run into moulds of sand; the interior of the pigs thus obtained exhibit a porous texture, which is caused by the escape of vapor from the moulds. Their surface is covered with black blisters; hence it is called *blistered copper*. In this state it is prepared for the refinery.

When the ores of pyritous copper are very poor, they are calcined, with the view of extracting a portion of the sulphur; and the mass is then lixiviated, for the purpose of dissolving the sulphates of copper and iron formed during the calcinations; old scrap iron is then thrown into the solution, and the sulphate of copper is decomposed, its acid uniting with the iron, which is at the same time oxidized, while the copper is precipitated in a spongy metallic state. In this condition it is called *copper of cementation*. From the remaining solution is obtained crystallized sulphate of iron, or the *copperas* of commerce.

Cementation copper is sometimes procured from reservoirs, where the natural solutions of sulphate of copper, which have flowed through subterraneous caverns containing ferruginous ores, have been collected. The Rio Tinto mine, in Spain, is a notable instance of this mode of obtaining copper. This mine was worked by the Romans, and subsequently by the Arabs and Moors, who, on their expulsion from Seville, destroyed the works. In 1787 the experiment was tried of extracting copper from its vitriolic waters. The attempt was successful, and from that time to the present the mine has maintained a great celebrity. It yields annually 1,800 quintals* of copper, and consumes 2,400 quintals of iron furnished by the iron works of Pedroso. This copper is perfectly pure, and may be employed in alloying the precious metals. The greater portion of it is, however, manufactured at the Seville foundry.

The management of ores of the oxides or carbonates of copper is extremely simple. It is indeed sufficient to calcine and smelt either of those ores with charcoal, in cupola furnaces, to extract the crude copper.

Dr. Houghton, in his interesting report on the geology of Michigan, states that the carbonates of copper are the predominating ores of that metal found on the southern shores of Lake Superior. The ores from the same region recently exhibited to me by General Cunningham, United States agent of mineral lands, and other gentlemen, consisted of native copper, the red and black oxides, and the hydrosilicate, or *chrysocolla*, which, indeed, appears to be the predominating ore. According to Ure, it is green, or bluish green; specific gravity, 2.03 to 2.16; scratched by steel; is very brittle: affords water by heating, and blackens; is acted on by acids, and leaves a siliceous residuum. Solution becomes blue with ammonia. Its constituents are—silica, 26; oxide of copper, 50; water, 17; carbonic acid, 7. When pure, will yield from 40 to 44 per cent. of metal. It is infusible at the blowpipe alone, but melts readily with borax. This description will apply to the specimens from Lake Superior; but I have never heard of its having been found elsewhere in sufficient quantities to be worked as an ore of copper. I see no reason, however, why it might not be easily reduced, using limestone or fluate of lime as a flux. The red oxides shown to me were not very rich, nor were they difficult of reduction. On the whole, I should think they might be worked profitably. The black oxides seemed to be much richer; but I could procure none for experiments.† The predominating ore at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, is the yellow sulphuret, mixed with the *blue carbonate*.

H. C. Strom, State officer of mines in Norway, in drawing a parallel between the British and continental methods of smelting copper, gives the decided preference to the latter, more particularly to that modification of the continental mode practised in Norway.‡ It appears that at Roros very accurate experiments have been made, to ascertain the actual expenses of fuel, labor, and transportation, during the smelting operations. At Freyberg it has been ascertained that the smelting power of *coke*, as compared with *charcoal*, (half pine, half fir,) was in volume as 3 to 1. Taking this as a basis, he says, we may draw the following deductions:

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* The quintal is equal to 112 pounds, or one *cwt.*, English.

† Since writing the above, General Cunningham has kindly furnished me specimens of black oxide of copper; but I have not yet tested them.

‡ The English furnaces are reverberatory, or horizontal; the continental are vertical, or blast *furnaces*.

"That one mining ton, 2,352 pounds of pyritous copper ore, averaging, in volume, 19.5 cubic feet, and containing 8 per cent. of pure copper, may be reduced to coarse copper of 85 or 90 per cent. with 38.09 cubic feet of coke, or, in weight, (taking Newcastle coke, of middle size, and allowing 5 per cent. loss,) 1,008.2 pounds."

Mr. Strom supposes that the Norwegian process would require for the calcination of one ton of ore about 350 pounds of coal. He says it appears, by careful analysis, that the slags at Swansea contain from 0.765 to 0.30 pounds more copper, per 100 pounds, than at Roros; and that the difference between the two methods, in loss alone, amounts to 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton of ore in favor of the Norwegian. He gives the following estimate of the amount of fuel necessary to reduce a ton of ore to refined copper, viz:

The quantity used in calcining - -	350	pounds of coal.
1,008.2 pounds of coke - - -	2,016.4*	" "
To this is to be added, for refining - -	150	" "
Thus the total quantity of coal to reduce a ton of ore, at 8 per cent., to refined copper, by the Norwegian method, would be - -	2,516.4	pounds of coal,

or nearly 107 to 100 of ore.

MM. Dufrenoy and Elie de Beaumont give the following estimate of the expense of making one ton of copper in South Wales:

12½ tons of ore, yielding 8½ per cent. - -	£55	0*s.*	0*d.*
20 tons of coals - - - -	8	0	0
Workmen's wages, rents, repairs, &c. - -	13	0	0
Total - - -	£76	0	0

The "*standard*" (value) of fine copper varies from £100 to £120 per ton.

Mr. Strom states the excess of coal on the English system over the continental, at 29 tons per 100 tons of ore; and he estimates the expense of reducing a ton of ore to coarse copper at 11*s.* 6*d.*, and the refining at 1*s.* 6*d.*, making in all - - - - - 13*s.* 0*d.*

The continental method would cost - - -	7	2
Making a difference of - - - - -	5*s.*	10*d.*

He thinks that the principal advantage of the Norwegian process consists in the calcinations; but he also contends that the vertical blast furnace possesses a considerable superiority over the reverberatory furnace; and he suggests that the universal use of the latter in England is probably owing to the want of water power, and to the fact that the application of coal or coke for this purpose is of recent introduction. In conclusion he observes: "Such being the case, and knowing the reluctance with which alterations were admitted into practice in former days, we may cease to wonder that it has been only within the last fifty years we have acquired the certain conviction, that by the continental method a third, and sometimes a greater proportion, of the labor and consumption of fuel incurred in smelting the

* This corresponds very nearly with the yield of Newcastle coals, but not at all with the Welsh coals, which often produce from 70 to 80 per cent. of coke.

same ore has been unnecessary, and that no objection has arisen against the use of the reverberatory furnace."

The refining of copper.

The process of refining copper is conducted in a reverberatory furnace, the hearth of which is composed of charbonnaile* or of quartz. The object of this operation is to evaporate all the volatile substances contained in the coarse copper, such as sulphur, arsenic, antimony, &c., and to oxidize and convert into scoriæ the fixed substances, such as iron, lead, &c., in such a a manner as to allow the least possible waste of metallic copper. This operation is not very rigorous; but the small portion of gold or silver (which it sometimes contains) that will not oxidize is of no injury to the copper.

At the celebrated copper foundry of Seville, in Spain, where the very best quality of metal is produced, the following processes are observed:

Before heating the blast furnace, whether after its renewal or the reconstruction of its hearth, the whole interior is plastered with mortar of fire clay or pulverized brick, for the purpose of closing the cracks and preserving the vaults from the first impression of the fire.

In arranging the charge, rows of fire brick are placed edgewise on the hearth of the furnace, and on the brick are deposited successive layers of pigs of black or crude copper, crossing each other, with sufficient spaces between the pigs to permit the flame to circulate freely through and amongst the different layers, and to penetrate to the hearth, which it dries and heats sufficiently to produce a gradual fusion of the metal. Care is taken not to obstruct the vent near the flues, and not to place the pigs nearer than five or six inches to the walls of the furnace.

The pigs forming the first bed or layer are carefully placed, so that they may not, in falling, break up the hearth.

The weight of the charge is proportioned to the capacity of the furnace, and so disposed that the level of the metallic vat, or bath, may be about one inch above the tuyere of the blast; for if it should be higher than this limit, the metal would attach itself to the tuyere, and thus obstruct the blast; and if it should be lower, the current of air would strike the surface of the molten metal imperfectly; in consequence of which, the refining process would be much retarded, by leaving the oxidation and volatilization of the foreign substances incomplete.

The judicious management of the fire in a furnace which has been recently repaired consists in advancing the heat very slowly for the first three hours with very dry wood, to gradually deprive the hearth or charbonnaile of its moisture, and to soften the copper, so that it may fuse almost imperceptibly.

If, at the termination of these three hours of heating, it is noticed that the copper has become red, and that the bottom or hearth of the furnace has not yet lost its moisture, it will become proper to continue this slow combustion until every part of the furnace has acquired the same temperature with the copper. If, finally, this equilibrium of heat is not observed to take place, it will be necessary to suspend the fire for a short time, and

* This substance is composed of one-third refractory clay, one-third refractory sand, and one-third pulverized carbon, (in volume;) the whole moistened and thoroughly worked till it forms a consistent and homogeneous material, which vitrifies into a strong glassy mass by an intense heat.

to seal hermetically all the outlets or fissures of the furnace, in order to compel the copper to divide with it, its excess of temperature.

When the same degree of heat is thus produced in all parts of the furnace, the blast is forced; and at the end of seven or eight hours the metal begins to melt, and is soon after covered with a great quantity of scoriæ.

If it should be considered desirable to increase the intensity of the fire, it must be recollected that this object will not be attained by overloading the grates with fuel; otherwise you obtain smoke only, which lowers rather than increases the temperature. The best guide to follow in this respect is the flame, which, when there is neither excess nor deficiency of combustible, fills the entire capacity of the furnace, and presents a beautifully intense red appearance.

When the bath has become fluid, and the scoriæ sufficiently liquid to give up the copper which they retained, they are removed with a long-handled rabble. If they appear refractory when subjected to a strong blast, they may be brought to a suitable vitrification by mixing limestone or calcareous clay with them for a flux. If, on the contrary, they become too fluid to be raked off, which is often the case, they may be thickened by throwing in refractory materials similar to those of which the hearth is composed. After having freed the bath of all impurities, the bellows are put in action.

Soon after the metal is melted, charcoal is ignited in three large iron vessels, lined with loam, to prepare them for the reception of the copper, which is to be converted into rosettes.

Ordinarily, soon after the bellows are put in motion, the evaporation of mineral substances is so abundant as to produce ebullition in the bath; some of the drops rise even to the vault of the furnace, while others escape from the doors, and fall condensed in a drizzling rain of small spherical globules. When this phenomenon appears, the refining goes on well; when it disappears, the operation is drawing to an end.

The most certain indication of the progress of refining is found in a small sample of copper, called a *montre*, which is taken from time to time from the bath on the heated end of a polished steel rod, plunged two or three inches deep into the bath, and then immersed in cold water. The montre is detached from the rod by a few smart blows of a hammer; and an opinion is formed of the degree of purity it has attained from its density, color, and polish. But these samples are never drawn till the drizzling of metallic globules ceases. The first montres withdrawn are thick; the surface is uniform, smooth, and of a red color, resembling old copper coins; the interior is unequal, of a leaden color, and dotted over with white and yellow specks. As the refining process advances, the small holes observed in the first montre gradually disappear, the outer surface becomes darker, the inner of a more uniform color, and less and less marked with spots. Finally, when the metal has acquired the greatest degree of purity that this operation can give, the sample acquires a dark crimson appearance, slightly tinged with a maroon shade; at the same time, the interior is of a deep and uniform red color, unmixed with spots of any kind. In this state, which indicates the greatest possible degree of purity that copper can attain, it is flexible, and its fracture presents a close soft-grained appearance, of an obscure red color.

The process must be stopped at the proper time, otherwise a small quan-

tity of oxide of copper would be formed, rendering the metal hard, brittle, and incapable of perfect lamination.

Having ascertained, by an examination of the last montre, that the copper has been sufficiently refined, the action of the bellows is stopped, the opening of the tuyère is closed, the tap is pierced, and the melted copper flows into the vessel, (prepared for its reception,) from which the burning charcoal has been removed. When the receptacles are full, the tap-hole is reclosed with loam. When the surface of the metal (which has been drawn off into the basins) is covered with a solid crust, it is slightly sprinkled with water, and when about two inches thick is raised up by means of hooks to let the drops drain off, and is then removed from the furnace. This operation is continued till all the copper has been taken off. These layers are called "*rosettes.*" They are cooled suddenly by plunging them in water, when they assume a beautiful red color, owing to the removal from their surface of a slight film of oxide of copper, by the volatilization of the water. If the metal should be dipped into water before it has become completely solidified, dangerous explosions may happen: and if left too long cooling in the open air, it becomes peroxidized on the surface, and does not assume those beautiful colors which the protoxide imparts.

Each refining operation produces, in from 14 to 15 hours when the hearth is new, and in from 9 to 10 hours when it is old, $1\frac{7}{10}$ ton of fine copper, with the consumption of $\frac{4}{5}$ of a ton of dry wood.

Care is taken, after each "drawing off," to close every fissure by which the exterior air might penetrate, in order to produce a gradual cooling of the furnace, and thus to avoid the cracking of the vitrified interior casing which might be caused by a sudden refrigeration.

When it is deemed expedient to renew the hearth or the interior of the furnace, the old work is broken up, and the materials carefully washed, for the purpose of extracting the little metal which it always contains; small quantities of copper, which have been sublimated, are also extracted from the flues and other parts of the furnace.

Dr. Ure remarks, that "when a little oxide of antimony and oxide of copper are combined with copper, they occasion the appearance of micaceous scales in the fractured faces. Such metal is hard, brittle, yellowish within, and can be neither laminated nor wire drawn. These defects are not owing to arsenic, as was formerly imagined, but most probably to antimony or to lead, which is sometimes used in refining copper. They are more easily prevented than remedied. According to Mr. Frèregean, proprietor of the great copper works of Vienne, in Dauphiny, too low a temperature or too much charcoal gives to the metal a cubical structure, or that of divergent rays; in either of which states it wants tenacity. Too high a temperature or too rapid a supply of oxygen gives it a brick-red color, a radiated crystallization without lustre, or a very fine grain of indeterminate form—the last structure being unsuitable for copper that is to be worked under the hammer or in the rolling press. The form which indicates most tenacity is radiated with minute fibres, glistening in mass. Melted copper will sometimes pass through, successively, these three states in the space of ten minutes."

The furnaces employed at Seville and Swansea, in the various operations connected with the reduction of copper ores, are all of the reverberatory kind, and may be considered as divided into five species:

1st. Calcining furnaces.
2d. Melting furnaces.
3d. Roasting furnaces, or "roasters."
4th. Refining furnaces.
5th. Heating furnaces, or "heaters."

Mr. Vivian, the proprietor of the Haford works, South Wales, has effected many important improvements in the construction of furnaces, amongst which may be mentioned a furnace of three tiers of hearths, which answers the double purpose of calcination and of fusion at the same time—thus very much simplifying these tedious operations. In the roasting furnaces he has succeeded, by an ingenious contrivance, in introducing a continuous current of hot air over the impure metal, by which means oxidation is much facilitated, the smoke is consumed, and the sulphur dissipated.

In the preparation of this paper I have had frequent occasion to regret that the necessity of avoiding the difficulty which always attends the engraving of drawings accompanying Executive documents has often compelled me to render the description of mining operations, furnaces, machinery, &c., much more obscure and less satisfactory than they might be if accompanied with the usual graphic illustrations necessary to present the details of those subjects clearly to the understanding.

At Hafod, the refining operation is not widely different from that already described as being practised at the foundry of Seville.

When the metal is melted, a workman opens the door and removes with a rake the few scoriæ which may float on the surface of the bath. An assay is then taken from the bath with a ladle, and is broken in a vice, when cool, to show the state of the copper. From the appearance of the assay, of the bath, and of the fire, an opinion is formed of the condition of the copper, and of the quantity of dry wood and charcoal which must be added to make it malleable.

When the refining process commences, the copper is brittle, and of a deep purplish red color. Its grain is open, coarse, and rather crystalline.

The metal is next covered over with wood charcoal, and stirred continually with a wooden pole; the gas or vapor escaping from the coal produces quite an ebullition. The charcoal is added as often as it may be necessary to keep the metal always covered until the refining be accomplished, which fact is ascertained by an inspection of the samples frequently taken from the bath. When the grains become very fine, and the assays (half cut through and then broken) present a soft, silken fracture, of a fine red color, the process is finished, and the melted copper is removed in *cuvettes*, and run into moulds. The ingots thus formed are about 18 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 2 inches thick.

When the copper is very difficult of refining, lead is added, which acts as a purifier, and assists the oxidation of the iron and other metals which may be present; but it is essential that all the lead itself should be removed by oxidation, otherwise it will hinder the lamination of the copper.

The refining process usually lasts 20 hours. In the first six it undergoes a kind of roasting, and then melts; the next four hours fit it for refining, at which time that operation, in fact, begins, and consumes four hours more; and six hours are required to arrange the moulds, to cast the ingots, and to allow the furnace to cool. The charge varies from 3 to 5 tons, and the quantity of fine copper produced at these works, per week, is from 40

to 50 tons. According to Mr. Vivian, the consumption of fuel amounts to from 15 to 18 parts of coal to one of refined copper.

Copper of commerce is manufactured into various forms, according to the different objects for which it is intended.

That used in making brass is granulated, for the purpose of presenting a greater surface to the action of the zinc, with which, in this state, it more readily unites. There are two kinds of granulation: the one, of which we have just spoken, is called *bean shot*. It is formed by pouring the melted copper into a ladle, pierced with small holes, and allowing it to fall into a basin of hot water, by which means it is converted into small, smooth, globular grains. If the water is cold, it forms irregular ramified grains, called *feathered shot*.

Copper is sometimes run into *ingots*, weighing about 6 ounces each, intended for the East India market, and is then called *Japan copper*.

The most common form, however, of copper of commerce is that of sheets, into which shape it is brought by rolling the heated ingots between powerful cylindrical rollers. These cylinders are about three feet long by 15 inches diameter, and are so arranged that the distance between the upper and lower rollers may be regulated at pleasure, and adjusted by means of screws to the desired thickness of the metallic plates.

When the copper ingots have been heated to a dull red color, they are removed from the furnace, and passed through the rolls; but they cannot be reduced to sheets without repeated heatings and rollings, because the metal cools rapidly, and acquires, by pressure, a texture which resists further lamination.

The manufacture of copper at all the Swansea works is conducted on essentially the same principles (slightly modified to suit peculiar circumstances) as those described by Mr. Vivian in the Annals of Philosophy.

The next most important works, after the Haford works, (owned by the Messrs. Vivian,) belong to Williams, Foster, & Co. The first thing done is to form a nearly uniform mixture of pulverized ores, as they are unloaded. This is rather important, because, the ores being different in constituents and richness, they act often as fluxes for each other. The average yield of these mixtures is about 8½ per cent.

The ore,* having been thus pulverized and uniformly mixed, is carried by railway and steam power up to the hoppers, from whence it is passed into the furnaces, (below the hoppers,) and there subjected to a high degree of heat for twelve hours, by which time it is well calcined. This drives off much of the arsenic and sulphur with which it is combined. It is then carried to another furnace, where it is melted. The slag is lighter, floats on top, and is the first drawn off. Fluxes are seldom necessary, and never so, except with a very refractory ore, when fluate of lime is used for that purpose. The first slag, which is usually remelted, generally acts as a sufficient flux of itself. It is often seen crystallized in various forms, exhibiting a beautiful pavonine play of colors. The crude copper is now broken up and remelted, with a current of air passing through it, for the purpose of oxidizing the iron with which it is mixed, and is then drawn off into a tank of cold water to granulate. The water is prevented from becoming hot by a cold stream continually running through the tank. The object of the granulation is to separate the metal into small globules, so that the fire may circulate freely through and amongst it, when again

* See First Bulletin of the National Institute, page 51, Washington, D. C.

jected to its purifying action. After granulation, it is again roasted or ined for thirty hours, and is then removed to another furnace, when it ıelted with a draught of air passing through it, as before, to effect a further oxidation of the iron; from this furnace it is drawn off and into pigs. It is then again broken up, remelted, and, in a fluid state, ducted into a refinery among burning charcoal, from whence it is run › ingots, or into plates about 18 inches square by two or three inches :k. This is sometimes the copper of commerce; but it is usually ren- ed malleable and ductile by the following processes, viz: It is clipped, .ted, and rolled, and cut into sheets, say two feet long; again heated l rolled; then again heated, *doubled*, and rolled, and sometimes (de- ıding on its quality) again rolled without additional heating.

This is called finishing. It is then immersed in a bath of uric acid, for purpose of brightening the metal and removing the appearance of im- ities from the surface. It is then put into a furnace, then immersed in l water, from which it is brought out bright. It is then taken to a ma- ıe, where its four edges are clipped smooth, leaving it about three feet ; and one wide, in thin sheets. It is then assorted, weighed, and ıped with the weight per square foot, which ranges from 10 to 20 ces.

ı some of the establishments the processes are more simple; but I ıld doubt their being so efficient: as, for instance, the metal is granu- d from the first melting direct, and, after the second melting, it is not ken up, but remelted in mass; and, in rendering it malleable, it is not ays submitted to so many heatings and rollings. At Mr. Williams's ks an engine of 96-horse power performs the necessary mechanical labor he establishment. The smoke of all the furnaces is conducted by flues large brick arched trunk, or common recipient, which leads to a chim- about 70 feet high; this discharges the smoke and noxious vapors, relieves the workmen from much of their baleful influence.

n the vicinity of the works, and indeed for miles round, there is scarcely appearance of vegetation, and in many places not a trace of it can be ı. Every thing seems to droop and to die under the deleterious influ- ıs of the noxious gases emitted from the numerous furnaces; and re the surface of the ground was formerly covered with a rich sward, now furrowed by the action of the rains, and little or nothing can be e to grow on it. It is alike inimical to animal life. Horses and cattle poisoned by it; their limbs become swollen; their eyesight defective; r teeth drop out; and they would soon die if they were not removed at ınd of two years, when their places are supplied by other victims. It ıt so fatal to human beings, as they only *breathe* the arsenic and sul- r, while the poor beasts *eat* those substances from the herbage on which are deposited; but that it is extremely prejudicial to man, there can be loubt, although he is certainly less affected by it than one might sup- ı. I always felt extremely uncomfortable after my visits to the works, imagined myself pretty well poisoned; and, indeed, how could it well therwise, when the presence of arsenic, to say nothing of sulphur, was erfectly obvious from its alliaceous smell? All suffer from it percepti- except the operatives, who are so laboriously employed as to excite use perspiration, which relieves them, in a great measure, from its inju- ıs action.

vansea is the greatest manufactory of copper in the world; and here,

nineteen-twentieths of the copper of the kingdom is made. All the ores here reduced are brought from a distance—some from Valparaiso, some from Cuba, a small quantity from New Orleans, and a large proportion from Cornwall and Devon, and some, but not a great deal, from Holyhead, Anglesea, and from Ireland. It is now 250 years since the first ores were shipped from Cornwall to Wales. The Cuba and South American ores yield about 20 per cent., sometimes, but rarely, 25; the Irish, 10 to 12; and the Cornish, 7½ to 8½. I could learn but little about the ores from the United States, except that they were pretty good. Ores yielding 20 per cent. of copper are worth, at the furnaces, *when prepared for smelting*, from £18 to £20 per ton, or between $90 and $100 per ton of 21 cwt.* The best metal is worth from £100 to £120 per ton, and the profits are said to be large.

The following table (extracted from the official report of Mr. De la Beche, director of the ordnance geological survey) of the foreign and British ores, sold to the proprietors of the Swansea works by ticket, in the manner practised in Cornwall, may be useful in showing the amount of foreign copper ore imported into South Wales during the year (ending 30th June, 1838,) as also the produce of some of the copper mines in Ireland and Wales, for the same time:

	21 *cwt.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Allikies - - -	4,575	43,436	0	6	9	9	10
Ballymurtagh - -	6,711	21,840	16	0	3	5	1
Ballygahan - -	634	2,322	10	6	3	13	3
Chili ores - - -	5,619	115,915	1	6	20	12	7
Cobre mines - -	5,644	114,406	15	6	20	5	4
Copiapo - - -	1,047	19,475	9	0	18	13	4
Cuba - - -	1,133	20,604	11	0	18	3	8
Cronbane - - -	2,056	7,499	19	0	3	12	11
Connore - - -	350	1,552	9	6	4	8	8
Crom - - -	23	194	7	0	8	9	0
Drwsycoed - -	400	2,332	17	0	5	16	7
Knockmahon - -	6,345	53,561	10	0	8	8	9
Llandidno - - -	811	6,909	17	6	8	10	4
Llanbenis - - -	494	2,083	6	6	4	4	4
Llandegai - - -	66	469	2	0	7	2	1
Laxey - - -	137	513	9	0	3	15	0
Mexican - - -	90	797	13	0	8	17	3
Norway ores - -	1,591	18,303	7	6	11	10	0
Penralt - - -	74	494	18	6	6	13	9
Symnia dylluan - -	186	1,425	0	6	7	13	2
Sygun - - -	183	728	19	6	3	19	8
Sundries - - -	362	1,780	1	0	4	18	4
Tygrony - - -	2,034	9,354	18	6	4	12	0
Union - - -	446	1,460	9	0	3	5	5
Valparaiso - -	1,920	33,859	14	0	17	12	8

* This of course varies with the standard value of fine copper.

verage standard, £97 17*s*. Average produce, 13¾. Average price per , £11 4*s*. 6*d*. Fine copper, 5,906 tons 9 cwt. 2 qrs. 25 lbs. Amount of sy, £481,323 3*s*. Copper ore, 42,931.21 cwt. The amount of copper thus sold in Cornwall and Swansea, for the year ending as above, ld amount to 188,619 tons, (of 21 cwt. each,) estimated to contain 33 tons of fine copper, and sold for £1,339,102 14*s*. From another ce, I have ascertained that the amount of copper ore smelted at Swan- from 30th June, 1839, to 30th June, 1840, was 203,545 tons of 21 cwt. luce in fine copper, 19,511 tons 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 24 lbs., worth £1,466,770 3*d*.

opper ore imported into the United Kingdoms, for the year ending 5th ıary, 1840, 28,757 tons. Average value of Cornish ores, in the year ng 30th June, 1840, £5 7*s*. 6*d*.

rage value of	Cuba ores, for the year ending June 30, 1840,			£14 12*s*.4*d*
Do	Cobre	do	do	16 10 2
Do	Chili	do	do	19 4 0
Do	Valparaiso	do	do	19 7 3

he foreign copper ores are merely introduced for the purpose of smelt- and the purchasers of such ores are bound to export as much copper ı estimated, from assays made previous to sale, to be contained in ı; hence the quantity necessary to be exported depends on the accu- of such assays.

he amount of metal procured from foreign ores is sometimes nearly or ɜ one-half of the entire reduction; but, for a few years past, it has tly diminished, owing to some failure or difficulty in working the ɜs, or perhaps to the disturbed political condition of the South Amer- States. In 1837, it was nearly one-third of the whole reduction. Cop- pyrites, or the *bi-sulphuret* of copper, is the chief ore of that metal ch occurs in Devon and Cornwall, other copper ores being found in ıparatively small quantities. The next in importance is *the sulphuret ray* ore of the miners. The *black ore*, or oxide of copper, is some- ɜ found in sufficient quantities to be worked to advantage. The car- ıtes are rich, but are seldom used except when mixed with the other , owing to the tendency of the metal to escape with the liberated vol- ı matter they contain. The escape of carbonic acid gas carries with it h of the metallic base, in a state of sublimation.

. is thought that nearly all the metal from the ore is extracted, not los- more than a half per cent. beyond the assay ; but it is not clear that r obtain all that chemical analysis would show. The assay is usually he *dry mode*, and analogous to the process of reduction on a large scale.

Tin, tin ores, and their reduction to a metallic state.

in is a metal of a yellowish white color, considerably harder than lead, less so than gold, very malleable, but not tenacious. Hence wire can- be made of it; but under the hammer it may be extended into very leaves, called *tin foil*, less than the one-thousandth of an inch thick. xhales by heat a peculiar sweetish odor, and may be recognised by a kling noise when bent. Its specific gravity, when pure, (in which state ın seldom be found, as it is not often obtained pure from the ores, and

when so, is generally adulterated afterwards with lead,) is 7.290.* It melts at 442° of Fahrenheit.

This metal has been known from a remote antiquity, and it seems to be well ascertained that the Phœnicians traded to Cornwall for tin long before the conquest of Britain by the Romans.

It is still a matter of much doubt whether *native tin* has ever been discovered. Magellen says he has *undoubtedly* found it in three different states: 1st, malleable in a granular and foliaceous form, imbedded in arsenic; 2d, in crystalline lamina, or flat crystals; 3d, in a massy form, more than an inch thick in some places, and enclosed in a stone resembling quartz, which was believed to be a hard crust of crystallized arsenic.†

It is generally believed, however, that this metal exists naturally in but two forms; that is, as a peroxide or tin stone, and as a sulphuret or tin pyrites. The latter is rather a rare mineral, the former being the only combination of tin worked as an ore.

Tin ore is seldom found in workable quantities. Its principal localities in Europe are Cornwall, Bohemia, and Saxony; and in Asia, Malacca and Banca. When found *in situ*, it is always in the most ancient rocks. It does, however, often occur in alluvial deposites, being no doubt the detritus of broken down lodes.

The mode in which the tin ore occurs in lodes associated with ores of copper and of other metals, and in *stockwerkes* or strings running along the divisional planes of certain granites where it is found with schörl, has been already described. It often forms "bunches" in the lodes similar to the patches of copper ore before mentioned. It is sometimes extracted from the gossan accompanying copper lodes, and often occurs in the copper lodes.

The oxide of tin has but little of a metallic aspect, and some specimens of it none whatever. In some cases it is so minutely disseminated that it can be detected only by the experienced eye of the miner, or by its great specific gravity, which ranges between 6.3 and 7.00. Its most usual color is a *dark liver brown;* it occasionally slightly resembles blende, and presents a resinous appearance. It has the hardness of felspar, and gives fire with steel. Its structure is imperfectly foliated.‡ It is found amorphous, in rolled masses, in grains, and often in crystals, whose primitive form appears to be an octahedron, or double four-sided pyramid, with square bases. Its general secondary form is a rectangular four-sided prism, whose edges are liable to truncation or bevelment. Before the blowpipe it decrepitates, and its powder, strongly heated on charcoal, may be reduced to metallic tin; it is often contaminated with copper, arsenic, and iron. A speci-

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* Few chemists have agreed as to the specific gravity of tin, owing to the difficulty of obtaining it pure. Dr. Cooper took the *best grain tin* he could procure, melted it, and allowed it to cool very slowly. He then ascertained its specific gravity to be - - - - 7.170

Ure and Cleaveland stated it to be, as in the text - - - - - -	7.290
Cotes, Ferguson, Emerson, at - - - - - - - -	7.320
Boerheave's Chemistry - - - - - - - -	7.321
Musschenbroeck and Wallerins, at - - - - - - -	7.471
Martin - - - - - - - - - - -	7.550
The specific gravity of pure lead is about - - - - - -	11.360

† Emporium of Arts and Sciences, vol. iii, (new series.) Cortes states, in his despatches to the Emperor Charles V, that he found *metallic tin* amongst the Mexicans. As it is not probable that they were acquainted with the art of reducing metallic ores, may not this have been *native tin?*

‡ Cleaveland's Mineralogy.

men from Cornwall yielded Klaproth tin, 77.50; oxygen, 21.5; silex, 0.75; iron, 0.25. A specimen from Schlakenwold gave him—tin, 75.0; oxygen, 24.00; iron, 0.50. Lampadins obtained from a Bohemian sample—tin, 68; oxygen, 16; silex, 7.00; iron, 9.00. Dr. Thompson gives the following as the constituents of a crystalline reddish brown ore from Cornwall, the specific gravity of which was 6.945; peroxide of tin, 96.265; silex, 0.750; peroxide of iron and sesqui oxide of manganese, 3.395.

Sulphuret of tin has been rarely found out of Cornwall, so far as I am informed. Its color is steel gray, more or less mixed with yellow. It is never crystallized. Its specific gravity is between 4.35 and 4.78. According to Klaproth, it contains—sulphur, 25; tin, 34; copper 36; 2 of iron, and 3 of stony matter. A specimen analyzed by Professor Johnstone, of Durham, gave—tin, 31.618; copper, 23.549; zinc, 10.113; iron, 4.79; sulphur, 29.929. It was first discovered by Raspe, in Wheal Rock, St. Agnes, Cornwall, who proposed to call it *bell-metal ore.* It is probably a mixture of sulphuret of tin and copper pyrites, the zinc and iron being accidentally present.

The first tin worked in Cornwall was the *stream tin*, as the ore found in alluvion is called. The lodes or veins were discovered by following up the course of the stream tin. Much of this kind of ore is crystallized, often in hemitrope crystals, and sometimes is pseudo morphous crystals of felspar. It is no doubt brought from the lodes, but seems to have undergone some purifying action, as it is free from many of the deleterious substances that are found mixed with the vein ore; from it is obtained the *grain tin*, which is of the very best quality. It would appear, from the pseudo-morphous crystals, that the stream tin had been at one time in a state of solution. The working of the alluvion tin is extremely simple, the ore being separated from the earthy matter with which it is surrounded by the action of running water. The stream tin from Pensagillis is remarkable on account of the native gold occasionally found in it; sometimes, although rarely, in pieces of the value of two or three pounds sterling. The most important deposites of *alluvial tin* occur in the vicinity of St. Just and St. Austill. I have seen miners working the stream tin extensively on the sea coast, between Marazion and Penzance.

The *mine tin* is seldom pure, and requires much care in the mechanical dressing of it, to separate it from the foreign substances with which it is combined.

The *block tin*, or the most common tin of commerce, is procured from this source. In consequence of the great specific gravity of this ore, water is extremely useful in its preparatory dressing. After having been carefully washed, by agitation in running water, it is sorted by hand into four lots: 1st, stones rich in tin; 2d, stones containing tin and copper; 3d, copper ore; 4th, steril fragments, composed of vein stone, with iron and arsenical pyrites.

The tin ore is then ground, generally by water wheels, in cast iron hoppers, (having been previously broken by hammers into convenient fragments;) and is next stamped to the size of fine sand, with water running over it during the operation; it is then removed to long shallow vats, where it is *buddled*, by passing a current of water over the ore arranged on an inclined plane, similar to the mode of treating copper ores already described. The upper or heavier portion is the best, and is separated from the tail of the trough, where the finer and lighter portions of ore are

deposited, mixed with sand. This portion is resubmitted to the same operation, by being carried to another trough or buddle, where the water is only gently agitated over it by means of hoes. The head of the buddle in this case is taken to tables, so placed that water may be passed over them, and the ore being constantly stirred, the current carries off the light or earthy matter, leaving the peroxide of tin in a more or less pure state. After this washing process has been completed, the tables are suddenly turned over, and the contents emptied into a receptacle partly filled with water.

After the ore has been sufficiently washed to leave it nearly free from earthy matter, it is carried to the calcining furnaces, for the purpose of dissipating the volatile substances it contains, and of oxidizing the iron and copper, in order that they may, by being thus rendered specifically lighter, be removed by a rewashing. When those metals exist in considerable quantities, it is next to impossible to get entirely clear of them, as will appear in the sequel, although their presence is certain to deteriorate the character of the tin; which, however, does not injure the copper ores, but, on the contrary, sometimes adds to their value.* When the ores are refractory, they are restamped, rewashed, reheated, and again washed, before they are fit for assaying. When the tin ore is unmixed with much iron or copper, it is not calcined, but is carefully rewashed in the refining house before smelting. The preparation of the tin ore becomes much more difficult when it contains *wolfram*, (tungstate of iron and manganese,) the specific gravity of which is rather greater than the pure ore.

Tin ores, like copper ores, are at present generally sold by the "*ticketing system.*" Formerly they were reduced on shares.

The Cornish mode of assaying tin ores consists generally in taking two ounces of black tin, or tin ore, and adding to them a flux composed of culm, about one-third the weight of the ore, and of borax 4 dwts. If the ore contain much iron, more culm is added. This being exposed to a strong heat, a button of tin is obtained; the value of which is estimated by its properties under the hammer. The scrapings of the crucible are usually washed, to search for any tin which may be in them.†

Another method, recommended by Dr. Cooper, and perhaps a better one, is the following:

Pound the ore; separate it from the stony matters that accompany it; take a small piece of ore, and roast it on charcoal with the blowpipe; if any sulphurous or arsenical fumes should arise on this trial, the pounded ore must be well roasted, previous to fusion, with a little charcoal; if no such vapors appear, the roasting may be dispensed with. Take 400 grains of the ore; smear the sides of a crucible with charcoal, and put a small quantity of charcoal dust in the bottom; mix up the pulverized ore with pitch and saw dust; lute a cover on the crucible, then urge it with a fire quickly raised, during 15 minutes, in an air furnace or blacksmith's forge, at the end of which time the metallic tin will be found at the bottom of the crucible.

For more exact, satisfactory, and scientific assays, see Bergman, Klaproth, and especially Berthier, (Traite des Essais par la Voie Sèche, tome 11.)

All or the greater part of the Cornish tin ores are reduced in Cornwall.‡

* Sometimes called "bell-metal" ore.

† De la Beche.

‡ The exportation of tin ores from Devon and Cornwall is prohibited by law.

'he principal works for this purpose are at St. Austill, Penzance, Truro, nd Redruth. The furnaces I visited belonged to the Truro company.

The ore (prepared as already described) is mixed with charcoal, and laced in a reverberatory furnace, and the flame of burning *culm* (fine nthracite) is passed through it for six hours, when the melted metal is rawn off at one aperture, and the cinders at another; a small quantity of ime is sometimes added, for a flux. The melted tin is carried in cuvettes, nd poured into iron moulds, from whence it is taken, when cold, to the efining furnace, and again melted; but not in contact with the flame. It s in fact a liquation, the tin running out of the pigs into a receptacle beow the hearth of the furnace, on which it leaves a mixed residuum of iron, opper, &c. The liquated metal is then drawn off into a large cauldron, n which have been previously arranged several pieces of carbonized wood, aturated with water, to produce ebullition. This process separates the ross, which, floating on the surface, is skimmed off. The boiling or effervescence is so strong that it requires a weight of 300 pounds to retain the tandard, to which the wood is attached, in the cauldron. When the tin re contains much iron, a piece of sheet tin (tinned iron) is put into the efining furnace, to assist the separation of the metals.

The refined tin is dipped out of the cauldron by ladles, and is run into hallow granite troughs, which form it, by cooling, into truncated pyramids, reighing nearly 400 pounds. The refining operations require from 5 to 6 ours' time; an hour to fill the basin, three hours to boil the tin with the reen wood, and from one to two hours for the subsidence. The first dipings are the purest; and the last are so much alloyed with foreign matter hat they must be again refined.

The refined tin is generally separated into three divisions, according to s quality: 1st, *grain tin;* 2d, *refined tin:* 3d, *common tin.* The first s very nearly pure tin, and is generally obtained from the *stockwercke* or *tream tin ores.* The second contains copper and iron; and the third a onsiderable proportion of both, and sometimes lead, purposely added. he presence of iron is less objectionable than copper. Each of the above ivisions is again divided into first and second qualities. The first class, r *grain tin,* is employed for the more important alloys and amalgams; e second, for tinning iron, and for dyeing; and the third, for common olders.

The stream tin ores, and sometimes the better class of mine ores, when is desirable to obtain a metal of unusual purity, are reduced in *blast urnaces,* or blowing houses, as they are called, with charcoal. And this, deed, was the ancient method of smelting all ores of tin.

Doctor Ure says: "On making a comparative estimate of the expense y the *blowing-house* process, and by the *reverberatory furnace,* it has been ound that the former yields about sixty-six per cent. of tin in smelting the tream or alluvial ore, whose absolute contents are from seventy-five to eventy-eight parts in the hundred. One ton of tin consumes a ton and ix-tenths of charcoal, and suffers a loss of fifteen per cent. In working with he reverberatory furnace, it is calculated that ore, whose mean contents, y an exact analysis, are seventy per cent., yields sixty-five per cent. on he great scale. The average value of the tin ore, as sold to the smelter, s £50 per ton; but it fluctuates of course with the market prices. One on of tin obtained from the reverberatory furnace costs—

One ton and a half of ore - - - - -	£75 0 0
One ton and three-quarters of coals - - - -	17 6
Wages of labor, interest on capital, &c. - - -	3 0 0
	78 17 6

"On comparing these results with the former, we perceive that in a *blowing house* the loss of tin is fifteen per cent., whereas it is only five per cent. in the reverberatory furnace. The expense of fuel is likewise much less relatively in the latter process; for only one ton and three-quarters of coals are consumed for one ton of tin: while a ton and six-tenths of wood charcoal are burnt to obtain the same quantity of tin in a *blowing house;* and it is admitted that one ton of wood charcoal is equal to two tons of coals in calorific effect. Hence, every thing conspires to turn the balance in favor of the reverberatory plan. The operation is also in this way simpler, and may be carried on by itself. The scoriæ, besides, from the reverberatory hearth, contain less tin than those derived from the same ores treated with charcoal by the blast, as is done at Altenberg. It must be remembered, however, that the grain tin obtained by the charcoal process is reckoned to be finer, and brings a better price—a superiority partly due to the purity of the ore reduced, and partly to the purity of the fuel."

For more than six centuries, the tin, after being smelted, was carried to certain towns, called "Stannary towns," to be assayed, for the purpose of ascertaining the quality of the metal. It was then stamped with the Duchy seal, the dues paid to the Earls or Dukes of Cornwall, and the blocks permitted to be sold. The average yearly revenue to the Crown, from 1820 to 1838, was, from this source, between £11,000 and £12,000. By an act of Parliament of August 16, 1838, the duties paid on coinage were abolished, and a compensation, in lieu of them, paid to the Duchy; and at the same time the duties on the importation of foreign tin were reduced, and fixed at fifteen shillings per cwt. for tin, and ten shillings per cwt. of tin ore.*

Before the passage of the act of 1838, each block of tin was coined, according to Borlase, in the following manner: "The officers appointed by the Duke of Cornwall assay it, by taking off a piece of one of the *under* corners of the block, partly by cutting and partly by breaking; and, if properly purified, they stamp the face of the block with the Duchy seal, which stamp is a permission for the owner to sell, and at the same time an assurance that the tin so marked has been properly examined and found merchantable." This rude mode of assay was founded on the supposition that, if the tin had been adulterated with lead, the foreign matter would, owing to its greater specific gravity, sink to the bottom. In foreign countries, the English stamp was often counterfeited; and, it has been said, "in Holland every tin founder has English stamps, and, whatever his tin be, the inscription '*block tin*' makes it pass for English." It is asserted that much of the Dutch tin contains nearly one-tenth of its weight of lead.

From midsummer of 1837 to midsummer of 1838 there had been coined, in Devon and Cornwall, 5,130 tons of tin, of which 1,545 was *grain tin*,

* De la Beche, Ordnance Geological Survey.

the remainder common tin. The quantity of tin imported into Great in, in the year ending January 5, 1838, was 1,451 tons, and the quan- xported, during the same interval, was 1,465 tons—leaving the Eng- production of that year for British consumption.

r. De la Beche, in a note to his elaborate and valuable report on the ance Geological Survey of Great Britain, submits the following esti- of the annual produce of British mines, which may prove of some est to the general reader:

, at - - - - - - -	£8,000,000
ar, at - - - - - - -	1,200,000
l, at - - - - - - -	920,000
at - - - - - - -	390,000
ganese, at - - - - - -	50,000
r, at - - - - - - -	30,000
at - - - - - - -	7,000
	10,597,000

to the above sum, for metallic produce, we add £9,000,000, as the of coal raised at the pit mouth, and about £400,000 for that of salt ther minor substances, we should have £20,000,000 as the annual of the mining produce of Great Britain and Ireland.

On the Cornish engines.

e pumping engines used for draining the mines of Cornwall* have excited much interest in the scientific world, from the circumstance eir performing, with a given quantity of fuel, nearly three times as work, or, as it is technically termed, *duty*, as any other engines have een made to accomplish; and therefore a slight notice of them, and e history of their improvement, may not prove uninstructive.

e common Bolton & Watt single acting engine, used for pumping r, which was formerly applied to these mines by Watt himself, is so known, and has been so often described, that it will be sufficient ly to point out the differences which exist between this and the Corn- gine, in its present most improved state.

e first and most important is, that the steam is used at a high pres- say from thirty to forty-five pounds per square inch above the atmos- —in the boilers; is cut off at a small portion of the stroke, and ed to expand during the remainder. The principle of expansion ntroduced and patented by Watt; but was used by him only to a small extent, and with low-pressure steam. It is now carried much r, and the steam is generally expanded from four to eight or ten times iginal volume, and, in some of the more recently constructed engines, more. The new engine at the United mines, which was kindly shown xplained to Mr. Pole and myself by Messrs. Hocking & Loam, the eers, has been sometimes working with the steam cut off at one-twelfth a-fifteenth of the stroke; and Mr. Sims, another engineer of celebrity

gines have been very recently constructed on the same principles, for the drainage of the f Haarlem, with cylinders of 12 feet diameter.

in the county, has lately taken a patent for a mode of increasing still further the power of using the steam expansively. This forms indeed the great feature of the Cornish engines, and is, without doubt, the principal cause of the extraordinary amount of duty performed by them.

The use of high-pressure steam has necessarily induced a change in the form of *boiler* from that originally adopted by Watt. The boilers now used are cylindrical, with an internal tube of large diameter running through them, in the front part of which is placed the furnace. The *slow*-combustion principle is carried to a greater extent in Cornwall than elsewhere, and it is the generally received opinion there that much advantage arises from the practice. Doubts have, however, been lately thrown upon the correctness of this idea, by the publication of some experiments made within these last few years at the London water works, of which I shall more particularly speak hereafter.

The care which is taken to economize heat and prevent waste of fuel is exceedingly great. The tops of the boilers are covered with a bed of ashes about two feet in depth; the cylinder is enclosed in a steam jacket, and this again is surrounded by a wooden case, having a considerable thickness of saw dust between it and the hot metal. The steam pipes are encased in like manner, so that the radiation of heat is almost entirely prevented, and, in consequence, the engine and boiler houses are little, if any, warmer than common rooms. The condensed water from the steam jacket is also returned to the boilers; the steam is prevented from ever blowing off at the safety valve by careful management of the fires; and, in short, every precaution that ingenuity can devise, or prudence suggest, is taken, in order to reduce to its lowest possible limit the dispersion of heat and consequent waste of fuel.

The arrangement of the pumps and their machinery has been greatly improved since the days of Watt, and no inconsiderable share of the improvements in *duty* is attributable to this cause. The description of pumps universally employed now (except in the lowest part of the well, where a lift pump is placed) is the *plunger pump*—three or four of these, according to the depth, being placed at different levels in the shaft.* The rods which connect the plungers with the outer end of the engine beam are necessarily, from their length, of great weight; and it is this weight, or at least a portion of it, which causes the plungers to descend, thereby forcing up the water in the ascension pipes. The mass of rods is raised by the action of the steam in the descent of the piston; and when this has arrived at the bottom of its course, and by the opening of a valve, the equilibrium is restored between the upper and lower parts of the cylinder, the rods again raise the water by descending, and are afterwards again raised by the steam in their turn, so that the power of the steam is not immediately employed to raise the water, but lifts a dead weight, which in its descent forces down the plungers. The pump rods generally furnish more weight than is sufficient to overcome the pressure of the column of water in the ascension pipes, and the surplus is counterbalanced by weights attached to levers, or "balance bobs" placed at the surface, or in horizontal excavations in the shaft. There are many minor improvements which have been made in the valves and other details of the engine, as well as in the method of managing and working it; all which have conduced more or less to the

* All these fittings, including the "balance bobs," constitute what is called the "pitwork."

advancement of the duty performed, but which our limits will not permit me to describe. They do not indeed affect the general principles upon which the engine works; and enough has been said to show that this, by far the most perfect and effective form of an invention, itself the most perfect and useful to mankind of any yet recorded in the page of history—that this is, to all intents and purposes, WATT'S ENGINE; and that it has only been by carrying out, to a further extent, the principles laid down and first put in practice by that great man, that the extraordinary achievements now witnessed have been accomplished. And, in fact, one of the most eminent of the Cornish mining engineers has said, in speaking of the modern pumping engines, that "the engine is now reduced to its simplest form, a single engine on Bolton & Watt's construction; and, although our engines exceed in duty three or four fold what Bolton & Watt had ever attained, or perhaps thought possible of attainment, yet they are, after all, in name and in reality, Bolton & Watt's engines." It would be, however, an act of gross injustice to the Cornish engineers to pass by unnoticed the improvements in the performance of the steam engine due to their mechanical skill and scientific knowledge; and, indeed, if their merit be measured by the advantages which have resulted from their efforts, they as a body will deserve most memorable mention in the annals of the steam engine.

I shall now proceed to present a brief view of the history of the various improvements in duty which have gradually taken place for the last half century, the materials for this purpose being supplied by a very succinct account compiled by the Messrs. Lean, brothers, and published by direction of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. To this work I refer for more detailed information.

It will be as well to explain that the word "*duty*" may be defined to mean the useful effect produced by the engine, considered in proportion to the quantity of fuel consumed. In Cornwall, the *duty* is always stated in *pounds lifted one foot high* by the consumption of one bushel (about 94 pounds) of coal. Thus, when it is said that a certain engine performs a duty of 70 millions, it is understood to mean that the engine lifts 70 millions of pounds of water one foot high for each bushel of coal consumed.

The connexion WATT had with the Cornish miners, who paid him for his great improvements by a percentage upon the value of the fuel saved by them, is well known, and is mentioned in almost every history of the steam engine. It may be sufficient to state here that he raised the duty from about 9 millions, as previously performed by the atmospheric engine improved by Smeaton, to upwards of 20 millions; and the average duty in 1800, when the patent of Messrs. Bolton & Watt expired, and their agent left the country, may be stated at this amount. After this period, a great and general deterioration took place, from the want of persons of sufficient experience and scientific acquirements to keep the engines in the same good state, and to work them to the same advantage, as formerly.

This state of things lasted for many years, until, in 1810 or 1811, the practice of publishing monthly reports of the duty of all the engines in the country was commenced by Captain John Lean, and has continued uninterruptedly to the present time. This publication produced a very extraordinary effect in improving the duty of the engines. The public attention being drawn to the amount performed by each, stimulated the engineers to

emulation among themselves, so that many engines, before much inferior, began to improve in duty when the results were published to the world; and the practice is said, by Messrs. Lean, to have been attended with more benefit to the country than any other single event, with the exception of the invention of the steam engine itself. Its effects were soon manifest; for in 1814 one engine performed 32 millions, and the average of the county was raised again to where Watt left it—namely, 20 millions.

In the latter part of 1814, Woolf demonstrated the possibility of increasing the duty by using high-pressure steam, and expanding it more than hitherto practised, which he did by his double cylinder engine. One of these, erected at Wheal Vor in 1815, performed 50 millions. It was not long, however, before it was discovered that this principle of using high pressure steam expansively might be used equally well with a single cylinder; and, after 1820, the more cumbrous and expensive form of Woolf was very little used in the mines. In 1821, the average duty was 28 millions, and that of the best engine 42.

Shortly after this period, Captain Samuel Grose introduced various improvements at Wheal Towan, and performed 62 millions. The principles adopted by him were followed, with modifications, by other engineers, and their advantage was rendered obvious by an immediate advance in duty of the whole.

In 1834, a very important occurrence took place. Mr. William West, who had formerly filled a situation under Captain Grose, constructed an engine at Fowey Consols mine, which, in September of that year, was reported at a duty of 97,856,382. Such an extraordinary and unprecedented amount created great astonishment among the engineers of other mines. Suspicions were entertained that some deception must have been practised, and Mr. Austen, the proprietor of the mine, was called upon to verify or disprove the statement, by allowing a trial to be made of the engine before competent and impartial persons. He responded to the call; and seven gentlemen were named by J. S. Enys, Esq., of Enys, for the purpose. They made a most accurate experiment of 24 hours' duration, and reported the duty performed to be equal to 125,095,713 pounds lifted one foot high by the consumption of a single bushel of coal! This is, I believe, the highest amount of duty which has ever been obtained. Up to the present time, the general average has been steadily improving; and many engines are now working at 90 millions and upwards. The one at the United mines, lately erected by Messrs. Hocking & Loan, was reported in the month of July, 1841, at 101,500,000. It is one of the largest in the country.*

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* The following are the principal dimensions and other particulars of the new engine at the "United mines," called "Taylor's engine:"
Cylinder, 85 inches diameter.
Length of stroke of piston, 11 feet.
Length of stroke of pumps, 10 feet.
Diameter of principal working plungers, 14 inches.
Depth of shaft, about 173 fathoms.
Number of strokes per minute, about 4½.
Water lifted, about 60 gallons per minute.
Weight of main beam, 27 tons.
Cylindrical boilers, each about 25 feet long, and 6 feet 6 inches in diameter.
Cost of engine, £2,500.
Cost of pumps, &c., £5,000.
Cost of shaft sinking, £8,000.

When it is considered that the useful effect of the best land or marine engines now made, when reduced to the same standard as that used for the Cornish engines, gives a result rarely exceeding 30 millions, it need not be wondered at that the engines in that country must have excited great interest among engineers throughout the world. But although for such a length of time these improvements have been going on in the manner above described, it is only very lately that the general attention of men of science in other localities has been drawn to the very extraordinary results produced by them; and when the reports were first brought forward in London they were almost unanimously treated as fabulous—many of the most eminent scientific engineers expressing the opinion, and in some instances sustaining their opinions by calculations, that it was absolutely impossible that steam could be made to perform feats so wonderful, and so much surpassing what had before been experienced. As, however, the statements and guarantees of their correctness became stronger and more numerous, scientific men began to look more closely into the matter. Some eminent engineers went down to Cornwall, from London, purposely to convince themselves of the truth or falsehood of the reports. The most searching experiments were tried—the water was in some instances even weighed as it came out of the pumps; but nothing was found to cast the shadow of a doubt upon the correctness of the reports; and now, the evidence has become sufficiently strong to command universal assent.

But more than the evidence of witnesses at a distance has been obtained; for, in order to put beyond a doubt the truth of the assertions as to the amount of duty performed, one of the Cornish engines has, so to speak, been actually transplanted to London, and tried there; and a most interesting record of experiments upon it has been recently published by Mr. Wicksteed, the engineer of the works where it has been erected and used for supplying water to the metropolis. The following extract will explain the circumstances under which it was introduced: "In the spring of 1835, the directors of the East London Water Works Company contemplated making very considerable alterations in one of their engines at Old Ford; and it was then suggested by Mr. Grout, one of the directors, that instead of altering the engine in question, it should be taken down, and a Cornish engine erected in its place; and he stated that the saving in fuel that would be effected by adopting his suggestion would amply repay the company for the increased outlay consequent upon the erection of a new engine.

"I am told that but little reliance was placed upon the accuracy of this information; my opinion was, however, called for, when I stated, that although I had never seen a Cornish engine at work, I understood the principle of its action, which my friend, Mr. John Taylor, had explained to me as far back as 1826; and I was also aware of the favorable views entertained by the late Mr. Watt, of the advantages to be derived from using steam expansively, and had therefore no doubt that the effect produced by the Cornish expansion engines was much greater than that produced by the non-expansion engines.

"In August, 1835, I was instructed to visit several of the mines in Cornwall, for the purpose of obtaining information respecting the engines in use there; and although my report was highly in favor of them, the opinions expressed in favor of the *old* system, and against the *new*, advocated by me, were nevertheless so numerous, and of such high authority, that it

was not until two years afterwards, in 1837, (upon Mr. Grout's information, that a good second-hand engine was to be disposed of at a comparatively low price,) that I was instructed to proceed to Cornwall for the purpose of purchasing it. The engine, which was a counterpart of the one at 'Fowey Consols' mine, already mentioned, was accordingly erected at the East London Water Works, and was started in December, 1838. It worked very satisfactorily, and performed a duty of upwards of 90 millions."

Mr. Wicksteed has made a long series of experiments upon the engine during three years, and the work above mentioned contains the results he has arrived at, which may be briefly stated as follows:

1st. That little or no difference is perceptible between the results of slow and quick combustion; that the Cornish cylindrical boilers and method of working do not evaporate a greater quantity of water for the same quantity of fuel consumed than the old wagon-head boilers, ordinarily used for low-pressure steam; and that "it would therefore appear that very little, if any, improvement has been made in the evaporative power of boilers since the days of the great, the immortal James Watt."

2d. That the duty of the Cornish engine experimented upon is, for the same quantity of coals consumed, in the ratio of about two and a quarter to one to that of a Bolton & Watt engine upon the common construction, at the same works, with which it has been carefully compared.

Mr. Wicksteed gives a list of the causes to which he attributes this greater duty, and several elaborate tables accompany the work, forming altogether the most valuable collection of facts upon the subject which has yet appeared. The example of Mr. Wicksteed has been followed by other engineers, and engines of the same construction are now in course of erection for water works in the neighborhood of London.

The paper alluded to merely gives the facts and results obtained by the experiments, but does not profess to go into the subject of their correspondence with theory; there exists, indeed, no sufficiently accurate theoretical investigation of the circumstances attending the action of the Cornish engine. It has been mentioned incidentally, in works upon the steam engine, particularly in the excellent one published a few years since by the Count de Pambour, but with not so much attention to the minutiæ of the case as its peculiarity and importance would seem to demand. Some opinions have been expressed, and that, too, by parties of considerable practical experience, that the simple elastic force of the steam in these engines is insufficient to perform the work done, and that the deficiency is supplied by the effect of the *momentum* of the steam in entering the cylinder, and its consequent "*percussion*," as it is termed, upon the piston; but neither the deficiency of the one force, nor the existence, to any thing like an appreciable extent, of the other, has been proved by data of sufficient authority, or calculations sufficiently accurate, to warrant the adoption of these opinions, and they have consequently not been favorably received. It is, however, to be hoped that the general interest excited among engineers will induce some one, possessing the requisite ability and opportunity to combine theoretical investigation with practical observation, to turn his attention to the subject, and investigate it in such a manner as to satisfactorily account for and explain, upon exact mathematical principles, the circumstances of the case, and the causes of the superiority in point of economy of these engines;

for by such a process alone may we expect to see any sufficient means proposed and adopted for introducing into steam engines generally the improvements and realizing the advantages possessed by the Cornish one.

I have the honor to be, Colonel, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. HUGHES,
Captain Corps Top. Eng., U. S. Army.

Colonel J. J. ABERT,
Chief Corps Topographical Engineers.

A.

Wheal Friendship costs and returns for twelve months, to the end of December, 1840.

Date.	Quantity of copper ores.			Amount.			Lord's dues.			Amount, less dues.			Costs.			Profit.		
1840.	*Tons.*	*c.*	*q.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Jan. and Feb.	515	1	2	4,956	14	2	448	19	3	4,507	14	11	3,633	16	4	873	18	7
Mar. and April	506	5	3	5,135	0	6	364	3	3	4,770	17	3	4,046	3	7	724	13	8
May and June	561	13	1	4,775	12	2	439	18	9	4,335	13	5	4,015	17	6	319	15	11
July and Aug.	556	16	2	4,938	10	7	328	14	5	4,609	16	2	4,060	7	1	549	9	1
Sept. and Oct.	594	17	3	5,658	4	5	440	1	8	5,218	2	9	4,647	11	4	570	11	5
Nov. and Dec.	603	10	0	6,385	2	11	543	14	9	5,841	8	2	4,792	14	0	1,048	14	2
	3,338	1	3	31,849	4	9	2,565	12	1	29,283	12	8	25,196	9	10	4,087	2	10

Particulars of Wheal Friendship costs and returns for twelve months, to the end of December, 1840.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Agent's salaries - -	1,171	16	0
Futwork bargains - -	6,244	10	1
Bargains on surface, wages, and items - - -	725	5	7
Carpenters, masons, smiths, &c.	1,759	15	3
Carriage and horse work -	367	11	6
Materials - - -	5,778	11	1
Expenses on ores - -	1,379	6	4
Tributs, subsist, and balances	7,624	14	7
Sundry payments - -	1,129	16	11
	26,181	7	4
Sundry receipts - -	984	17	6
	25,196	9	10
Profit - - -	4,087	2	10
	£29,283	12	8

	Tons.	*c.*	*qr.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Copper ores,	3,338	1	3	- 31,849	4	9
Deduct Lord's dues -				- 2,565	12	1
				£29,283	12	8

Dr. *Wheal Friendship.*

1840.		£ s. d.	1840.		£
Nov. 14	To dividend of £20 per share - -	1,280 0 0		By balance brought on from last account -	921
	Balance carried on -	3,730 11 1		By profit on mine, 12 months - -	4,089
		5,010 11 1			5,010

pumping water, July, 1841.

Engines.*	Water employed per minute.	Fall.	No. of strokes per minute.	Feet in stroke.	Space of motion.	Load, in lbs.	Power, in lbs.	Duty, in lbs.	Proportion of duty to power.	Horse power in engine.	Horse power employed by engine.	Dia. of gudgeon.	Length of gudgeon.
WHEAL FRIENDSHIP.	Gallons.	Feet.		Ft. in.	P. min.				Per cent.			Inches.	Inches.
Old Sump engine - -	5632.	51	5	6	30.	65,806	2,872,320	1,974,180	68.6	86.43	60.	16	9
Taylor's North - -	5199.	50	5	6	30.	47,233	2,599,500	1,416,990	54.5	78.74	43.	14	9
Taylor's South - -	4167.4	40	5	6	30.	30,234	1,666,960	907,020	54.42	50.	27.5	14	9
Brenton's - - -	8897.2	32	4½	6	27.	29,871	2,847,101	806,517	28.37	88.	24.43	14	9
WHEAL BETSY.													
Job's engine - -	2890.	42	4	6	24.	28,314	1,213,800	679,636	57.	36.	20.5	12	8
Williams's - -	3027.	40	4½	7 4	33.7	26,454	1,210,800	826,099	69.	36.2	25.	12	8
Buller's - - -	1912.	40	3	7 6	22.5	22,901	764,800	493,272	64.	23.2	15.	12	8
Carpenter's - -	1985.	44	4½	6	27.0	18,662	873,400	503,366	57.	26.5	15.2	14	9
Drawing machine - -	3027.	27	–	–	222	1,264	817,290	280,608	34.	–	8.5	9	8

* The power of these machines is thus ascertained :

Water passing over the wheel per minute - - - 5632
Water, say 10 pounds per gallon - - - - 10

56320
Fall, 51 feet - - - - - - - - 51

56320
281600

2872320
or horse power 86.43

The duty in pounds one foot high, thus :

Load in pounds - - - - - - 65806
Motion per minute, say 6 × 5 No. of strokes by the length, in feet 30

Duty in pounds, one foot high, per minute - - - 1974180
or horse power 60.0

1974180

287232—68.6 per cent.

The above are copies of calculations made by Mr. E., upon data furnished by Mr. Rouse, some of which calculations are not *exactly* correct.

C.

Water power employed in Wheal Friendship mine, in Mary-tavy, Devon, in pumping, July, 1841.

Engines.	Dimensions of wheels. Dia.	Dimensions of wheels. Wid.	No. of lifts.	Length of lifts.	Dia. of pumps.	Load, in pounds.	No. of strokes per minute.	Length of stroke, in feet.	Horse power.	Water employed per minute, in gallons.
	Feet.	Ft. in.		Fms. ft. in.	In.					
Old Sump - -	51	10 0	1	43 1 8	13½	65,806	5	6	67.86*	5,632
			3	112 3 6	13					
			1	25 3 0	14					
			1	6 5 0	9					
Taylor's North -	50	6 4	3	84 2 0	14	47,233	5	6	44.63	5,199
			1	23 3 6	10					
			1	13 0 0	9					
			1	29 4 6	8					
Taylor's South -	40	4 4	1	29 4 7	16	30,234	5	6	28.34	4,167.4
			1	31 5 5	15					
Brenton's - -	32	7 4	1	37 3 0	12	29,871	45	6	25.2	8,897.25
			1	37 0 0	11					
			2	49 0 0	9					
			1	24 0 0	6					

* The horse power here is calculated at 29.333 to one foot per minute.

power employed in Wheal Friendship mine, in drawing machines, July, 1841.

ines.	Water expended per minute.	Dimensions of wheels.		Weight of chain ore, &c., carried.	No. of fathoms.	Time.	Horse power.	Remarks.
		Dia.	Width.					
	Gallons.	Feet.	Ft. in.	Pounds.	Fms.	Min.		
ine, in-plane.	4,167.4	40	5 4	13,472	222	9	42.5	Friction exists in the chain passing over twenty pullies, and bearing on the plane at an angle of 36° from horizontal.
machine, ide.	3,757.6	26	4 1	4,362	145	5½	13	Friction exists in the chain passing over seven pullies, and the ribble rubbing against the side of the shaft, which is inclined at an angle of 45° for the one hundred and fourteen fathoms of the entire depth.
machine, d plane	3,757.6	26	4 1	4,348	96	3½	13	Friction exists in the chain passing over 15 pullies in the plane, inclined at an angle of 44°.

CRUSHING MACHINE.

ir-ner	Dimensions.		Ores, in tons, crushed per hour.	Remarks.
	Dia.	Wid.		
	Feet.	Ft. in.	Tons. c. qr.	
:7	11	10 4	1 12 0 of dredge ores, to pass through a sluice sixteen poles to the sq. inch.	Stream computed to be 24 horse power.

D.

CONSOLIDAT-

		Taylor's.	Davey's.	Job's.
Duty report	Cylinder, in inches	85	80	65
	Piston, in feet	10	11½	9
	Load, in lbs. per square inch	11.46	13.12	8.78
Pitwork capt'n.	Plunger, No.	9	12	2
	Buckets	2	2	-
Engineer	Steam valve, diameter	12	13	9
	Equilibrium, ditto ditto	16	18	12
	Exhausting	20	24	14
	Grease, in lbs., per day	12	12	10
	Oil, in pints, per day	1	1	1
	Men	4	4	3
	Boys	3	3	3
	Number of boilers	4	3	2
	Length	3 36 / 1 40	37	31 / 32
	Diameter of boilers	6½	7	6½
	Diameter of tubes	3 3.9 / 1 4	4.4	3.9
	Length of fire bars	4	4	4
Calculations	Length of fires	5	5	-
	Total area of fire bars	63	52	30
	Surface exposed in flues of boiler	3781	3151	1598
	Water, in cubic feet	2467	2025	1033
	Steam, in cubic feet	735	580	315
Observations	Temperature of ashes over boiler	80	80	81
	Cylinder cover	111	90 | 100	126 | 102
	Middle of cylinder clothing	W. 77	W. 76	B. 95
	Steam pipe in engine house	79	-	-
	Engine house	-	-	-
	Open air	57	57	-
	Condensing water	64	84	58
	Hot well	98	100	91
	Condenser barometer	27¼ / 25½	27½ / 25½	-
	Strokes per minute	8½	7½	-
	Proportion of stroke: In	4	5	4
	Proportion of stroke: Out	7	8	7
	Proportion of stroke: Rest	3	5	3
	Expansion	5	5	-
		Cylinder changed from a 70 to an 85 and ⅔ of the pitwork in 22 days	Six years old, the show engine of the mine.	Employ'd in raising water 47 fathoms for wheels and in-bankin water.

D.

ED MINES.			UNITED MINES.			
Wooif's.	Bawden's.	Pearce's.	Cardose's.	Eldon's.	Loam's.	Heking.
90	90	65	90	30	85	85
10	10	9	9	9	10	10
11.56	8.3	16.8	11.5	17.96	11.95	13.58
7	8	9	8	1	5	5
1	2	2	2	–	4	3
8	8	7	10	5	10	12
16	16	12	13	7	16	16
19	19	14	15	10	19	19
12	12	10	12	6	12	12
1	1	1	1	½	1	1
4	4	3	4	3	4	4
4	4	3	3	–	3	3
4	3	3	3	1	3	3
35	36	36	36	36	1|32 2|38	44
6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½	6½	6½
3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4	4	4
4	4	4	4	4	4	4
–	–	–	–	–	5	–
60	45	45	48	16	48	48
3481	2694	2694	2694	941	2952	3451
2140	1650	1650	1650	579	1706	2065
608	468	468	468	176	528	645
98	98	97	88	99	79	82
126	96	109	94	98	90	94|84
B. 102	B. 140	– –	B. 79	W. 60	W. 67	W. 68
130	95	–	140	97	80	82
–	–	67	–	55	63	66
57	57	51	55	55	51	55
115	110	57	60	61	63	60
140	140	110|97	104	94	102	94
25½ 23	broken.	none.	none.	none.	locked.	27½ 25½
9	9	10	8½	9	8	7
5	5	5	4 4	4 4	4	4 4
7	7	6	6 7	7 7P.	8	7 8E.
1	2	1	4 3	4 2	2	4 4
3	3	4	3	3	5½	–
Cylinder so bad that it was packed twice a week, since changed.	Old engine, 1820.	Old engine, 1820.	No steam jacket, old engine.	Old engine refitted, removed in three days.	An 85 put into a 90, for a steam jacket.	Three years old, at work in three months from the date of the order.

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t to be

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 10, 1844.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Haywood made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of James W. Breedlove, have considered the same, and report:

That according to the facts, as set forth by the petitioner, he has no well-grounded claim against the Government. The committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the petition of James W. Breedlove ought not to be granted.

MEMORIAL

OF

CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

OPPOSED

To any change in the present tariff.

April 10, 1844.

Referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the citizens of Pennsylvania

Respectfully represents:

That the tariff of 1842 having already produced such extraordinary results in the revival of the trade and business of our entire country, and in the employment of the labor and industry of our people, we most earnestly pray that no change whatever be made in that system which has been again adopted as the policy of the country, until experience shall have demonstrated, by *ascertained facts*, that such change would be for the better. A good tariff is only the result of long experience; and, so far, the present bill has more than realized the best expectations of its friends, in reviving trade and in furnishing revenue to the Government. The importations have certainly been equal to the wants and necessities of the country, and every article of manufacture has fallen in price. Could any true patriot desire more?

Our furnaces, forges, cotton mills, and workshops, that but one year ago were abandoned, are now again full of life and activity, and the employment that was lately given to foreign capitalists and artisans is now secured for our own people. Our banks are able to retain their specie, and the gloom and despondency which lately prevailed is now dissipated. The destiny of this country is certain. Its peculiar position, its rich and fertile soil and climate, its diversity of wants and productions, and its inexhaustible mineral resources, together with the facilities for internal transportation afforded by its rivers, canals, and railroads, indicate that its march must be onward to wealth and power, unless retarded by the folly of unwise legislation; and we therefore pray you to abstain from all legislation upon the subject, and thereby give peace and prosperity to the country.

MEMORIAL

OF

CITIZENS OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,

PRAYING

That the principles of the present tariff act may be strictly adhered to in any legislation which Congress adopt in relation to the subject.

APRIL 10, 1844.

Referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the citizens of Richmond, in the State of Virginia,

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS:

That the tariff of 1842, having been found capable of providing sufficient revenue for the Government, and, by its discrimination in favor of American industry, revived the paralyzed manufactories of the country, and brought into active existence energies and faculties hitherto dormant, while, at the same time, imports have been abundant, and the cheapness of every article of necessity, and even of luxury, brings it within the reach of the industrious citizen. Nor are the beneficial effects thus produced limited in their extent. Not to this nor to that limb only of the body politic is it that healthy and vigorous action has been restored, but the great and life-sustaining stream of national prosperity has been made to circulate through every artery and each petty vein, nurturing alike its agriculture, its commerce, and its manufactures, and the thousand various domestic arts connected with them, thus fortifying the glorious independence which we won, by proving incontestably our innate power to maintain it.

To shut our eyes to these facts would, we think, be folly. To reject the source of such blessings would be madness. Therefore, it belongs to wise legislators to be steadfast in maintaining the policy so happily adopted and so productive of good; and your memorialists pray that you will not, in legislating upon this subject, in the slightest degree depart from the principle of the existing tariff.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 10, 1844.

Submitted, agreed to, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bayard made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of Eliza M. Cloud, report:

That the petitioner is the widow of the late Caleb W. Cloud, formerly an assistant surgeon in the navy of the United States, who died on the 15th July, 1831, of the yellow fever, on board of the United States sloop of war Vincennes, in the West Indies. Under the provisions of the act of June 30, 1834, her name was placed on the roll of naval pensioners, and she was allowed a pension of $15 per month, from the 1st of August, 1831. This pension would have ceased, by the terms of that act, at the expiration of five years; but in consequence of the provisions of the act of March 3, 1837, it was renewed and continued until the 31st August, 1842, when it ceased, in consequence of the repeal of the act of March 3, 1837. The committee having already reported a bill for the renewal of such pensions to widows as they thought should be continued, accompanied by a report (Senate Doc. 184, 1st sess. 28th Cong.) explaining the views of the committee upon the subject, they ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition; and therefore report a resolution to that effect.

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Eliza M. Cloud.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 10, 1844.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Haywood made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of James W. Breedlove, have considered the same, and report:

That according to the facts, as set forth by the petitioner, he has no well-grounded claim against the Government. The committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the petition of James W. Breedlove ought not to be granted.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 12, 1844.
Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Foster made the following

REPORT:

The Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the memorial of William G. Brown, praying compensation for his services as paymaster to a regiment of Illinois militia, report against the prayer of the petitioner, and adopt the following communication from the Paymaster General as the basis of their report, to wit:

Paymaster General's Office, *April* 3, 1844.

Sir: I have the honor, herewith, to return the papers relating to the claim of W. G. Brown, of Illinois, for services in the staff of Governor Reynolds in 1831, referred to you, by the chairman of the Committee of Claims of the Senate, for a report.

I find, on reference to the muster roll, that W. G. Brown was mustered as paymaster general in the staff of Governor Reynolds, and as being in service from the 13th of June to the 2d of July, 1831; and that he was discharged 200 miles from the place of rendezvous.

The following extract from my instructions to Paymaster Wright shows that the then Secretary of War, Governor Cass, did not think Governor Reynolds and staff entitled to pay:

"The act making the appropriation requires that they shall be paid agreeably to the 3d section of an act which provides for the payment of the militia called into service in 1827; and the Secretary has directed that, as there was but a brigade ordered into service, the Governor and his staff cannot be paid."

It appears from the memorial, and from Governor Reynolds's statement accompanying it, that the service was rendered in *organizing the militia.* The United States do not pay for organizing State troops. When called into service, the pay is to commence from the date of arrival at the rendezvous, with one day's pay and allowance for every twenty miles the rendezvous is distant from the place of residence.

There is no such officer as paymaster general of militia provided for by the laws of the United States, and there was no appropriate duty for such officer to perform during the time for which compensation is claimed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. TOWSON, *Paymaster General.*

Hon. William Wilkins,
Secretary of War.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 15, 1844.
Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Jarnagin made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to whom was referred the petition of Margaret and Agnes Bigham, heirs at law of Thomas Armor, deceased, praying the reimbursement of advances made, and payment for services rendered by said Thomas Armor during the revolutionary war, with sundry documents accompanying said petition, have had the same under consideration, and now present the following report:

The petition alleges that Thomas Armor, deceased, the ancestor of petitioners, was appointed barrackmaster for the county of York, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the 5th of April, 1777, by Colonel Melcher, of the city of Philadelphia, then barrackmaster general; that their ancestor acted in the capacity of barrackmaster until the end of October, 1778; that he was actively engaged during said period in furnishing supplies for the service of the United States, under the orders of Colonel Melcher, and advanced considerable sums out of his private funds to meet the engagements of the Government, which, with his pay and rations, on the 15th of March, 1779, as per statement to Congress, amounted to upwards of £700, no part of which has ever been paid. Petitioners pray the amount alleged to be due their ancestor may be paid to them. Your committee, after a full examination of the papers submitted to them, feel well satisfied petitioners have no valid claim against the United States, inasmuch as their ancestor never had any. The papers show that Colonel Melcher was barrackmaster general, and that Thomas Armor was his agent, in the county of York, in the State of Pennsylvania. Thomas Armor was not, at any time, an officer known to the United States, nor had he any accounts with the United States. Such as he had were to be settled with his principal. It is alleged they never were settled, but it does not follow that the United States are bound to pay them. Such an opinion does not seem to have been entertained by Thomas Armor in his lifetime. About the 15th of March, 1779, he presented a petition to Congress, in which, after reciting that he had been appointed barrackmaster, said "your petitioner hath expended his own money in that branch of the public service; hath taken two journeys from York aforesaid to Reading, and two other journeys from Yorktown to the city of Philadelphia, for the sole purpose of settling that account, at considerable expense, both in money and time. The barrackmaster general hath refused to settle and pay the balance, upwards of seven hundred

pounds, justly due to your petitioner," &c. "Your petitioner, having seen a resolve of this honorable body of the 30th of July last, that it is the duty of all persons in the service of the United States, as well as others, the inhabitants thereof, to give the earliest information to Congress, or other proper authority, of any misdemeanors committed by any officers or persons in the service of these States which may come to their knowledge, and having severely felt the fraudulent misconduct of the barrackmaster general, an officer of the United States, has taken the liberty to lay his grievance before Congress. Your petitioner humbly requests your honors to grant him an opportunity to prove the truth of his charges against the barrackmaster general, and such relief as to so great a body shall then appear to be justice to your petitioner, and consistent with their dignity." Your committee are not informed of what was done upon this petition, but it does not appear that any one thought of allowing the claim of the petitioner out of the public Treasury, or, at that time, of doing more than to put Colonel Melcher upon his trial for improper conduct. The truth is, the accounts of Thomas Armor were made out against Colonel Melcher, and not the United States; and, as late as the 14th of August, 1778, a settlement was made between them, when there appeared a balance in favor of Armor of one hundred and thirty-eight pounds six shillings and nine pence, for which Colonel Melcher gave his note, and thereby closed their accounts up to that date. It has been more than sixty years since the accounts of Colonel Melcher with the United States were closed and settled; and how he may have arranged his matters with his agent, Thomas Armor, this committee have no means of knowing. That he may have been indebted to Thomas Armor may be very true, and, if true, no satisfactory reason is given why a discharge of such indebtedness was not enforced. If this were now a question between the heirs of Colonel Melcher and those of Thomas Armor, as it in truth is, lapse of time would be a sufficient and a conclusive answer by the former. Against the existence and justice of claims that have so long lain dormant, lapse of time furnishes legitimate presumptions, and in this, as in other similar cases, the only means of protecting the Treasury of the United States against spurious and fictitious demands. But, in any event, it is not prudent and proper for the United States to assume the responsibilities of Colonel Melcher. The committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 15, 1844.
Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Jarnagin made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the petition of William Miller, a soldier in the late war with Great Britain, praying a pension, have had the same, with the evidence adduced, under consideration, and have agreed upon the following report:

The petition shows that William Miller, now a citizen of the State of Maine, in the month of April, 1814, enlisted as a private in the 21st regiment of United States infantry; that in June of that year he joined said regiment, at that time commanded by Colonel Ripley. In July following, the regiment crossed at Black Rock into Canada, attacked and took Fort Erie; was in the battles of Chippewa, Queenstown Heights, Bridgewater; retreated to Fort Erie; and when the army went into winter quarters, petitioner was left in the hospital at Williamsville. Petitioner says, when he entered into the service of his country, his constitution was strong and robust; yet it yielded to the extraordinary fatigues and hardships of that campaign, and he became a confirmed invalid; that, from being exposed to night air and lying on the cold ground, epileptic fits were induced, and he was left at the hospital, under the care of Doctor James Bates; and from that time to this he has been afflicted with dizziness and periodical epileptic fits—all of which originated from the fatigue and exposure to which he had been subjected as a soldier; and such diseases, so contracted, have rendered him wholly unable to support himself by manual labor. He further says he made application, in due form, to the Commissioner of Pensions, to be enrolled as an invalid pensioner, but that a pension was refused to him; and whether the Commissioner of Pensions did right or not, is the question to be decided by this committee. The laws of the United States provide that "if any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, shall be disabled, by wounds or otherwise, while in the line of his duty in public service, he shall be placed on the list of invalids of the United States, at such rate of pension and under such regulations as are or may be directed by law." It is not pretended William Miller was disabled by wounds; but it is insisted he was *otherwise* disabled, while in the line of his duty in public service, from epileptic fits, produced by and resulting from exposure while in the line of his duty in public service. The committee think, that before Miller can claim a pension, he must show by proof that the disability complained of was produced by the apparent agency of accidents or inflictions happening to him while in the discharge of his duty, and make out the connexion between the inflicting agent and consequent disability—that the disability is derivative, and

plainly the incident and result of the military profession, and not the ripening into activity of the germ of disease he brought with him into the army.

Doctor James Bates, who was surgeon of the 21st regiment of United States infantry, says he had charge of the general hospital for the sick at Williamsville; "that, whilst so engaged, William Miller, a private soldier of 21st regiment of infantry, was under my care, and a part of the time my hostler. As well as I remember, he was at first afflicted with epilepsy very frequently, and afterwards less so. I have no means of knowing whether he was healthy when he entered the service. His having remained at his post, so far as I know, till the time he came under my care, is strong presumptive evidence that he was so. He was quite young; and the hardships of that campaign might well be *supposed* to have produced the disease complained of."

Doctor Nathan A. Bradbury says he first became acquainted with William Miller in 1833, and attended him as physician and surgeon till 1838; and, after describing the symptoms that often appeared, he says: "I considered his disease and these frequent attacks to be approximating to fits of epilepsy;" "*found, by inquiry*, that undue excitement and exposures subjected him to attacks of the same disease. I should give it as my opinion, that his exposures while in the military service *were directly calculated to predispose to epileptic attacks.*" "Lying on cold ground and exposures to the night air, *it is presumed, are some of the leading predisposing causes of epilepsy.*"

Doctor Clement J. Adams says that since 1838 he has been occasionally consulted by William Miller, as a physician, and thinks his disease that of epilepsy; that Mr. Miller informed him he was in the military service of the United States in the last war with Great Britain, and while on the frontier was much exposed; and then says: "Of this I can only say that such exposures are calculated to produce the disease with which he is afflicted."

This is all the evidence in the case, except the statements of Miller. From them it appears he has been laboring under the disability complained of ever since 1815, and did not apply for a pension for twenty-six years after the disability. His application was made in March, 1841. No proof is offered to show that epilepsy was not a common disease in his family, and with him hereditary, or any thing as to his constitution and state of health before and at the time he entered the army of the United States. Nothing appears to show this testimony was not within his reach. It would certainly have been much more satisfactory than the conjectures of the medical gentlemen who have been examined. Their testimony does not show that Miller's disease is an incident or result of his military services, or inflictions arising therefrom. It only amounts to this: that exposures in military service are calculated to predispose to epileptic attacks or fits. However true this may be theoretically, it is far from proving Miller's disease to be the consequence of his services and exposures while in the service of the United States. Upon that point there is a failure of evidence; and it does not appear that the disability complained of was produced by the agency of accidents, exposures, or inflictions, happening to him while in the discharge of his duty. The committee therefore concur with the Commissioner of Pensions in rejecting the application of petitioner, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 15, 1844.
Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Jarnagin made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. 146.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred House bill No. 146, for the relief of Daniel Dunham, with sundry accompanying documents, have had the same under consideration, and have agreed upon the following report:

In February, 1833, Daniel Dunham presented his petition to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, praying to be placed upon the invalid pension list, which was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions. That petition states, that on the 22d of May, 1813, petitioner enlisted into the service of the United States for one year; that he remained in and about New York until the 17th of August, when he marched to the North, as a soldier in the fifteenth regiment of United States infantry, and served in the same, in Captain Van Dolsun's company, till he was discharged. Some time before he was discharged, by lying on the wet ground, he took a cold that settled in his legs, and became a dropsical complaint; that he was taken to the hospital, where his legs were cut open several times, and, when his term of service expired, were so far healed that he left the hospital; but, before he reached New York, the complaint increased, and his legs have never been well to this day; have been growing worse, and have become so bad that petitioner is unable to support himself and family, and therefore asked to have a pension allowed him. It does not appear that any report was made. On the 24th of February, 1834, said petition was again referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions. On the 8th of April following, the committee asked to be discharged from the further consideration of said petition, and were accordingly discharged. On the 9th of December, 1834, said petition was again referred to same committee, and on the 23d of same month reported against. This report was not acted on by the House, and on the 5th of January, 1836, the petition was again referred to same committee, and they reported against it, by adding these words to the report before made: "The Committee on Invalid Pensions, in January, 1836, concur in the above report, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject." What was done with this report does not appear, but we hear no more of the petition till the 5th of February, 1840, when it was again presented and referred

to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, but was not acted on. On the 19th of January, 1841, it was again referred, and on the 12th of February following was so improved by time as to procure a favorable report, and the Committee on Invalid pensions reported a bill for the relief of Daniel Dunham; but that was not finally acted on at that session of Congress. On the 23d of December, 1841, said petition was again presented, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and that committee, on the 9th of February, 1842, made a verbal report against petitioner, which was ordered to lie on the table, and no more is heard of said petition till the 8th of January, 1844, when it was again presented, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and that committee reported the bill now under examination before this committee. This application has been pressed upon the consideration of Congress, at intervals, for the last eleven years, been three times reported against, and twice favorably upon; and now, after a full examination, this committee are satisfied it has no just foundation. They were struck with the fact, that in this long-continued effort to obtain a pension no witness has been produced to prove that petitioner took cold from lying on the wet ground while in the service of the United States, which settled in his legs, and produced a dropsical disease, but his brother, Earl Dunham. It is a most singular fact, if true, that amid all the officers and soldiers of the 15th regiment of United States infantry, the hospital surgeon and assistants, Earl Dunham was the only person cognizant of the facts stated by petitioner; and, as to his character, Justus Forward gives a very suspicious certificate. He says: "I further certify, that the said Earl Dunham is a man of truth and veracity, *so far as has ever come to my knowledge.*" He does not say he is acquainted with his general character, and founds his certificate, not upon knowledge, but upon ignorance, it may be, of that character. Suffice it to say, this committee cannot implicitly rely upon the testimony of Earl Dunham, surrounded as it is by so many suspicious circumstances. Two certificates of doctors are presented—one by James Fountain, and the other by Gould J. S. Tompkins—and are each in the same words, as follows: "This is to certify, that I have been several years acquainted with Daniel Dunham, now a resident of Putnam, and that he, ever since I knew him, has been constantly laboring under fever sores, or indolent and incurable ulcers, on both legs, which render him incapable of procuring his livelihood. These ulcers, he says, were the consequence of a dropsical state of his legs, induced by lying on the ground while in the army of the United States." These doctors do not say that is their opinion. We have from Doctors Arad Thompson and George Sturtevant a description of the ulcers upon the legs of petitioner, but neither of them pretends to account for the cause, or to connect them with any exposure to which petitioner was subjected while in the army. Aside from the statements of petitioner and his brother Earl, there is no evidence presented to show the ulcers complained of are not the legitimate offspring of petitioner's vices and intemperance, and there is no proof of his character to forbid such a conclusion. There is nothing connecting the alleged disability with the assigned cause, and consequently no ground shown for allowing petitioner a pension. The committee therefore conclude the bill for his relief ought not to pass, and recommend that the same be indefinitely postponed.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 15, 1844.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. White made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 154.]

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the petition of David Robb, late sub-agent of the United States for the Shawnee and Delaware Indians, in Ohio, praying compensation for expenses and services in coming to Washington to explain and enforce the ratification of the treaties made with said Indian tribes, by Gardner and McElvain, United States commissioners, and an allowance of $250 for "wages, at $1 per day, and expenses of two laborers, employed by the express orders of Colonel James Gardner as special agent and superintendent of the emigration of said Indians," report:

That the latter charge is unsupported by sufficient evidence, and, without any expression of opinion on its merits, the committee decline to make any report thereon at the present time.

The other item of charge the committee think ought to be allowed. The evidence establishes the fact that allegations of fraud, &c., had been made against the treaties, and that the Senate would have rejected them but for the explanations of Mr. Robb, whose mission to Washington had the sanction of at least one of the negotiating commissioners. He was cited before the Senate's committee to give testimony, and his services were otherwise useful to the Government to the amount (including expenses) of the charge stated. The committee therefore report a bill allowing the petioner five hundred dollars.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 15, 1844.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. White made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred a petition of a number of the Stockbridge Indians, praying the division among the tribe of a sum of six thousand dollars, secured and vested for their benefit by the United States, by treaty stipulations, report:

That the said sum is vested in United States five per cent. stocks, the annual interest of which is applied to purposes of education. The committee think it inexpedient to extinguish this fund, and therefore recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 15, 1844.
Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sevier made the following

REPORT:

e Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the petition of Theodocia Netherland, widow of Benjamin Netherland, report:

That it appears, from the petition of the said Theodocia, that her husband, nis lifetime, received a pension of three hundred and twenty dollars a ır for his services as a lieutenant in the war of the Revolution; and ıt, after his death, she, as his widow, received a pension, under the acts 1838 and 1843. But the sum allowed her, for a part at least, if not the ıole of the time for which she was allowed a pension under the acts of 38 and 1843, was at a rate different from that allowed to her husband—received $320 per annum, and she but $120 per annum. Mr. Edwards tes that, "by referring to her husband's papers, it is perceived that he ıllowed the full pension of a commissioned officer upon insufficient proof. produced parol evidence of his service in the Georgia line as a lieuten- : for more than two years. But the rules require that no rank can be ›wed, unless it is shown by documentary or record proof that it was d by the tenure of a commission, or some tantamount instrument. ıless such evidence be adduced, she can be allowed the pension of a non-nmissioned officer only. The records of the Georgia line, in this office, ord no evidence of his rank." The petitioner furnishes no new evi- ıce to show the rank of her late husband, but relies upon the previous ›gnition of his rank by the department as sufficient, and on that ground ims, for the period she did not receive it, the difference between $320 d $120 per annum. The committee consider, that if her husband re- ved in his lifetime a greater amount of pension than he had shown nself entitled to by the laws of his country, that allowance is no od reason for continuing it after the error is discovered; and therefore ›ort, that the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 15, 1844.
Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sevier made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. 39.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred House bill No. 39, for the relief of Isaac Plummer, report:

That the petitioner claims an increase of pension, on account of increased disability. He is now on the pension roll as a pensioner at the rate of four dollars per month, being for half disability; and the bill of the House proposes to increase the pension to six dollars per month, being for three-quarters disability. The committee cannot concur in the views of the House in this case, as they can see no reason for an increase of pension for disability arising solely (so far as appears to the committee) from an increase of age.

The committee report the bill without amendment, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 15, 1844.
Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sevier made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. 77.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred House bill No. 77, for the relief of Enoch McDaniel, report:

That it appears from the petition of claimant that he was a substitute for one Thomas James, in the company of Captain Henry Bush, of the Chillicothe guards of Ohio volunteers; and that in the month of April, 1813, while guarding the public stores, he was injured in the right arm by the accidental discharge of a gun of a fellow-soldier. This allegation is proved by the testimony of Joseph Sands, a fellow-soldier, and the loss of the use of the arm, by which he is totally disabled from obtaining a livelihood by manual labor; is proved by two physicians, who are said by the acting justice of the peace of the vicinity to be respectable in their profession. The petition also states, that for some time after receiving his wound he was unable to do duty, but that afterwards he joined his company, and served out his term of six months, and was honorably discharged. Information has been sought at the Pension Office, and Mr. Edwards states, in his letter of the 26th of March, 1844, that "we cannot grant a pension, because he has not produced the testimony of a commissioned officer, showing how, when, and where he was injured in the service. Such proof is never dispensed with in invalid cases, unless the claimant shows that no such proof can be had;" and this fact the claimant does not state or show in any manner. This case is but one of a great many of a similar character; and if relief were afforded to him without complying with the wise and salutary regulations of the department, these regulations had better be abrogated entirely—a course the committee do not feel willing to recommend. The committee report the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House bill No. 77, for the relief of Enoch McDaniel, ought not to pass.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 15, 1844.
Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sevier made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the petition of Sarah Daggett, report:

That Sarah Daggett, of Providence, Rhode Island, received the benefits of the pension act of 1838, which gave her five years' pension, for the military services of her husband; and that pension was continued to her, by the act of 3d of March, 1843, for one year longer. These two acts, giving her (which she has received) a pension for six years, have expired, and the petitioner now prays for the passage of an act granting her a pension for life. The committee can see no good reason for granting the prayer of the petitioner in this case, while others of a similar nature are unprovided for; and therefore report the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 15, 1844.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sevier made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. 111.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred House bill No. 111, *for the relief of Arthur R. Frogge, report:*

It appears from the statement of the petitioner that he was a lieutenant in Captain Woods's company of mounted volunteers, from the State of Kentucky, in the year 1814; and while acting as captain of the company he sprained his left ankle, in a march round Lake Erie, near a place called the Shawnee River, and that said sprain injured his ankle, and that he has never recovered from said injury. His rank in the company is proved by Captain Woods, and by two of the volunteers in the company, to wit: Thracher and Silvers. By these two volunteers he also proves his injury, and at the place and time and in the manner he represents. He shows, by the certificates of two surgeons, Lee and Ryan, that his injury in the ankle is permanent, and is equal to half disability. The petitioner's papers have been submitted for examination to the Pension Office; and in a letter of Mr. Edwards, of the 4th of April, 1844, he alleges "that he cannot admit the claim unless he (the petitioner) can produce the testimony of some commissioned officer, showing how, when, and where, he became disabled, as the regulations direct." This the petitioner has not done. Shall the regulations in this case be dispensed with, after the expiration of twenty-nine years? The injury specified is said to have occurred in 1814; and petitioner, as appears by his papers, never applied for a pension until last year. The committee think the regulations of the War Department wise and prudent, and should not, except in very extreme cases, be dispensed with; and therefore think the House bill No. 111, for the relief of Arthur R. Frogge, ought not to pass.

The committee report the bill, which proposes to grant to the petitioner for life $15 per month, for his half disability, as lieutenant, in the mounted volunteers of Kentucky militia, without amendment, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 15, 1844.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Jarnagin made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 153.]

The Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to whom was referred the memorial of the heirs of James Bell, deceased, praying the payment of a balance due them from the United States, have had the same, with the accompanying documents, under consideration, and have agreed upon the following report:

In the year 1834 this case was well examined by the Committee on Revolutionary Claims in the House of Representatives, and also in 1835, by a committee of the Senate. With the reports then made this committee is content, and adopts them as presenting a full and correct view of this case. The committee therefore report a bill in conformity with the principles laid down in said reports.

In Senate, February 2, 1835.

Mr. Leigh, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to which was referred the memorial of Daniel Cameron and Margaret his wife, legal representatives of James Bell, deceased, reported:

That William Bell and the memorialist, Margaret Cameron, claiming as the only children and heirs at law of James Bell, late of Chambly, in the Province of Lower Canada, deceased, preferred their petition to the House of Representatives at the last session of Congress, praying remuneration and compensation for advances of money, supplies furnished, and services rendered by their father, James Bell, to and for the American army in Canada, from the fall of the year 1775 till June, 1776. The merits of the claim seem to have been examined very carefully by the Committee on Revolutionary Claims of that House, which made a full and detailed report on the subject. Upon the case stated in that report, the committee recommended, and the House passed, a bill providing for the adjustment of the claim by the proper officers of the Treasury, and for payment of the principal sum which should be found due, with interest thereon from the time when the debt accrued. When this bill came to the Senate, it was so amended as to

provide that not more than $5,727 03 of principal should be paid, and to disallow interest altogether; and with these amendments the act passed for the relief of the petitioners. Upon the adjustment of the account at the Treasury, it was found that the principal sum justly due to the claimants was $6,056 34, to which was applied the sum of $5,727 03, appropriated by the act; leaving a balance of $329 31 principal still due to the petitioners.

The memorialists now ask that the above balance of the principal, ($329 31,) and the interest on the whole debt originally due them, computed from the time the claim accrued, may be allowed and paid them.

The report made by the Committee on Revolutionary Claims of the House of Representatives at the last session on this claim is hereto appended. By that report it appears that moneys were advanced, and sundry supplies furnished by the said William Bell, deceased, to the American army in Canada, between the fall of the year 1775 and June, 1776; and that he also rendered personal services, exposing himself to great losses, to imprisonment, and jeopardy of life; that he took the earliest opportunity practicable to present his pecuniary claims to Congress. That probably the claim and the proofs of it were in fact lodged in the public offices shortly after the peace; that in 1794 Mr. Bell came from Canada to Philadelphia to attend to the claim in person, and obtain payment of the debt due to him, and found at the Treasury no obstacle to his claim but the then statute of limitations; that he thereupon applied to Congress for relief, and though the committee to which the claim was referred reported that, from the particular situation of the claim and its high merits, the statute of limitations ought to be waived in regard to it, the session passed off without any provision being made for the satisfaction of it; that Mr. Bell afterwards appointed an agent to prosecute the claim for him, who frequently presented it to Congress; that in 1802 a very favorable report was made on it to the House of Representatives, by Mr. Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury, to whom it was referred; but that report, after suggesting reasons for believing that Mr. Bell had used, perhaps, all the means in his power to obtain an early settlement of his claim, referred the expediency of opening the statute of limitations back again to Congress; that the claim was again presented to Congress in 1810, and repelled only on the ground of the statute of limitations; that Mr. Bell died in 1814, and that his children never presented the claim until they found that the policy of the statute of limitations was no longer rigidly enforced, but, on the contrary, was entirely disregarded.

Upon this state of facts, approved as just and true by both Houses of Congress in the act passed for paying the claimants their principal, it seems to your committee that the Government ought to have made provision for the satisfaction of the claim, with interest from the time it accrued, as soon as it was presented, which it is admitted was probably early after the peace; that provision ought to have been made for the payment of the principal, with like interest, in 1794, in 1802, and in 1810, when the claim was presented to Congress and its justice admitted; and that, in rendering justice to the claimants at the late day at which it was at last proposed to be rendered to them, it behooved Congress to render full justice—that is, to pay the claimants the principal due to them, with interest thereon from the time the debt accrued.

Therefore, the committee report a bill, providing for the payment of the

balance of principal due the memorialists, and of the interest stated by the officers of the Treasury to be due on the whole amount of the principal debt.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 16, 1834.

Mr. YOUNG, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to which was referred the petition of William Bell and Margaret Cameron, (wife of Daniel Cameron,) only children and heirs at law of James Bell, late of Chambly, in the province of Lower Canada, reported:

This claim having been of long standing, and its merits, as presented, depending in some measure on the peculiar circumstances attending its origin, progress, and continuance, the committee deem it their duty to the House to give the facts connected with it somewhat in detail.

The petition states, in substance, that in the fall of the year 1775, when the advance of the army of the United States entered Canada, James Bell, the father of the memorialist, resided at Chamble, or Chambly, in that province, doing business as a merchant; that, when the troops entered the province, a proclamation, in the name of General Washington, was distributed amongst the inhabitants, desiring them to remain in quietness at home, or join the army and assist in the cause of liberty. The proclamation also invited the inhabitants to furnish "such supplies as the country afforded," and pledged not only the Government of the United States, but General Washington himself, in express terms, that "ample compensation" should be made.

Relying on the proclamation, and inclined to the spirit of freedom, Mr. Bell immediately attached himself to the cause and fortunes of the United States, and during the night assisted in raising those volunteers which it is well known constituted the principal force in the attack on Fort Chambly, and before daybreak joined the very inadequate force which had arrived there under Major Brown; and, being well acquainted with the fortification, led the way in the assault, which soon terminated in the capture of the fort, and the surrender of the garrison, prisoners of war.

Mr. Bell, having now forfeited the favor of the friends of the Crown, and staked his all in the issue of the struggle, yielded not only his own personal services, but his whole means and credit, to aid and sustain the invading enemy.

General Montgomery, arriving there soon after, employed Mr. Bell in transporting his boats from Lake Champlain to the St Lawrence, at La Prairie; and, before he left that vicinity, from a knowledge of his zeal, activity, and usefulness, constituted him a kind of public agent to superintend the artificers employed in repairing the fortifications there, and to procure the materials, and also to procure materials for building certain gondolas and other boats ordered to be built by a resolution of Congress, in which service he was afterwards continued by regular appointments, from General Wooster and other general officers, till the final departure of the United States troops from that place, in June, 1776; during all which time, in addition to his personal services, he furnished supplies to the garrison of almost every kind, from his own store in the neighborhood, together with many materials for the purposes before mentioned, and for a considerable time paid the workmen under his superintendence out of his own

funds. And these services, supplies, and advances, together with the expense in the transportation of the boats to the St. Lawrence, as before mentioned, constitute the claim now under consideration. The representation that Mr. Bell assisted in raising the volunteers, and led the army in the assault, is not expressly stated in the testimony; but his zeal, activity, and readiness to *do* and *supply* every thing in his power, is not only very fully and distinctly proved, as well as implied, from the language and nature of the correspondence with him while thus employed.

All the other representations which are in any way material to a general understanding of the claim and its merits, thus far, are confirmed by the history of those times; the proclamation of General Washington, on file with the petition, the correspondence of the officers of the army with Mr. Bell at the time, together with their special certificates to some of the larger items, and their general certificates since, embracing the whole time, and recognising their general correctness.

The petitioners (by way of showing that their claim ought not to be prejudiced because payment has been so long deferred) further state, what is a well-known fact, that our troops were unexpectedly under the necessity of abandoning and destroying the works at Fort Chambly and other places, and of retreating with all despatch out of the province, leaving no time or opportunity for settling accounts. Mr. Bell, however, collected and arranged his papers as well as the circumstances would permit, overtook the retreating army at St. John's, and delivered over his accounts to General Hazen, who engaged to see them speedily adjusted and settled with the United States Government, and the avails transmitted. This circumstance is of considerable importance in the further history of this case, and its claim to attention and favor is distinctly stated by General Hazen, with the particular circumstances of the manner of his adjusting and bestowing them for safe keeping.

A British force now took possession of Fort Chambly, and re-established the authority of the Crown in that region; and Mr. Bell, as is alleged, and as might be well expected from his recent conduct, was immediately arrested for high treason, and thrown into prison, and, after a long confinement, escaped with his life, through the intercession of some Scottish friends, during a temporary relaxation of rigor, while Sir Guy Carleton was absent in England, and that on condition of his keeping himself in obscurity. As soon as peace was established between the two Governments, and Mr. Bell was released from these embarrassments, he renewed his exertions to obtain compensation for his claims, and sent a power of attorney to General Hazen, with full powers to represent him, and close his accounts with the United States; but, before any thing was effected, General Hazen was seized with the dumb palsy, as is a well-known fact, and continued for some years unable to either write or speak. Finding his affairs in this situation, in 1794 Mr. Bell came from Canada to Philadelphia to attend to his claim in person with the Government. But now he found his claim barred by the statute of limitations; and though it seemed to be admitted that his account had been previously presented at the proper office, and during the suspension of the act of limitation, yet it was decided that the suspension could not be applied to him, as he was not an inhabitant of the United States. Mr. Bell then applied to Congress for redress, and, though the committee to whom it was referred reported that, from the particular situation of the claim, and its high merits, the statute of lim-

itations ought to be waived with regard to it, the session passed off, and Mr. Bell was obliged to return home disappointed, discouraged, and poor, and unable afterwards to attend on Congress. He, however, appointed one Peter Mills his agent to prosecute his claim, who, it seems by the files, frequently presented it to Congress; and in 1802 a very favorable report was made on it to the House of Representatives, by Mr. Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury, to whom it had been referred; but this report, after suggesting the reasons for believing that Mr. Bell had used, perhaps, all the means in his power for an early settlement of his claim, referred the expediency of opening the statute of limitations back on Congress again. In 1810 his claim appears again to be before Congress, and the claim again critically examined, and its merits earnestly urged; but still the statute of limitations resisted every attack and every appeal. In 1814 Mr. Bell died in poverty, broken down with age, disappointment, and misfortune. His children, learning that the absolute dominion of the statute of limitations had been shaken, have taken courage, and again presented this claim.

From a careful consideration of these facts, the committee feel warranted in coming, in this stage of the investigation, to these general conclusions. In the first place, that, in the language of Mr. Gallatin, in the report referred to, Mr. Bell "did, in the years 1775 and 1776, render services and furnish supplies to an indefinite extent and amount to the continental army in Canada, and that it is probable that he has never received any compensation." And, in the second place, that the claims ought not to be prejudiced by this long lapse of time, "on account of," in the further language of Mr. Gallatin's report, "the precipitate retreat of the American army from Canada, of the petitioner being a resident in that province, and of his having used perhaps the best means in his power, under those circumstances, to have his accounts settled at an early period."

Having come to these general conclusions, the committee will proceed to examine the items of the account and their vouchers more particularly. These several accounts, as before stated, extending during the whole time the American army had possession of Fort Chambly, are in separate bills, made up from one date to another, mostly under separate heads, according to the nature of the accounts, whether materials, advances, or supplies; having also reference to the several officers who successively or occasionally had the command or direction of the plan or subject matter. They exhibit also the several items, with the date of delivery, and generally the person to whom delivered; and in the case of the advances to the artificers, the days of service, the separate prices of each, together with the particular kind and plan of employment in which they were severally engaged; in short, they exhibit every appearance of being from the original entries at the time; and the bills now exhibited appear, from various memorandums on them, and references to them in the reports made, to be the claims as originally presented. Some of the more prominent items are certified by officers knowing to their delivery. General Hazen, Major Butterfield, Captain Hamtramck, and others, specify many of the articles Mr. Bell was in the habit of furnishing, and bear testimony to his readiness, at all times, to furnish whatever was in his power; and each account is duly sworn to by Mr. Bell himself. This, it must be presumed, is the amount of testimony his case was susceptible of; for it will be recollected that General Montgomery was slain a few weeks after he left Fort Chambly; General Thomas died in the spring, not long after he arrived in Canada; General

Wooster received his mortal wound early the next spring; and General Arnold was soon in a situation not to be consulted on such subjects; and it might be added, if necessary, that a number of officers, Major Butterfield and others, who had been on duty in that region, were prisoners to the British Colonel McLeon for some time near the close of the campaign. General Thompson and Colonel Irwin were also made prisoners about the same time. By a resolution of Congress, the revolutionary officers in the southern department, or a portion of them, were permitted to substantiate their claims by their own oaths, from the necessity of the case, it being utterly impossible to procure regular vouchers to all their transactions in such a confused state of warfare as prevailed at many times in many places. Mr. Bell was also an officer in whom the Government or its officers had placed special confidence, and was situated amidst similar and in many respects greater difficulties. There seems to be no reason, therefore, why he should not receive similar privileges. In the case of the heirs of Francis Cazeau, settled as late as 1817, the precedent is much stronger in Mr. Bell's favor, being almost a parallel case in all parts. Mr. Cazeau was not a known officer, to be sure, but one in whom the Government placed special confidence, as the testimony in his case shows; his was, then, a single case like this. He resided in Canada, and had furnished supplies a part of the same time with Mr. Bell, for a portion of the army further down the St. Lawrence.

In the progress of this claim, the oath of Mr. Cazeau was directed to be received in support of it by a special resolve of Congress.

The committee have taken into consideration some objections that might arise in view of this claim.

It might be inquired, in the first place, why these supplies were so little connected with the proper contracting officers' accounts, and were not furnished through them. It appears, by the correspondence on file, and the style of the accounts seems to imply it, that a particular discretion was allowed to Mr. Bell, and confided to him; and that, for certain reasons, probably on account of the state of things there, for the same appears in Mr. Cazeau's case, he was treated as somewhat independent of ordinary directions, as it appears that orders and directions were often given to him, to be communicated or not, as he might see fit, to the commanding officers at the fort. It may also be noticed here, that it appears, incidentally, from papers on file, that he had other transactions with the quartermaster, and that certain articles, which are proved by Mr. Bell's certificates to have been delivered to the garrison, are not charged in his present account, because they were to be accounted for by the quartermasters with whom he had in these cases contracted.

Again: it may be inquired whether it is possible or probable that the charges in question have remained unpaid. The facts just stated relieve the difficulty, in some measure, by showing that not all the supplies which Mr. Bell furnished at the time were charged or claimed in this account. And, as a more general consideration, it may be remembered that the testimony clearly shows that these accounts were delivered to General Hazen, at St. John's, at the time these services and supplies unexpectedly closed—an officer probably who knew as much about the account and the state of things as they existed as any other; and that they have been claimed and insisted on at short intervals ever since; and, what is more conclusive, were critically examined, as the papers show, at Philadelphia, in 1794, when

the returns of the army and the accounts of the disbursing officers were then in existence, and any advances by them to Mr. Bell would have appeared as a part of these claims. Yet no one account, certificate, report, or examination, of which so many have been made in this case, under the scrutinizing feeling of those times, including the scrutinizing eye of office of Mr. Gallatin, has cast the least shade of suspicion or doubt on the genuineness and correctness of these accounts as presented, except in one item, and that the committee are not disposed to allow, not for any doubt of the accuracy of the charge in itself, but on account of the settled practice of the Government. This charge is for loss sustained on continental money paid him by the officers and others on their private accounts. The committee therefore, under all the circumstances of this case, conclude that both justice and precedent, the pledge of General Washington, and the faith of the Government, require that this case should now be settled at the proper offices where such claims are usually examined and settled.

The committee therefore report a bill in conformity with the principles expressed in this report.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

April 15, 1844.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Jarnagin made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to whom was referred the petition of Hannah Taylor and Rachel Taylor, heirs at law of Doctor Christopher Taylor, a surgeon's mate in the revolutionary war, praying commutation pay, have had the same under consideration, and report:

That the committee, without having taken the trouble to inquire into the fact, whether Christopher Taylor was or was not a surgeon's mate in the revolutionary army, have been content to take the fact as stated by petitioners that he was; and then this case is settled, by the judgment of this committee in the case of the heirs of Doctor Yates, reported upon at the present session of Congress. That report is now referred to, as containing the reasons upon which this committee have arrived at the conclusion that surgeon's mates are not within the resolves of the 15th of May, 1778, 21st of October, 1780, and of March, 1783, and consequently are not entitled to commutation pay.

The following resolution has been agreed upon:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 15, 1844.
Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Jarnagin made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to whom was referred the petition of Rebecca Beckham, daughter of Robert Lovell, an officer of the Revolution, praying payment of arrears of pay due him, with interest, and to be allowed seven years' half pay, and also for a pension as the widow of William Gray, have had the same under consideration, and have agreed upon the following report:

The petition states that petitioner is the daughter of Lieutenant Robert Lovell, who was an officer in that portion of the *State line* of Virginia that rendered continental service from the summer of 1777 to the close of the year 1780, in lieu of the 9th Virginia regiment, killed and captured at the battle of Germantown; that her father died in August, 1780, holding the commission of lieutenant; that she and the other heirs of the said Robert Lovell are entitled to have all his arrears of pay, and the depreciation thereof, and likewise seven years' half pay; that the widow of Robert Lovell, the mother of petitioner, lived till 1831. Petitioner further states, that she married the late William Gray prior to the marriage she contracted with Mr. John Beckham; that Gray was a lieutenant in the Virginia line on the continental establishment; that he served to the close of the war, and received his commutation certificate; as his widow, she prays a pension, but does not show at what date she was married to Gray. It is stated in a letter of J. S. Barbour that the marriage took place in 1795.

From the statements in the petition, the committee infer, that if Robert Lovell served at all, it was in the Virginia State regiment called Gibson's regiment; and this committee have several times decided that the officers and soldiers of that regiment, being a State regiment, had no claims against the United States. From those decisions they will not likely depart, being satisfied of their correctness. Upon this ground alone, they would be bound to reject the application of the petitioner; but if Robert Lovell had been a lieutenant in a continental regiment, and had died, as stated in the petition, the resolution of the 24th of August, 1780, allowed to his widow seven years' half pay, to commence from the time of his death. That widow lived till 1831, and she either received said seven years' half pay, or abandoned it, and it is not now competent for her heirs to revive a claim for money due her, at a distance of time of more than sixty years

from its origin—and certainly not, without assigning any reason why it was not presented at an earlier day. That reason is found in the fact of Gibson's being a State regiment. The same remark is applicable to the arrears of pay claimed; to which may be added, that there is no proof of any thing being due to Robert Lovell for pay. As to the claim set up for a pension, the committee will remark, that the case made by petitioner does not bring her within any of the pension laws of the United States, and there is nothing calling for their extension in her case.

The committee, as the result of their deliberations, present the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 16, 1844.
Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Foster made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 155.]

The Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the petition of Pierre Menard, Josiah T. Betts, Jacob Feaman, and Edmund Roberts, securities of Felix St. Vrain, deceased, late Indian agent, praying the reimbursement of the amount of a judgment obtained against them by the United States, report:

That in May 1832, and before, Felix St. Vrain of the State of Illinois, ras agent for the Winnebago Indians, and that the petitioners were his ecurities, bound for the faithful discharge of his duties, and responsible or his pecuniary engagements with the Government of the United States. Iis proper station was at Rock Island, the Indian frontier, but his acuaintance with the Indians and his office connected him necessarily with he army of General Atkinson, who was then making war upon the tribes f the Sacs and Foxes under the command of Black Hawk. Under these ircumstances, he was ordered by the commander of the American forces, n the beginning of May 1832, to accompany the army in his capacity of ndian agent, from the station at Rock Island to Dixon's Ferry, on Rock iver. On an advance movement of the army, in a few days after their rrival at the latter place, Mr. St. Vrain, accompanied by five or six other ndividuals, by command of General Atkinson, set out on his return to the gency with public despatches to the Secretary of War. On their route omeward, he and his escort were waylaid and attacked by a war party omposed of Sac and Fox and Winnebago Indians, and all of them butchred but two, who fortunately escaped by the fleetness of their horses. Ir. St. Vrain was of the slain. His remains were found and recognised few days afterwards by a detachment of American troops, with the head, eet, and hands, separated from the trunk, and his heart taken out of the ody, and all carried away by the savages as trophies of war. Some of is clothes were also found near his body, with a pocket book and a few rivate papers; but his saddle bags, in which he was supposed to have carried his vouchers and public papers, were never recovered. The reasonble presumption is, that they were taken off by the Indians, with their ontents, and afterwards destroyed.

The committee further report, that subsequent to the death of Mr. St.

Vrain, the United States sued the petitioners as his securities, in the circuit court of the United States in the Illinois district, and on the 28th of November, 1838, recovered judgment against them, in damages and costs, to the amount of $1,428 38. On the 13th December, 1839, this judgment was fully paid and discharged; and the petitioners, under all the circumstances, pray to be refunded the sum so paid, with legal interest.

The justice of this demand must depend upon the strength and probabilities of the proof which is offered to the committee to show that the agent was not in fact a defaulter. On that score nothing positive is submitted to their consideration. The strongest presumptive evidence, however, is relied upon; and, under all the circumstances of the case, the committee believe it is strong enough to justify them in recommending the relief which is prayed for by the petitioners. It is clearly proved, and from the most respectable and unquestionable quarters, intimate and old acquaintances of the deceased, that Mr. St. Vrain was, in the language of one of the witnesses, now a Senator in Congress, "a gentleman of the highest sense of honor, of the strictest integrity, of the most correct business habits, a faithful public officer, and one that would scorn to appropriate to his own use money intrusted to him by the Government." Another witness, who held a high rank in the army at the time of Mr. St. Vrain's death, and who is now a Territorial delegate, states, that from his personal knowledge of the character of the agent for honesty and integrity, he does not hesitate to declare that he could not have been a defaulter. This witness thinks it probable that he had his vouchers in his saddle bags for their better security, as the people around the agency had abandoned the country, and retreated for safety to the interior settlements. The committee think so too; and, estimating the unblemished character of the agent, his habits of honor and propriety, the circumstances under which he was compelled to leave his agency and accompany the army, together with the manner of his death and robbery, they believe that he was not justly indebted to the Government, and that it will be an act of justice to restore the recovery against his securities.

In corroboration of this opinion, the committee state, that, from a report made to them by the Second Auditor, it appears that neither Mr. St. Vrain nor his securities have been credited by the amount due the former on account of services from the 1st of January 1832, to the 10th day of May 1832, when he was killed. His annual salary was $1,200; and this admitted fact shows a balance on that score against the Government of $427 40. It also appears, from the papers accompanying the Second Auditor's report, that of the moneys for which the petitioners have been charged as securities, the sum of $200 was no doubt properly disbursed by Mr. St. Vrain a short time before his death. The evidence of this fact is found in the following endorsement, entered in pencil marks on one of the vouchers against the deceased, to wit: "$200 of the within paid to Mr. Farnham, to hand to gun and blacksmith—9th May, 1832." This endorsement, as the Auditor states, is in the handwriting of Mr. Ruland, clerk to General William Clark, the officer of Government from whom Mr. St. Vrain was in the habit of drawing the moneys it was his duty to disburse.

Impressed with the accuracy of these views and with the facts above stated, the committee do not hesitate in their conclusions, and they accordingly report a bill for the relief of the petitioners.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 16, 1844.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Jarnagin made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. 185.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred House bill No. 185, *entitled "An act for the relief of Sally McCraw," have had the same under consideration, and have agreed upon the following report:*

It appears that Sally McCraw is the widow of Francis McCraw, who was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and a pensioner up to the time of his death, which happened on the 2d of June, 1839. The date of her marriage with Francis McCraw is not satisfactorily proven, but the strong probability is, it was before the 1st of January, 1794. On the 30th of July, 1840, she applied for a pension, under the provisions of an act of Congress passed the 7th of July, 1838. She was refused a pension, upon the ground that she was not a widow at the date of the act under which she claimed, and consequently not within its provisions. If there be no general law covering her case, this committee see no reason for special legislation in her behalf, being aware that Congress is not well suited to the examination of facts. Special legislation tends to wake up sleeping claims, and open a door to fraud and imposition. The committee therefore think claims should be provided for by classes, referring the facts to some competent tribunal to be investigated. Upon these general principles, they recommend that the bill for the relief of Sally McCraw be not passed, but indefinitely postponed.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 17, 1844.
Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Jarnagin made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the petition of William Keller, with accompanying documents, have had the same under consideration, and have agreed upon the following report:

The petition and accompanying documents show, that petitioner was a sergeant in the service of the United States in the late war; was wounded in battle; and has been placed on the pension list of invalid pensioners, at the rate for total disability. This application has been before Congress at almost every session since December, 1836; and the first effort of petitioner was to have his pension increased, alleging he was an ensign. This failed, because he was not an ensign when he was wounded. Those who managed his case then changed their ground; have sought, and are now seeking, to have allowed to the petitioner arrears of pension from the time he was wounded to that of his application for a pension. No reasons are assigned for delay in applying for a pension, and the committee see none for granting the arrearages prayed, unless it would be to avoid further importunity. This is a stale claim, has been reported against five or six times, and ought not now to be granted. It was presented to the House of Representatives at the present session of Congress, and on the 15th of February, 1844, reported against; and then presented to the Senate, and referred to this committee, the members of which beg leave to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 17, 1844.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Jarnagin made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the petition of Charles Hughes, praying a pension may be granted to him, have had the same under consideration, and now report:

The petition says that petitioner is now one hundred and ten years old, according to his best recollection. That he is by birth an Englishman, immigrated to the United States before the Declaration of Independence; remained in Philadelphia about twelve months, and then removed to South Carolina. That from the time of his arrival he was warmly attached and devoted to the cause of American independence, believing the colonies were contending for the true principles of English liberty. That, after his arrival in South Carolina, he was draughted as a militiaman to go to the defence of Charleston; served less than six months, but does not say how long. That he now resides in the State of Alabama; and if it were not "for the sore affliction of his eyes, which wholly prevents him from doing any thing to procure the least comfort in life, he would not, at this time, be petitioning Congress" for a pension. The committee sympathize deeply with this poor old man in his afflictions; but it is apparent, from his own statements, that Congress cannot extend to him the relief prayed. The committee believe the pension laws of the United States have, as to objects, been sufficiently extended, and they do not embrace the case of petitioner, he having served less than six months.

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner cannot be granted.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 17, 1844.
Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Woodbury made the following

REPORT:

The Committee of Claims present the following report on the memorial referred to them, in favor of S. R. Lyon and D. S. Howard:

The claim of the petitioners originates in a contract made by them with the United States, November 2d, 1836, for a steam dredging machine.

The size, qualities, and price, are all detailed in the contract itself, a copy of which (marked A) is annexed.

The petitioners completed the machine, and have received the price agreed to be paid in case the machine moved well from point to point, and conformed to the requirements in excavating which were named as the standard in the contract. But if the machine moved from point to point well, and exceeded that standard in her powers and *qualities* for excavating, they have not received the full sum stipulated in the contract for such excess.

Some evidence in the case proves, that the first trials in dredging, made in July, 1839, exhibited powers in the machine beyond the standard, as to the quantity of sand or clay to be excavated per hour; and that the movements made the next day were successful, as to navigating the machine from point to point on the lake.

But, at the same time, other evidence shows that the next trials, made in October and November after, both in excavating and navigating, fell entirely short of the standard in the contract.

On a careful examination of all these trials, and the comments on them by the head of the engineer corps, (marked B,) the committee think that the first one was not sufficiently long or thorough to test the durable qualities of the dredging machine; and that, from the subsequent tests and condition of the machine, she never could have been in reality capable of performing durably in her movements and other powers; all which the contract required as a standard.

Under that conviction, it is not necessary to detail the computations as to the proportions of sand and clay in the soil first excavated, nor the reasons against paying for additional work on the boat, which was not ordered by the Government, nor the want of evidence as to the loss on depreciated money paid for part of the consideration, nor to show that the acceptance of the boat, after the first trial, as equal in motion and power to the standard in the contract, should, under all these circumstances, impose any equitable ob-

ligation on the Government to pay for capacities beyond that standard in excavating, which future trials proved she did not in fact possess permanently, and at the same time was very deficient in her movements. The committee, thinking enough has been stated to show that, on the whole evidence, nothing more appears to be equitably due to the petitioners, report that their prayer ought not to be granted.

LEVI WOODBURY,
For the Committee.

A.

1. This agreement, made this fifteenth day of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, between Lyman R. Lyon and Dean S. Howard, of Lyonsdale, Lewis county, State of New York, of the first part, and the United States, by Captain Henry Smith, of the U. S. army, their agent, of the second part, witnesseth : That the said party of the first part, in consideration of the agreement hereinafter contained, to be performed by the said party of the second part, do agree to erect and construct for the United States a dredging machine, hereinafter described, and all the apparatus and machinery thereto belonging or appertaining, and find all the materials therefor, and deliver the same to the agent of the United States at Monroe, in Michigan, by the 30th day of June next. The machinery is to correspond with certain drawings thereof; and the hull, in its shape and proportions, to a model thereof; which drawings and model are now and are to remain in the office of the general superintendent of public works on Lake Erie, and are signed by the parties of the first part, and are to be subject to the examination, from time to time, as may be necessary, of the parties of the first part. The hull of the said machine is to be fifty feet long, and eighteen feet wide on the deck, and to be constructed after a suitable model for moving from one port to another on Lake Erie and the waters connected therewith, by locomotive power, which it shall possess, and shall be built in the most substantial manner, and work within a frame which shall be ninety feet long in the clear, and shall contain two substantial anchors. The machinery shall consist of a steam engine, the cylinder of which shall be ten inches diameter, and three and a half feet stroke, with two boilers twenty-four feet long and two feet diameter, with twenty-four buckets, (twelve on each side,) and chain sufficient to excavate to the depth of twelve feet, connected with suitable machinery, attached to the engine in such a manner as to be capable of raising one hundred and fifty tons of sand, or one hundred tons of clay, in an hour; the whole to be made and done in a good and substantial and workmanlike manner, in every particular; to be fit and proper for excavating harbors, rivers, creeks, and the like.

2. They also, on the part of the first part, agree also to erect for the United States, provided they are requested so to do, six substantial scows, to be used as lighters to the said dredging machine, each to be of sixty tons burden, and deliver them to the agent of the United States at Monroe aforesaid, at the same time of the delivery of the dredging machine.

3. The United States agree to pay for the said dredging machine the sum of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars: one-fourth part of which is to be paid

when one-half of the expense is fairly incurred in erecting said machine; another fourth part to be paid when three-fourths of the expense of erecting said machine has been incurred; and the residue when the whole work is completed, and approved by the general superintendent of public works on Lake Erie, or some person designated by him.

4. It is mutually agreed, that if the said machine, on a fair trial of from one to four hours, in water not exceeding six feet deep, and in dredging not exceeding twelve feet deep, shall raise more than one hundred and fifty tons of sand per hour, eighty-five dollars for each such additional ton shall be added to the above price, and in the same proportion for clay—that is, for clay as two to three; but if on such trial it shall be ascertained that said machine will not raise one hundred and fifty tons of sand per hour, or one hundred tons of clay, that a deduction from the price above specified shall be made of one hundred dollars per ton for sand, and in the same proportion for clay—that is, for clay as two to three.

5. The United States agree to pay for the said scows sixteen dollars per ton, to be paid on delivery of the scows, should said scows be required by their said agent.

The said parties of the first part bind themselves to the United States in the penalty of thirty thousand dollars for the punctual performance and fulfilment of this contract on their part.

L. R. LYON. [L. S.]
DEAN S. HOWARD. [L. S.]
H. SMITH, [L. S.]
Captain U. S. A., &c.

H. D. LYON, C. LYON, } Witnesses as to Lyon and Howard.
T. D. SHAW, witness to the signature of Captain Smith.

In consideration that the United States enter into the above written contract with the said Lyman R. Lyon and Dean S. Howard, we, the undersigned, do hereby guaranty to the United States the faithful performance of the within contract by the said Lyman R. Lyon and Dean S. Howard. Witness our hands and seals.

FR. SEGER. [L. S.]
JOHN WHITTLESEY. [L. S.]

In presence of—
JOHN W. MARTIN, as to the signature of Fr. Seger.
H. D. LYON, as to John Whittlesey.

I approve of the above sureties, Francis Seger and John Whittlesey, and deem them good and sufficient.

JOHN W. MARTIN,
First Judge Lewis Com. Pleas, and Postmaster, Martinsburg, N. Y.

OCTOBER 26, 1836.

A true copy of the original contract in this office.

H. SMITH,
General Superintendent, &c.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Lake Erie, Monroe, Michigan, December 14, 1839.

B.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, January 13, 1840.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your direction to examine and report upon the claim of Messrs. Lyon and Howard, for additional compensation in reference to a dredging machine, constructed by them for the United States on Lake Erie. The claim rests upon a clause in the contract of which the following is a copy:

"It is mutually agreed, that if the said machine, on a fair trial of from one to four hours, in water not exceeding six feet deep, and in dredging not exceeding twelve feet deep, shall raise more than one hundred and fifty tons of sand per hour, eighty-five dollars for each such additional ton shall be added to the above price, and in the same proportion for clay—that is, for clay as two to three; but if on such trial it shall be ascertained that said machine will not raise one hundred and fifty tons of sand per hour, or one hundred tons of clay, that a deduction from the price above specified shall be made of one hundred dollars per ton for sand, and in the same proportion for clay—that is, for clay as two to three."

The machine was not completed within five months of the time stipulated by the contract, which, however, was passed over; and it would also appear, by a letter from H. Smith, Esq., dated 26th December, 1837, that "in many particulars of workmanship and dimensions it exceeds the requisitions of the contract. This was done, however, at the pleasure of the contractors themselves." The machine was also to have, by the contract, (which is submitted herewith,) "locomotive powers," which were to be "adequate to moving from one port to another on Lake Erie and the waters connected therewith." The principal question involved is, what would constitute a "fair trial," according to the contract? Now, in my judgment, this could be only on working the machine with the usual and safe working pressure of steam, at the stipulated depth in reference to water, without extra efforts to produce an extraordinary result, and repeated sufficiently often to determine a just average result. The power of the machine beyond that stipulated could be of no advantage to the United States unless as the result of such a trial, and the only object that could have been in view by the United States agent who made the contract was to pay for real and fair advantages, resulting from the real and fair power of the machine. A "fair trial" could also, in my judgment, not be the result of one trial of either "one" or "four hours," but could only be the average of several "one" and several "four" hours' trials; otherwise, great injustice might be done either to the contractor or to the Government. The first trial was made in July, 1838. Its result will be seen by the enclosed letter from H. Smith, Esq., the United States agent who made the contract, dated 24th December, 1839, accompanied by certificates from No. 1 to No. 6, inclusive, marked A. The papers say nothing of the pressure under which the machine was worked, or whether or not efforts were made to produce an extraordinary result. We must presume, however, that these points were properly attended to. The machine was new, having been lately received, and was without doubt in her best condition. The great defect in the trial was, that it was for one hour only, and was not repeated; evidently, therefore, being the most favorable trial for the contractor that

could have been made. The result was, 176 tons 797 pounds in one hour; that is, 26 tons 797 pounds beyond the stipulated power of the machine.

The locomotive powers of the boat were tested on the next day after the trial of her excavating power, and in a run from the piers of River Raisin harbor to Brest, and were found equal to four miles the hour. The distance between these points is about four miles, from which it will be seen that the trial was for about one hour, and was in the quiet waters of the harbor. In my opinion, this trial was an inadequate test of the ability of the boat to go from "one port to another on Lake Erie." On the smooth waters of the harbor, her speed should have been at least five miles per hour, and the trial should have been in good weather, on the open lake, and for about 24 hours, where an average speed of four miles the hour might have been considered sufficient. With these objections, however, the trial deserves confidence, as it was made at the appointed time, and in the presence of an umpire chosen by each party. A second trial (at whose instance I am not aware) was made at Erie, in July, 1839; but, as it was in direct variance to the contract, it is viewed of no importance. It was not a trial of one hour, but it appears that the hour was made up of three distinct intervals—namely, one of thirty-one, one of thirty-three, and one of eight minutes—and that the whole time occupied was about five hours. The true inference would therefore be, that the result given as the labor of one hour was in reality that of five. The machine appears frequently to have stopped, not "passing the centre," "defective [in] power," &c., as stated in the certificate of H. Rigdun; so that, really, the inference may be drawn, that in about five hours not more than one hour's work could be obtained. A scow drifted away during the trial. The time lost in recovering it is not stated; but, supposing it to be at the period noted at the time of the stopping and recommencing of the machine, it was one hour forty-nine minutes, which, deducted from the five hours, would leave three hours and eleven minutes of actual working and tending the machine, in order to get one hour of work out of it, which, from the work reported as done, would give a quantity much below that stipulated to be produced by the contract. On the contrary, to throw out of consideration all causes of interruption necessary in such work, and justly attributable to the defective action of the machine, would give a result exceeding the quantity stipulated by the contract. The first method would therefore be against the contractor, the latter in his favor; yet the first is the correct method, as it determines the actual and useful result of the machine, which could have been the only result ever contemplated by either party to the contract for which payment was to be made. The report of the trial is herewith submitted, marked B; and although its results are, in my judgment, decidedly against the contractor, yet, as it was not made in accordance with the contract, it is not considered as deserving of influence in the case. It is clear, also, that no just estimate of the powers of the machine can be inferred from such trials, for the steam accumulates during periods of interruption, and produces, in consequence, effects, for a few minutes after starting, which cannot be maintained, and which, if relied upon to infer the work of one continued hour, can lead to no other than the most erroneous conclusions. In the present case, what is put down as the result of one hour, is in fact that of more than three. The works on "Lake Erie" were transferred to this bureau in January, 1839. The contract in dispute was made in 1836, and the first presentation since the transfer of the claim of Messrs. Lyon and Howard

was that which occasioned the trial directed in the orders of the 1st of October, 1839, a copy of which is enclosed. A copy of this order was also sent to Messrs. Lyon and Howard, that they might be apprized of the trial, and witness it if they thought proper. They, however, did not attend, because, as I understand from Mr. Lyon, of the second paragraph in the order to Captain Williams, in the following words:

"The trials can be made in either sand or clay, and on no account must any efforts be made to produce an extraordinary result by the machine; but the experiments must be adapted to produce a fair average result, such as can be relied upon as the true working power of the machine under the pressure stated, and the depth of about six feet."

Now, it appears to me that this direction was not only consistent with a "fair trial," but was necessary to produce one. Efforts to produce an extraordinary result would certainly not have been fair, and would have been in utter disregard of the interests of one of the parties, as well as being opposed to a correct interpretation of the contract. It is well known to every one acquainted with steam machinery, that, by unusual efforts, it may be forced to yield an unusual temporary result. But no one desirous of a just result would, in my judgment, resort to such efforts in order to test the useful power of a *machine*. The excavating power of the machine was of no value to the United States, but in as far as that power was enduring, and within the limit of safe and correct management. It cannot be supposed that any other power was contemplated by the contract, without supposing it to have been contemplated to make the United States pay for that which was of no value to them. And, in the trial made under the order, the engineer (Mr. R. Skillen) employed for the occasion certifies he endeavored to obtain as good results as the nature of the machinery and construction of the boilers would permit with safety. The result of each separate trial is on file in the office; the summary of all, made up and signed by Lieutenant Blake, who superintended the trials, is herewith submitted, marked D.

Allow me to call your attention to this summary, and the remarks upon it, to satisfy you that every proper effort was made to produce a good result from the machine. Upon this subject, Lieutenant Blake says: "Fearing that the small results of the first two trials of four hours and one hour each might have arisen from mismanagement, I took on board Mr. Perry, the engineer of the boat, previous to the trials. He was engaged in the 3d, 4th, and 5th trials, of 4 hours. The results convinced me that the dredge had been equally well handled before he was employed." He employed during the trials 1 engineer, 1 man at the feeding rope, 2 firemen, 2 men to watch the buckets and close the trap doors and assist in clearing the troughs, and 3 men to each scow. Five trials were made of 1 hour each, and five trials of 4 hours each, in sand. The sand was carefully weighed; and the average result per hour of the whole 10 trials was 78.8318—say $78\frac{8}{10}$ tons. The average result of the 4-hours trials was not more than $39\frac{3}{4}$ tons per hour; and the average result of the 1-hour trials was about $117\frac{7}{8}$ tons.

Take, then, any one of these results, (that of the 1-hour trials, of the 4-hours trials, or of the average of the whole,) and it is clear that the excavating power of the machine fell considerably below the stipulated excavating power of the contract. The report of the several trials show, that operations were commenced with a pressure of 60 pounds steam; that there was

evident anxiety to produce good results, but that the steam soon became exhausted, and was frequently unable to raise the buckets. The pressure of 60 pounds could not be maintained but for a short time. The best kind of wood was procured, and every attention given to the fires; but the boiler was evidently incapable of adequately supplying the cylinder with steam, except for a very short time, in consequence of the cylinder being out of proportion to the boilers, and requiring more steam than they could furnish for a continued effort. The engineer, R. Skillen, and Lieutenant Blake both stated the boiler to be bad, and that it will not raise a sufficient quantity of steam; and they both give it as their opinion that the machine will not work well until put in order, and one, if not two, new boilers obtained. There is no doubt with me that the great defect is in the inadequacy of the boilers to the size of the cylinder, and its consequent inability to generate the necessary steam but for a short period, and therefore very short trials will only produce a good result from the machine. Taking, however, the average, as before stated, of the 1 and 4-hours trials, namely, (say) 79 tons of sand, it will be found that the machine fell short of the stipulated quantity of the contract 71 tons; and, in consequence, the contractors are liable to the United States to the amount, $7,100.

In reference to the locomotive power of the engine, also a point in the contract, allow me to refer you to the report of Lieutenant Blake, herewith annexed, marked D E, from which it will appear that the locomotive powers of the dredge are comparatively nothing, rendering entirely out of the question the idea of navigating her from port to port on the lake, and making it even a doubtful question if it could be safely navigated from point to point in the harbor. From these facts, it is evident, from the only trial which I consider a "fair trial" under the contract, the machine proved itself to be defective in its capacity to excavate and in its locomotive power; and, in my judgment, the contractors have been more than adequately paid in the amount of $15,500, which they have already received. The serious repairs already required, now that the machine is but about two years old, and after a very limited use of it, are evidence of its defective construction in these parts, in the first instance. No repairs of a kind to be inferred from its age and use could possibly, in my judgment, make the machine, on a "fair trial," excavate the stipulated quantity of the contract; nor would it, in my opinion, have come up to the contract on the first trial, of July, 1838, when all parts were new, but for the short stoppages to move the machine as it excavated, which, allowing the steam to accumulate, enabled it to produce a result more than compensating for the loss of time in changing position.

The question now is, which of these two trials shall govern in the decision. If the second, which is, in my opinion, the only adequate and "fair trial" the machine has received, the contractors have been greatly overpaid, and are now seriously in debt to the United States. If the first, there is yet a balance due from the United States to the contractors. Although the first trial differs widely, in my judgment, from the "fair trial" of the contract, yet, under all circumstances, as the machine was received after it, and the specific price of the contract paid, it stands in the light of an accepted trial by both parties, and may therefore also be viewed as a binding one. The result of that trial was 176 tons 797 pounds per hour, being 26 tons and 797 pounds of extra quantity to be paid for over and above the stipulated price of the contract, and for which eighty-five dollars

per ton is, by the contract, to be paid, making a total amount two thousand two hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-seven cents. The earth raised is reported to have been a mixture of sand and clay. I have treated it as sand only, because, under all circumstances—the evidently defective locomotive power, the failure of the machine at the two succeeding trials, the expensive repairs and modifications required before the machine can be again used—both justice and equity require that the consideration of the first trial should be such as would reduce the amount due to the least sum. It is also my opinion that the views of the case consequent upon the first trial are the most favorable to the claims of the contractors which can with propriety be made, resulting in an allowance to them of $2,242 87.

Messrs. Lyon and Howard also make a claim of $1,004, due on certain scows. Upon this matter, it is not in my power to report at present, being in want of the requisite information.

Respectfully submitted.

J. J. ABERT, *Col. Top. Eng.*

Hon. J. R. POINSETT, *Secretary of War.*

After a patient investigation of the documents submitted to me by Messrs. Lyon and Howard, on an appeal from the decision of the chief of the Topographical bureau, the department is of opinion that the unwise and very mistaken provisions of the contract, under which Messrs. Lyon and Howard prefer their claim for what must be regarded as excessive remuneration, ought never to have been inserted or approved; but, having been made a part of the contract, they are binding, however onerous and prejudicial to the *Government.* Such, however, being considered their character, it is proper that they should be construed strictly, and the conditions be rigidly enforced. The department objects, in the first place, to the sufficiency of proof of the locomotive power of the boat being according to the contract; and this insufficiency vitiates that instrument. The department further objects, that the tests, being violent paroxysms of short duration, which were calculated to give false notions of the power of the engine and machinery, have not been carried to the full extent called for by the contract, and have varied in their results; that the duration even of an hour, and they were often less at one time, will give no satisfactory result, as it is notorious that, during so short a period, an engine dexterously managed might be made to afford results apparently good, without being capable of such continuous efforts as the Government had a right to expect, and were contemplated by the spirit of the contract.

The department denies the right of the contractors to have a new trial, after repairing and altering the engine, so as to give different results, both as to the locomotive power and as to that of the machinery. The question before it is, whether the extent of its performance, when delivered to the officers of the United States, was such as the contract contemplated—not what it may be made to perform after being repaired and altered. The price charged for the difference of the tonnage of the scows between that specified by the contract and the actual size of them when delivered, is allowed, and the decision of the chief of the Topographical bureau respecting the boat itself confirmed.

J. R. P.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 17, 1844.
Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Miller made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the petition of William Easby, surviving partner of Easby & Hanly, make the following report:

That on the 16th of September, A. D. 1842, the following agreement, under seal, was entered into, by and between the Commissioner of Public Buildings and the said Easby & Hanly, to wit:

"The said Easby & Hanly have this day covenanted and agreed, and by these presents do covenant and agree, with the Commissioner of Public Buildings, to furnish and deliver at the bridge about to be constructed across the Pennsylvania avenue at Second street all the hydraulic cement that may be required in the construction of said bridge, (say four hundred barrels, or more,) at the rate of one dollar and seventy-five cents per barrel, each barrel to contain three hundred pounds weight; the cement to be of the best quality, and to be approved by the engineer; and to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the said engineer may direct.

"And the said Commissioner, on his part, agrees to pay to the said Easby & Hanly, for the cement so delivered, at the rate of one dollar and seventy-five cents per barrel, weighing three hundred pounds to the barrel, as above stated.

"In witness whereof, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

"W. NOLAND, *C. P. B.* [L. S.]
"EASBY & HANLY. [L. S.]

"Witness: Gregory Ennis."

It appears, by the accounts furnished the committee by the petitioner, that 766 barrels of cement were required and used in the construction of the said bridge; that, of this quantity, the said Easby & Hanly, in pursuance of their contract, only furnished 324 barrels.

The papers submitted to the committee show that Messrs. Easby & Hanly had due notice of the quantity of cement that would be required to complete the work, and that they neglected, or were unable, to furnish the same in time; that, by reason of this neglect, the Commissioner was obliged to procure the balance of cement from other sources, and at an advanced price of from $2 to $2 75 per barrel.

Upon a settlement of the contract between the parties, the Commissioner credited the said Easby & Hanly with the 324 barrels of cement at the contract price, and charged them with the amount of the excess in price which he was obliged to pay for the cement procured from other sources. This settlement left a balance due Easby & Hanly of $114 44, and which amount has been paid to them in full of their contract.

The petitioner complains of this settlement, and asks Congress to pay them for the 324 barrels, at the contract price, amounting to the sum of $560 44, without any deduction for the excess of price which the Commissioner was obliged to pay for the remainder of the cement.

The only reason assigned for this application is, that the petitioners honestly endeavored to fulfil their contract; "but, from causes beyond their control, 320 barrels were all that could at that time be procured from the source at which a full supply had reasonably been expected."

The committee are of opinion that, as Messrs. Easby & Hanly were expressly bound in their contract to furnish all the cement that might be required in the construction of said bridge at one dollar and seventy-five cents per barrel, and having failed upon due notice so to do, they were justly and legally chargeable with the excess of price which the Commissioner was obliged to pay by reason of their neglect.

The committee therefore submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 17, 1844.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Evans made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the memorial of William D. Ross, report:

That by the act of 14th July, 1832, "to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," it was provided that "scrap or old iron shall pay a duty of twelve dollars and fifty cents per ton." The memorialist represents that in August, 1833, he saw in "Williams's Annual Register" a statement of the duties imposed by that act, in which it was represented that the duty on scrap or old iron was only one dollar and fifty cents per ton. That considering it to be very low, and apprehending some mistake, he wrote to the collector of the port of Champlain to ascertain what was the rate of duty imposed by law; that the collector, also referring to Williams's Register, informed him that the duty was one dollar and fifty cents; whereupon, the memorialist entered into a contract in Montreal for the purchase of a considerable quantity, and actually purchased about 100 tons, before he was advised of the error which had been committed in regard to the rate of duty. The collector, in four days after he had communicated this erroneous information, upon recurring to the act of Congress, discovered the mistake, and immediately informed the petitioner of it. The memorialist prays that the excess of duty required of him on the importation of the iron which he had purchased before he was advised of the true rate of duty required may be refunded to him. He represents that he could not sell the iron at Montreal but at great loss. It is not easily perceived what should have occasioned any considerable fall in the price in so short a period. It does appear, however, that he could have sold the iron after importation for cost and all charges, including the duty at the rate actually required; but he now says, that he did not consider the offer then made for it, on these terms, seriously made, and paid no regard to it. But whether this be so or not, the committee do not consider of any consequence. The import was made with full knowledge on his part of the duty to which it was subject. If he was misled or misinformed, whether from his own examination or by information from others, it is no fault of the Government. It was his business to ascertain from the law itself what was the duty required to be paid, or, in cases of doubtful construction, from the proper officers of the Treasury Department. The case presents no ground of claim whatever for a remission of the duties; and if relief should be granted, it would establish a principle very dangerous to the revenue, making the several collectors of the customs the interpreters of the revenue laws, instead of the proper and responsible head of the department, to whom the law confides it. The committee recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 17, 1844.
Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Woodbridge made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 156.]

The Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the petition of Noah Miller, ask leave to report:

That they have re-examined the petition referred to them, and the documentary and other proofs exhibited by petitioner, and, after much consideration, a majority of said committee have arrived at the conclusion that there are strong merits in the claim of the petitioner, and have concluded to adopt, in extenso, the report made by the Committee on Commerce on the 16th February, 1838, (Sen. Doc. No. 204, 2d sess. 25th Cong.,) and with that report herewith exhibit a bill drawn in conformity with the said report.

In Senate, February 16, 1838.

Mr. Davis, from the Committee on Commerce, submitted the following report:

The petitioner represents that, in the month of November, 1814, in a time of war between the United States and Great Britain, and while the latter Power was in possession of Castine, upon Penobscot bay, and the American territory adjacent, he hired a whale boat, manned her with four hands besides himself, armed and fitted her out, all at his own expense, to intercept and capture vessels of the enemy bound to Castine. For this purpose he cruised in the bay, and, with this force, captured the British schooner Mary, from Halifax, bound to Castine, when about five or six miles from that place, and succeeded in taking her into Camden, on the other side of the bay; that he was pursued by an armed force, and, fearing the cargo would not be safe, he, at great exertions, caused it to be unladed, placed in a secure situation, and afterwards to be carried to Portland; that a ship of the line soon appeared off Camden, and demanded the vessel, and offered a reward of $10,000 for the petitioner; that the town authorities, with the collector of the district of Waldoborough, represented to the commander of this ship that the capture was wholly the private enterprise of the petitioner; that, being hardly pressed, he was at a loss what

to do, as he did neither know nor understand his rights; that, under these circumstances, he was urgently pressed by Josiah Hook, then collector of the customs for the district of Penobscot, in which the capture was made, to surrender the prize to him, and have her condemned, as he could not take any other course with the property; that, being over-persuaded, and ignorant of his rights, he yielded to these representations. Hook took possession of both the vessel and cargo, which were libelled, condemned, and sold; the proceeds of which amounted to over sixty-six thousand dollars, after deducting the costs and charges of condemnation, one-half of which was paid into the Treasury of the United States, and the other distributed according to law; but the petitioner got nothing; and he now prays that he may be allowed to take what was so paid into the public Treasury, being himself very poor, infirm, and needy.

Such are the representations of the petitioner, a part of which is established by proofs adduced in the case.

David Alden testifies: That he saw the capture take place; was present when the boat came ashore, and was offered by the supercargo of the Mary $1,000 if he would persuade Miller to permit him to ransom her; but he advised Miller not to do it; and while the prize proceeded to Lincolnville, he (Miller) and the supercargo went down there by land, where he heard the said supercargo, whose name was McWaters, offer one Ulmer and one Wilson $1,000 each if they would prevail on Miller to permit him to ransom the prize and cargo.

Charles Thomas testifies: That he chartered the boat to Miller; that he acted on his private account; that no one but himself planned and executed the enterprise; that every body understood, at the time, that it was a private enterprise, with which the custom-house had no concern.

Judge Preble, then district attorney for the district of Maine, declares, on oath: That every one understood at the time that the capture was made by Miller on his own account; that the fact was notorious that he had surrendered the property to Hook, but that he alone captured it.

Mr. Johnson, also, states: That it was understood at the time, and has always been believed, that he made the capture on his own private account, and as his private enterprise.

Philip Ulmer, in answer to the last interrogatory put to him, says, in substance: That £10,000 was offered to Miller as a ransom, and that £1,000 was offered to him not to interfere with and prevent it; and he seems to have learnt what he knew about this from conversation with the captain and supercargo. The statements of Ulmer are not so clear and decisive as is desirable, but this appears to be the meaning of them.

It further appears, that the vessel and cargo were libelled on the seizure of the collector, Hook, condemned, and sold, and produced about the sum represented. These facts appear from the judicial records.

As to the manner in which this property came to the hands of Hook, or why it was claimed by him as a seizure, and libelled as such, there is no evidence beyond the petition, and a letter of the petitioner, verified by his oath. That he did capture it, seems to admit of no doubt; and it seems to be equally clear, that he did not act under the authority of Hook or any one else; nor does it appear that he then belonged to the custom-house. Besides, the vessel is not alleged to be seized because she was violating or had violated the revenue laws; but the libel sets forth that she was captured after the declaration of war, and, being lawful prize, was forfeited. *The seizure*, therefore, was not in executing the revenue laws, but was done

flagrante bello. In a word, it would seem that Miller beat the bush, and the collector caught the bird.

But the delivery to the collector, be the circumstances what they may, and the motive what it might, was voluntary; and has Miller any right to complain of results which were inevitable from that delivery? Is he entitled to favorable consideration here, when he has thrown his rights away?

It should be remembered that the service, being in time of war, and of supplies destined for the enemy, who were then in possession of our territory, may be justly characterized as evincing intrepidity and patriotism.

It should be further remembered, that the evidence renders it more than probable that large offers were made for the ransom of the vessel, which were declined, under circumstances highly creditable to the patriotism of Miller, evincing that he had motives of a higher character than merely to acquire wealth.

It should also be recollected that Miller was a man of very limited information, knowing well how to sustain the honor of the country by sea and by land, but having little or no acquaintance with the statute books, or of the measures necessary to make good title acquired to property by capture. Being, therefore, beset by those interested to share the booty, and perplexed with the threats and dangers which beset him, it is not surprising that the property should have found its way into the hands of Hook.

Miller is now poor, infirm from disease and a wound he received in the custom-house service, while seizing contraband goods; and can the United States restore to him a part or all the money which has been paid into the public Treasury from the avails of these sales?

There is no obligation so to do; but it is plain, if the evidence and statements are to be credited, that the money was brought to the Treasury wholly by Miller's enterprise and intrepidity. He alone must have the merit of making the capture wholly by his own means, at his own expense, and by his own power. To this circumstance alone the United States owes its acquisition of the money.

It would not, under these circumstances, in the opinion of the committee, become the United States to enjoy the fruits of this man's labor, and leave him to pine in wretchedness, infirmity, and want. The committee therefore recommend that the sum of ten thousand dollars be appropriated for his relief, and direct a bill to be reported for that purpose.

Per order:

JOHN DAVIS.

I, David Alden, of Northport, in the State of Maine, do testify and say: That, some time in the month of November, in the year 1814, I was on the shore of Penobscot bay, in said town of Northport, about twelve miles from Castine. I saw a boat board a sloop in the bay. Directly after they stood in for the land where I then was, and when they had got near the shore, the boat came on shore, and I found the commander of the boat to be Major Noah Miller, of Northport, and he had two Englishmen with him. One of them said he was the supercargo of the sloop; and he called me one side, and offered me one thousand dollars if I would persuade Major Miller to ransom the sloop; but I advised Major Miller not to ransom the sloop. The sloop went down the bay off against Lincolnville, and there stopped. Major Miller, myself, and the supercargo of the sloop, went down

to Linconville by land, and the sloop was waiting there. While we were there we fell in with two gentlemen, Major Philip Ulmer and John Wilson. I heard the supercargo, who said his name was McWaters, offer Ulmer and Wilson each one thousand dollars if they would advise Major Miller to give up the sloop. Soon after this, Major Miller and the supercargo went on board the sloop, and proceeded for Camden. I understood said sloop was the English sloop Mary.

DAVID ALDEN.

STATE OF MAINE, *Waldo, ss:*

Personally appeared the above-named David Alden, and made oath that the foregoing deposition, by him subscribed, is true. Before me,

JOSEPH MILLER,
Justice of the Peace.

NOVEMBER, 23, 1837.

STATE OF MAINE, *Waldo, ss:*

I, Nathaniel M. Lowney, clerk of the judicial courts for the county of Waldo, certify that Joseph Miller is a magistrate in and for said county, and that the foregoing signature, purporting to be his, is genuine. I further certify, that the within-named David Alden is well known to me; that he is a man of truth, and that his declarations on oath are entitled to credit.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed the seal of the supreme judicial court of said State, and subscribed my name, this 24th day of November, A. D. 1837. [L. S.]

N. M. LOWNEY,
Clerk of the courts for said county.

I, Charles Thomas, of Lincolnville, State of Maine, testify and say: That, some time in the month of October, in the year 1814, Major Noah Miller, of Northport, came to me and wished to hire a boat which I owned, for the purpose of cruising in Penobscot bay, in order to intercept and capture such English vessels as might be bound to Castine with supplies for the British troops which were then in possession of Castine. I declined hiring my boat to him unless I could go with the boat. Major Miller said he wanted to hire men to go with him, and he would hire me. Major Miller said he would give me two dollars per day for my services, and one dollar per day for the use of the boat. I agreed to go with him for that sum. I accordingly took my boat and went a cruising with Major Miller a number of days in Belfast and Penobscot bays. Not falling in with any English vessels, after cruising a number of days, I returned home to Lincolnville, and left my boat in the charge of Major Miller, who was the captain of our crew. In a few days after I returned home, Major Miller took my boat and went out in the bay off against Northport, and captured an English sloop, bound to Castine, with supplies for the troops, &c. After Major Miller captured the sloop, he returned my boat to me, and paid me for the use of it, and also for my services. I always thought that Major Miller acted as a private citizen in all his privateering expeditions against

the British during the war, and that he acted in that capacity when he captured the English sloop Mary. I never heard a word said about Major Miller being a revenue officer at that time.

CHARLES THOMAS.

STATE OF MAINE, *Waldo, ss:*

Personally appeared before me the above-named Charles Thomas, and made oath that the foregoing deposition, by him subscribed, is true. I further certify, that I am personally acquainted with the said Charles Thomas, and that his declarations, under oath, are entitled to credit.

JOSEPH MILLER,
Justice of the Peace.

DECEMBER 9, 1837.

STATE OF MAINE, *Waldo county, ss:*

I, Nathaniel M. Lowney, clerk of the judicial courts for said county, certify that Joseph Miller is a magistrate for said county, and that the foregoing signature, purporting to be his, is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of the supreme judicial court of said State, this 15th day of [L. S.] December, in the year of our Lord 1837.

N. M. LOWNEY,
Clerk of the courts for said county.

I, William P. Preble, of Portland, in the State of Maine, depose and say: That in the month of November, A. D. 1814, Josiah Hook, collector of the customs for the district of Penobscot, reported to me, at that time attorney of the United States for Maine district, the sloop Mary and cargo, as being then in his possession and custody, to the end that said vessel and cargo might be proceeded against, condemned, and confiscated to the United States. I accordingly drew a libel, and filed the same in the district court, setting forth the facts as reported to me by said Hook, the collector; and the property was afterwards, in due time, condemned and confiscated to the United States. The place where the Mary was captured and seized, it appeared, was in Mr. Hook's district, and within the waters of the United States; and the property, by the then existing statutes, was liable to seizure and forfeiture, without regard to the fact of its being enemy's property. Hence, as well as I can remember, the collector claimed a right to take the property into his possession, and to receive and account with the Government for the proceeds.

I further depose and say: That it was well understood and notorious that said Mary and cargo were, in fact, captured and seized by Major Noah Miller, who, having discovered the vessel from the shore, put off in a boat, with a small crew, and took possession of her, and brought her into Camden; and that the capture was wholly due to the activity and enterprise of said Miller and his assistants.

I further depose: That I well remember it was understood at that time that said Miller met with a good deal of difficulty in securing the property after its capture, and that it was wholly owing to his active exertions, aided by his boatmen, that the property was removed to a place of safety;

and that, if it had not been so removed, it would have been rescued by the enemy's armed forces then in the vicinity. I have since understood, and now fully believe, that said Miller, in making said capture, and securing said property, acted solely from his own promptings, and in no respect under the authority and instructions of Mr. Hook, the collector.

And I further depose: That I well remember said Miller was in those days distinguished for his zeal and activity (after I knew him) in carrying on a partisan warfare against the enemy, and the contraband trade carried on with them in that quarter, while the British forces were in possession of Castine.

WILLIAM P. PREBLE.

CUMBERLAND, *ss:*

Then personally appeared William Pitt Preble, and made oath that the foregoing statement, by him subscribed, is true, according to the best of his knowledge, recollection, and belief. Before me,

JOHN L. MEGQUIER,
Justice of the Peace.

AUGUST 18, 1837.

I, Alfred Johnson, of Belfast, Maine, of lawful age, testify and say: That I resided in Belfast aforesaid during the late war between the United States and Great Britain, and was well acquainted with Major Noah Miller, of Northport, an adjoining town. Major Miller was a very active officer of the militia, and signalized himself as an efficient partisan and a vigilant observer of the movements of the enemy in our vicinity; and it is my opinion that no one person in this quarter was oftener mentioned as a brave and useful friend of his country during that war. About one year, according to my best recollection, he was in the actual service of the United States as a captain of volunteers; and after the expiration of this service, it was understood, and I have no reason to doubt it, that he was in the revenue department of the Government, in what capacity, or whether officially or as a volunteer, I cannot say, and assisted to prevent an illicit intercourse with the enemy. He received a wound in a personal rencounter growing out of his said employment. During the war, he made a capture of a valuable vessel and cargo, attempting to introduce goods of the enemy into this country. And in doing this, it was at the time the general opinion that the said capture was made by him as a private citizen, at his own risk, responsibility, and expense.

ALFRED JOHNSON.

STATE OF MAINE, *Waldo, ss:*

Personally appeared the above-named Alfred Johnson, and made oath to the foregoing deposition, as truth. Before me,

JOSEPH MILLER,
Justice of the Peace.

NOVEMBER 24, 1837.

STATE OF MAINE, *Waldo county, ss:*

I, Nathaniel M. Lowney, clerk of the courts for said county, certify that Joseph Miller is a magistrate for said county of Waldo, and that the for-

going signature, purporting to be his, is genuine. I further certify, that the within-named Alfred Johnson is well known to me; that he is judge of the court of probate for said county, and that his declarations on oath are entitled to credit.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed the seal of the supreme judicial court of said State, and subscribed my name, this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven. [L. S.]

N. M. LOWNEY,
Clerk of the courts of said county.

I hereby certify, that I have been personally acquainted with Major Noah Miller, of Lincolnville, in the State of Maine, since June, 1821. At the time of my first acquaintance, he was affected with paralysis of the inferior extremities to such a degree as to render them entirely useless. His general health was very much impaired, and his difficulties gradually increasing for ten or twelve years, during a considerable part of which time he was perfectly helpless and his life despaired of. He has recovered so far as to be able, by the assistance of crutches, to support the weight of his body and move a short distance; and his general health has within a year or two somewhat improved. He is still, however, unable to walk without assistance. During his protracted illness, I have been frequently consulted, affording ample opportunity to learn his real condition. When I first saw him, he informed me that he had been in his present condition for some five or six years, it having introduced itself instantaneously. He shows a scar in his right hand from a wound which has nearly deprived him of its use, which (I have been informed by the surgeon who attended it) was received during the last war, while endeavoring to prevent a man from conveying supplies to the enemy at Castine.

J. P. ALDEN, *M. D.*

STATE OF MAINE, *Waldo, ss:*

Personally appeared the above-named, J. P. Alden, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing deposition, by him subscribed. Before me,

JOSEPH MILLER,
Justice of the Peace.

NOVEMBER 24, 1837.

STATE OF MAINE, *Waldo, ss:*

I, Nathaniel M. Lowney, clerk of the courts for said county, certify that Joseph Miller is a magistrate for said county, and that the foregoing signature, purporting to be his, is genuine. I further certify, that the within-named J. P. Alden is well known to me; that he is a man of truth, and that his declarations on oath are entitled to credit.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed the seal of the supreme judicial court of said State, and subscribed my name, this twenty-fourth day of November, A. D. 1837. [L. S.]

N. M. LOWNEY,
Clerk of the courts of said county.

Extract from the testimony of Philip Ulmer, taken in 1814, *to be used, as is understood, in court, in the case of the Mary.*

Answer to the 32d interrogatory: I have stated all I know except the conversation I had with Mr. McWaters, to ransom, and the captain. After McWaters had offered Captain Miller £10,000 to ransom the vessel, and me £1,000 if I would not interfere to prevent the ransom, the captain then told me the property was all British; that they were but four days out of Halifax, and that they were towed all the passage by the sloop of war Pelter.

LINCOLNVILLE, *January* 24, 1838.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 18th instant has just come to hand, and I cheerfully comply with your request, that I should "state what sort of a bargain I made with Hook, and whether Hook did not compensate me for giving up the prize, by making me a revenue officer, and by giving me a part of the proceeds."

In the first place, then, as to "what sort of a bargain I made with Hook," I answer, that I made no bargain with him. As was stated in my petition, now before the Senate, I was peculiarly situated. An armed vessel of the enemy, a seventy-four, was off Camden, threatening to burn that village, unless the Mary and her cargo should be given up; and the whole seaboard, which at that time was almost entirely commanded by them, was threatened with devastation. A reward of ten thousand dollars was offered for my capture. The excitement was, of course, very high, and so great were the fears of the people lest these threats should be carried into effect, that some of my own countrymen thought the only way of propitiating the enemy would be to surrender me to their mercies; and spies were actually on the alert for the purpose of seizing me at some unguarded moment.

Under these circumstances, I was strongly importuned by the collector, Mr. Hook, to put the property into the possession of the United States. During a whole week he was dinning this advice in my ears, telling me I could not possibly reap any benefit from the prize, and that my duty as a good citizen required of me to pursue such a course as would be of the greatest advantage to the country. Thus advised, (and whether that advice was disinterested you may judge from the fact that Mr. Hook pocketed some thirty thousand dollars by my adopting it,) and thus persecuted, I reluctantly consented to surrender my prize to Government; and for the purpose of giving the Government a claim, and not as a compensation for so doing, received from said Hook a commission, dated back a sufficient time to cover the *pretended* seizure, but *actual capture.*

But, secondly, as to "whether Hook compensated me for giving up the prize, by making me a revenue officer, and by giving me a part of the proceeds."

The first part of this interrogatory (to wit: so much of it as relates to the "making me a revenue officer") I have already answered, as you will see by casting your eyes back a few lines.

I come, then, to the second part of the interrogatory, "my receiving or the giving me a part of the proceeds." The whole amount to me paid by Mr. Hook was ninety dollars; and even this paltry sum (I call it *paltry,*

'hen compared with the amount poured into the Treasury of the United tates, and into Mr. Hook's pockets, by my credulity) was *mere pay for rvices rendered.*

Having thus answered your letter, I perhaps cannot better close this communication than by giving you the substance of remarks made by the disict judge at the time of the condemnation of the Mary. He observed, at I "had rendered the Government an important service, by throwing nto the Treasury a large sum of money at a time when it was much needed; nd that if ever, during the changing circumstances of life, I should be uner the necessity of calling upon the Government for relief, they ought to onsider themselves bound to administer it, not sparingly and grudgingly, ut cheerfully, and with a free hand."

You, sir, are acquainted with my situation, and know that poverty knocks udly at my door. May the language of Judge Sewall, which has been artly verified, prove to be prophecy, so far as the action of the Government concerned.

Yours, truly,

NOAH MILLER.

Hon. JOHN RUGGLES, *Washington, D. C.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, February 7, 1838.

I do hereby certify, that Josiah Hook, late collector of Penobscot, has ccounted for the forfeiture in the case of the sloop Mary and cargo, and at the United States' proportion of said forfeiture amounted to thirty-two housand one hundred and eighty eight dollars and thirty two cents, as ppears from his accounts for the first quarter of the year 1815, filed in this ffice.

T. L. SMITH, *Register.*

WASHINGTON, *June* 24, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: Having been requested, in behalf of Major Noah Miller, communicate to your committee certain facts in relation to a capture ade by him at a late period of the last war with Great Britain, which is e foundation of a claim on his part now under your consideration, I have e honor to state that I was the person who then held the office of district ttorney for Maine. Immediately after Miller had made the capture, he ound himself troubled by the pretensions of certain persons then in the ilitary service, who seemed to have claims to a share of the prize, om the fact that the troops on shore were in sight. Major Miller as ignorant how to proceed with the property, or what to do with it. It as in imminent danger of recapture, if not removed, and he had no means f removing it, besides the risk of incurring a forfeiture. Under these ircumstances, he applied for aid to the collector of the district. The colector accordingly took charge of the property, and had it removed, seured, and condemned. After condemnation, the proceeds were paid over the collector, to be by him disposed of and accounted for according

to law. I had understood that Miller was an officer of the customs at the time of the capture; and the date of his commission as inspector indicated the fact to be so. I learned afterward that the commission was purposely ante-dated; and the fact was undoubtedly so. The act of the capture was an act of Miller's own devising and enterprise, unprompted by any one, and unaided by any one except his boat's crew. Miller continued afterwards in the United States service as inspector; and, until our troubles of that period ceased, and was very active, vigilant, and enterprising; and no man did better service than he. He was the terror of smugglers and traders with the enemy. More than once he barely escaped with his life, so that it became necessary to caution him to be less venturesome and daring.

With great respect, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. PREBLE.

The COMMITTEE *to whom is committed the petition of Noah Miller.*

LINCOLNVILLE, *December*, 5, 1843.

DEAR SIR: The circumstances concerning the claims of the heirs of Major Philip Ulmer, late of Lincolnville, I will briefly relate: In the fall of 1814 Noah Miller, with 3 or 4 others, boarded a British sloop, with a valuable cargo on board, in Penobscot bay, about 5 or 6 miles from the British fleet, then lying at Castine. After securing the crew, Miller left the prize in charge of his men, and went on shore to procure the assistance of Major Ulmer, then a shipmaster and pilot, who immediately went on board, took charge of the prize, and, at the imminent risk of being retaken by the British, carried her into Camden, where the cargo was taken out, sent to Portland, and sold, Government taking a large proportion, (which has since been proved does not belong to it,) the rest being divided among the crew, Major Ulmer receiving an equal share for his important services; and, sir, what we petition for is, that his heirs may receive a share of that which was awarded to Government.

With great esteem, I am yours, &c.

PAUL H. STEVENS.

Hon. GEORGE EVANS.

P. S. Should you, sir, use your influence with the other members, you will secure our warmest gratitude.

P. H. S.

THOMASTON, MAINE, *December* 3, 1841.

MY DEAR SIR: In behalf of a very worthy but unfortunate man, allow me to call your attention to the claim of *Noah Miller*. It is desirable that it should be *early* reported, in order that it may stand a chance of going to the other House in season to obtain the action of that body. It has passed the Senate three or four times, having received the unanimous sanction of the Committee on Commerce from the first examination of the subject in 1838. Let me refer you to Governor Davis's report on the subject, with

panying documents—being Doc. No. 204, 2d session 25th Congress. .te chairman, Mr. King, has advocated it. I presnme it will find no tion.

: will perceive that the bill which passed the two last sessions ap- ates $7,500 for Miller, and $2,500 for others, instead of the $10,000 ller alone. This was a sort of compromise, assented to by Miller hers, to avoid collision and delay, though, in point of fact, Miller has le claim. I hope no modification more unfavorable to Major Miller e consented to on any account. Governor Davis, just before he re- his seat, said to me that he felt a deep interest in this claim of Miller, and regretted that any compromise (referred to above) had ssented to. He said that Miller was shown to be a very deserving and ought not divide with any one. He yielded to it only because himself assented, and that, he thought, was hardly a sufficient rea- He spoke with some feeling about it.

ill not trouble you further now than to ask the favor of your making ly a report of a bill as practicable, if the committee see no objection. e should be any thing that may require explanation before the Sen- upon it, I will thank you to apprize me of it.

hing you, my dear sir, a pleasant, useful, and *harmonious* session, I ı, very respectfully and faithfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN RUGGLES.

ı. JABEZ W. HUNTINGTON,
Senator United States.

ı. The bill referred to has twice or three times received the *favorable* eration of the House committee, but it has never been reached by use.

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amuel A. Whitney, of Lincolnville, in the county of Waldo, and of Maine, on oath, do say: That, in the fall of 1814, while the British were at Castine, Major Noah Miller came on shore from a sloop ying to off this place, and informed me and others that he and others ken possession of the aforenamed vessel; that she was an English , bound from St. John's to Castine, laden with English goods; that ook her in Penobscot bay, within a few miles of Castine, and wanted Major Philip Ulmer to go with him on board, to take charge of her, her into some place of safety, (Major Ulmer being a custom-house , seaman, and pilot;) that the said Ulmer did go on board with said , and took said vessel into the harbor of Camden, and immediately l the goods, and caused them to be transported overland to the town rren, for safety; that the next day an English frigate went from e, anchored off Camden, and sent in a demand for the goods; and m had to give up hostages, to prevent damage being done to the which were carried off.

rther say, that Christina, wife of Paul H. Stevens, Esq., Susan, wife uel Buckmer, and Grace, wife of Job White, are the daughters and t law of the aforesaid Philip Ulmer, deceased.

SAMUEL A. WHITNEY.

WALDO, *ss:*

Then personally appeared the above-named Samuel A. Whitney, and made oath to the truth of the above deposition, by him subscribed. Before me,

JACOB S. ADAMS, *J. P.*

DECEMBER 3, 1838.

I, John Studley, of Lincolnville, in the county of Waldo, and State of Maine, of lawful age, do testify and say: That, in the fall of 1814, the British sloop Mary was captured by Noah Miller and others, and hove to in Penobscot bay, near where I lived, about seven miles from Camden. Miller came on shore, and got Major Philip Ulmer to go on board and take charge of her, and carry her into Camden, he being a revenue officer, which was effected the same day, and her cargo discharged.

And I further say, Christina Stevens, Susan Buckmer, and Grace White, are children and lawful heirs of the said Philip Ulmer.

JOHN STUDLEY.

WALDO, *ss:*

Then the above-named deponent personally appeared, and made oath to the foregoing deposition, by him subscribed, to be true. Before me,

DAVID McKOY, *J. P.*

NOVEMBER 30, 1838.

I, Jacob S. Adams, of lawful age, do testify and say: That, in the fall of 1814, I resided at Lincolnville, in the county of Waldo, and State of Maine. I was at the shore at the time, and saw Major Philip Ulmer, together with Major Noah Miller, go on board the British sloop Mary, then lying in the bay. The report was, that they were going with him to Camden. I then went immediately to Camden by land, and met the sloop there. Major Philip Ulmer was on board said sloop, and appeared to have the command of her, and appeared to take an active part and be principal in unlading her and securing the goods.

And I further say, that Christina Stevens, Susan Buckmer, and Grace White, are children and lawful heirs of said Major Philip Ulmer, deceased.

JACOB S. ADAMS.

WALDO, *ss:*

Then the above-named deponent personally appeared, and made oath to the foregoing deposition, by him subscribed, to be true.

DAVID McKOY, *J. P.*

DECEMBER 1, 1838.

I, Kingsbury Duncan, of Lincolnville, county of Waldo, and State of Maine, certify and say: That about the first of November, 1814, I went with Noah Miller to cruise for smugglers, in Penobscot bay, in a whale boat; our crew consisted of Noah Miller, Jonathan Clark, West Drinkwater, Charles Thomas, Ingraham Duncan, and myself; we went out one night, and took two boats laden with beef, pork, poultry, &c. We brought them to Ducktrap, and stored and guarded them for some eight days. During

our guard, there was a party of armed men, come, as we supposed, to retake them, but we scared them off; we took two spies, and kept them all night; we never saw Miller while we so guarded; the provisions were afterwards hauled to Miller's house and salted. One [boat] had twenty-one quarters of ox beef, the other eight quarters of beef, besides fresh pork, poultry, eggs, butter, potatoes, &c. I was at the sale of the goods at Belfast, in February or March after, and out of the two cargoes there were sold but six barrels of beef; what became of the rest I cannot tell, but I have no doubt that Miller made way with it; there must have been at least fifteen barrels of the beef. West Drinkwater, Ingraham Duncan, and myself, were the only ones of the crew that guarded the beef; we employed men to help to guard, but I understand that Miller paid them nothing for their services. Miller said nothing to me, that cruise, how I should go, but I supposed that I was to have a share. Not long after we went out again one night; our crew consisted of Noah Miller, Jonathan Clark, John and Samuel Duncan, West Drinkwater, and myself, Ingraham Duncan not being able to go. I was unwilling to go, as it was a great risk, and it was very cold and disagreeable cruising in an open boat at that season of the year, and I offered Miller one dollar if he would release me; but he would not, saying that he had got track of some smuggled goods, and he must have them; I went with much reluctance. We cruised all night without taking any thing, but the next morning, on our return, six or eight miles from Castine, fell in with and captured the English sloop Mary, Captain Darling, from St. John's, and bound to Castine, laden with dry goods and soldiers' clothing, and brought her into Camden. Miller wished to ransom her, but the crew refused. Miller appeared to be crazy, and left the sloop some two or three miles from where we took her, together with the supercargo and the King's agent, and we saw no more of him until we arrived at Camden. Philip Ulmer boarded us off Ducktrap, and went to Camden with us, for which he got a thousand dollars, and the crew got no more, after risking their lives as we did. We always supposed that Miller had a commission, but we learnt after the capture that he had none, and that Hook gave him a commission, and dated it back so as to cover the capture. Miller agreed, on the last cruise, to go equal shares in any thing we should capture, but after the capture he endeavored by every means in his power to deprive the crew of a dollar. The sloop and cargo sold for more than $70,000. We were very much exposed; we all lived on the bay, except Miller; he resided six or eight miles in the country. I understood that Miller captured a load of soap and candles before I went with him; I was at the sale of them. Miller knew nothing about a boat; was unacquainted with the water; the crew were all boatmen. I further say, that the above two cruises were the only ones that Miller made in the aforesaid boat. We were obliged to go armed about our homes; the British, as we understood, offered a guinea a pound for each of us. I consider Ingraham Duncan as one of the crew, and that he is equally entitled to a share with us; he got nothing of the prize at the trial at Portland. Josiah Hook offered us two dollars per day; we told him that we would not have any thing to do with him, that we intended to have our share; he then offered us $50; we refused; he then offered us $500, and from that up to $1,000; and we were unwise enough to take up with it. We were unacquainted with our rights. And I further say, that I never knew or heard of Miller capturing any other prizes during the war. These cruises were always in the night.

KINGSBURY DUNCAN.

WALDO, *ss:*

Then the above-named Kingsbury Duncan personally appeared, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing, by him subscribed. Before me,

DAVID McKOY, *J. P.*

DECEMBER 14, 1838.

I, John Duncan, of Lincolnville, in the county of Waldo, and State of Maine, of lawful age, do testify and say: That in the fall of the year A. D. 1814 I was employed by Major Noah Miller to go and cruise with him in Penobscot bay, in a boat, for the purpose of detecting and preventing supplies being carried to the British, then in possession of Castine and the islands adjacent. We started on our cruise in the evening: the crew consisted of Major Noah Miller, West Drinkwater, Samuel Duncan, Jonathan Clark, Kingsbury Duncan, and myself. The night we started on our said cruise, we all agreed with said Miller, (it being his proposal,) that we should go equal shares in whatever prizes we might take; we cruised in the bay all that night, and found nothing; the next morning we fell in with a British sloop called the Mary, bound from Halifax to Castine, commanded by Captain Darling, loaded with English dry goods, as we subsequently learned. When near said sloop, we fired a gun, and they hove to, and we boarded her, and took command of her, and about with her, and run her over for Little Harbor, so called, in Northport. There we landed Major Miller, and agreed to take him in again at Lincolnville; and when we got abreast of Ducktrap harbor we hove to, and Major Philip Ulmer came on board, he being deputy officer of customs, and we then proceeded with said prize to Camden; Miller going on to said place by land. We run in alongside of a wharf, when several custom-house officers came on board, and immediately commenced discharging her of the cargo, which was accomplished the same day and night, and the goods all loaded on teams, and started for Portland, to which place they were carried, and sold at auction for the sum of about seventy-six thousand dollars. We went on to Portland to claim our rights; and being ignorant about the law, and Miller pretending to be authorized by Government, and through the management of Miller, Hook, and others, we were turned off with one thousand dollars each, the Government one-half, and Miller and Hook getting the other half, after paying us the sum above mentioned. We all supposed that Miller was commissioned to cruise, as before mentioned, but subsequently found he had no commission whatever at the time we took said prize. The British offered a large reward for us, to any one who would deliver us up to them; and I lived in a good deal of fear, till after peace, on that account, so much so, that I did not sleep in my house at night for a number of months. We all of us lived very near the shore, where British barges were constantly cruising. Major Miller was not so much exposed, as he lived some six or eight miles back from the shore. And I further say, that Major Miller was entirely unacquainted with the management of any kind of water craft, while the rest of us were, being employed at sea from children the most part of the time. Miller proposed, after we had captured the sloop, to ransom her, they offering a handsome sum in money and goods. I told him that I would agree to no such thing. If we staid there parleying with them about ransoming, &c., we should be taken and carried into Castine before night; and I took the helm, and away with her, as aforestated, for Little Harbor. We were all, as one, determined not to

give her up. I further say, that if in justice any thing more belongs to me, it would fall to a needy object, as I have been very unfortunate, and am extremely needy, being deprived of sight, so that it is difficult for me to do business or labor, and my brother Kingsbury is also blind. And I further say, that, previous to our capturing said sloop, Miller captured and took three boats, loaded with soap, candles, and provisions, and the goods were condemned; I was at the sale of them. I further say, that Ingraham Duncan belonged to the crew, and went with Miller on his excursions, and was left at home, the time we took said sloop, on account of ill health. I consider him, in justice, equally entitled to share with the rest of us, he not getting any thing at the time with the rest of us, when the prize was sold. The above captures are all that were made by said Miller while the British were in possession, as before stated, that I ever knew or heard of. I further say, that his cruises were made in the night time.

JOHN DUNCAN.

WALDO, *ss:*

Then the above-named John Duncan personally, appeared and made oath to the truth of the foregoing, by him subscribed. Before me,

DAVID McKOY, *J. P.*

DECEMBER 14, 1838.

I, West Drinkwater, of Northport, in the county of Waldo, and State of Maine, of lawful age, do testify and say: That in the fall of 1814 I was employed by Major Noah Miller to go with him in a small boat for the purpose of taking and detecting smugglers, that were carrying provisions from Belfast to Castine to supply the British. I agreed with said Miller to have two dollars per day for my services, and a share of the prizes that we might take; and we went out and cruised all night, and captured two boats loaded with provisions from Belfast for Castine, and we took them to Lincolnville, and the said supplies, and there staid and guarded them six or eight days. While we were so guarding, there came a posse of armed men—sixteen or eighteen in number, as we supposed—intending to retake the said captured goods. We hailed them; they gave no answer. We fired our gun, and they dispersed. Likewise, the same night, we took two men on horseback, supposed to be spies, as they would give no account of themselves. We kept them till morning, and released them. Our crew consisted, when taking said boats and securing them, of Major Noah Miller as commander, Jonathan Clark, Ingraham Duncan, Kingsbury Duncan, myself, and another man, belonging to Lincolnville, whose name I cannot recollect. In a few days after, we went out on another cruise. We cruised all night, and took nothing. In the morning, early, we discovered a vessel near Long Island, bound up by Testle head, so called. We pursued her; and, when near, we fired a gun. She hove to, and we boarded her. She proved to be the sloop Mary, a British vessel, bound to Castine, loaded with English dry goods. Our crew consisted, at that time, of Captain N. Miller, Jonathan Clark, Kingsbury Duncan, West Drinkwater, John Duncan, Samuel Duncan. We hove the vessel about, and stood down the bay for Camden. After we had proceeded five or six miles, we landed Noah Miller, and was to take him in again at Ducktrap. When we got abreast of that harbor,

Major Philip Ulmer came on board, and Miller went on to Camden by land; and we proceeded on to Camden with the vessel we had taken. We hauled her in alongside of a wharf, and custom-house officers came on board, and took charge of her, and unloaded her the same day. The cargo was transported to Portland by land, and there sold at auction for about seventy-six thousand dollars, and the only recompense we received was one thousand dollars for each of the crew; and, according to the best information I can get, Major Noah Miller received in the neighborhood of fifteen thousand dollars, the above-named Ulmer received one thousand dollars. We all supposed at the time that Major Miller was lawfully authorized by Government to cruise, as aforesaid. Since that period, we have informed ourselves that he had no commission. The agreement we made with Miller, when we started on the last-mentioned cruise, was, as I understood it, that we should all go equal shares in what we took. Miller was no seaman, and knew nothing about managing any kind of water craft, while all the rest of us professed to be seamen. We all resided close to the shore, while Miller lived six or eight miles back; and, consequently, we were much exposed, as the British at Castine learned that we were not commissioned to cruise, and they offered a reward of a guinea a pound for each of us. I have understood that Miller petitioned Congress, without any knowledge of any of the crew, solely for his benefit, thinking to get the whole that might be granted, and deprive us of our rights. While we are all very needy, two of us (viz: John Duncan and Kingsbury Duncan) are nearly blind.

And I further say, that I considered Ingraham Duncan as one of our crew, and entitled to something, as much as any of us, though he was not with us when we took the prize, being left at home on account of sickness.

WEST DRINKWATER.

WALDO, *ss:*

Then the above-named West Drinkwater personally appeared, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing deposition, by him subscribed. Before me,

DAVID McKOY, *J. P.*

DECEMBER 5, 1838.

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of Northport, are personally acquainted with the above-named West Drinkwater, and say that his character for truth and veracity is unimpeached and unimpeachable.

DAVID ALDEN, JR.,
Justice of the Peace.
JAMES SHAW, *Postmaster.*
HENRY BROWN, *Postmaster.*
JOHN CLARK, *Selectman.*
AMOS PITHER, *Selectman.*
JAMES LANKESTER,
Justice of the Peace.
DAVID DRINKWATER,
Town Treasurer.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 19, 1844.
Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. White made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred a memorial of several of the chiefs, headmen, and others of the Shawnee Indians, report:

The petitioners request that a certain fund, secured in trust for them by the treaty of August, 1831, may be paid, and the fund thus be extinguished. By the letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, hereto appended, it appears that the fund, upon a liquidation of the accounts as provided by the treaty, amounts to $36,892 40, and has been invested in Maryland six per cents., except $2,980, which has been invested in Kentucky and United States stocks. The interest thereon, except $2,640 72, due from Maryland, has been regularly paid, and provision has been recommended for paying this sum. By the terms of the treaty, the United States are bound to secure to the Shawnees the annual income upon the sum so invested. Whether they are bound to guaranty the fund when once invested, is a question that need not now be settled, nor is it material to the interests of the Shawnees whether it be well or ill invested, so long as the United States continue to pay the accruing interest. The committee are of opinion that it would be bad policy, and would not, in the language of the treaty, promote the permanent "happiness and prosperity of said tribe" to extinguish the fund in question, and pay over the gross amount.

It may be stated, as an additional reason for non-interference, that the memorial is only signed by individual chiefs and others, and is not authenticated by the consent of the tribe.

The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

War Department, *March* 25, 1844.

Sir: In answer to your letter of the 18th instant, I respectfully transmit herewith, for the information of the Committee on Indian Affairs, a report

of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on the whole subject embraced in the memorial of the chiefs and headmen of the Shawnee Indians.

The memorial is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WILKINS,
Secretary of War.

Hon. A. S. WHITE,
Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs, Senate.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, March 23, 1844.

SIR: In obedience to your direction, I have the honor to report on the letter of the Hon. Mr. White of the 18th instant, and the accompanying memorial of the Shawnee chiefs.

The prayer of the memorialists is, that a law may be passed authorizing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to pay a draft drawn by them for $9,600, in favor of the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, out of the funds held in trust by this department for said Indians, and the balance of the fund paid over to them with their next annuity.

The 7th article of the treaty of 8th August, 1831, is as follows, viz: "The United States will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, in the manner of selling the public lands, the tracts of land herein ceded by the said Shawnees; and after deducting from the proceeds of such sales the sum of seventy cents per acre, exclusive of the cost of surveying, the cost of the grist mill, saw mill, and blacksmith shop, and the aforesaid sum of thirteen thousand dollars, to be advanced in lieu of improvements, it is agreed that any balance which may remain of the avails of the lands, after sale as aforesaid, shall constitute a fund for the future necessities of said tribe, parties to this compact, on which the United States agree to pay the chiefs, for the use and general benefit of their people, annually, five per centum on the amount of said balance, as an annuity. Said fund to be continued during the pleasure of Congress, unless the chiefs of the said tribe or band, by and with the consent of their people, in general council assembled, should desire that the fund thus to be created should be dissolved and paid over to them; in which case, the President shall cause the same to be so paid, if, in his discretion, he shall believe the happiness and prosperity of said tribe would be promoted thereby."

In virtue of the stipulations contained in the article just recited, the money derived from the sale of their land, (after making the deductions there authorized,) amounting to near $36,000 or $37,000, was invested for their benefit in State stocks, viz:

In Maryland 6 per cent. - - - - -	$33,912 40
In Kentucky 5 per cent. - - - - -	980 00
In United States loan of 1841, 6 per cent. - - -	2,000 00

The interest on these sums, as it was collected, has been paid out on orders of the chiefs and headmen, leaving, at this time, to their credit on this account the sum of $85 only. It is proper to observe, in this connexion, that the sum of $2,640 72 is still due from the State of Maryland, she having failed to pay the interest on her bonds; and, were this collected,

or should Congress make an appropriation, which has been asked for, and which has passed the Senate, there would not be any thing like a sufficient sum to pay the draft even.

To attempt a disposal of the stocks, in order to meet their wishes, would be ruinous, (save in the case of the Treasury loan,) they, as you are aware, commanding but a small price in comparison with their cost. The necessities of the tribe, I am satisfied, are not so great as to make such a sacrifice of their stocks proper or wise at this time, and I therefore recommend that their petition be not granted.

It is proper to add, that the tribe, either through their chiefs or representatives, have repeatedly been advised of the foregoing.

The memorial is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS,
Secretary of War.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 19, 1844.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bayard made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of Benjamin R. Tinslar, report:

That the petitioner is a surgeon in the navy of the United States, and, during a cruise in the Pacific in the years 1841 and 1842, was, by the direction of the commanding officer of the squadron, rated on the books of the St. Louis as "surgeon of the fleet," he being at the time the senior medical officer in the squadron. Surgeon Dillard had, at the commencement of the cruise, been designated by the Navy Department for that duty. On his departure, the commanding officer, assuming that it was a duty which devolved by seniority on the medical officer next in rank, gave the order, which has been stated, to rate Surgeon Tinslar as "surgeon of the fleet." It was the exercise of a power which he did not possess, and which was not only not authorized in the first instance by the department, but to which its sanction was subsequently positively refused. The committee therefore, upon the statement and for the reasons assigned in the annexed letter from the Fourth Auditor, dated April 12, 1844, are clearly of opinion that the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted. They report a resolution to that effect.

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted.

Treasury Department,
Fourth Auditor's Office, April 12, 1844.

Sir: A memorial addressed to the Senate of the United States, by Surgeon Benjamin R. Tinslar, praying that he may be allowed pay as surgeon of the fleet on the Pacific station during a part of the years 1841 and 1842, his claim to which has been disallowed by the accounting officers, having been referred by you, as chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate, to this office, for such information upon the subject as its files may contain, I have the honor to state that, upon the settlement of the accounts of the St. Louis, after her return from her last cruise in the Pacific, it was found that Surgeon Tinslar had been paid by the purser of that vessel as "surgeon of the fleet" from the 11th of July to the 17th of Septem-

ber, 1842. The authority produced by the purser for thus paying him was an order from Commander Forrest, the commanding officer of the St. Louis, to which vessel Surgeon Tinslar was attached, dated on the 2d of March, 1842, directing the purser to rate him as "surgeon of the fleet" from the 11th of July, 1841. An order from Captain Aulick, who at that time, as senior officer, was commanding the Pacific squadron, was afterwards produced, dated on the 25th of February, 1842, directing Commander Forrest to cause Surgeon Tinslar to be rated on the books of the St. Louis as surgeon of the fleet from the 11th of July, 1841. I transmit you a copy of these orders, which you will see were issued under the impression that, upon a "surgeon of the fleet" leaving a squadron to which he has been assigned, the medical officer holding the next commission in point of date necessarily succeeds to that situation, requiring, at all events, nothing more than the order of the commanding officer of the squadron for his installation. The difference which Surgeon Tinslar had received between the pay of surgeon and surgeon of the fleet was disallowed at this office upon the following grounds:

By the act of May 24, 1828, "for the better organization of the medical department of the navy of the United States," it is provided that "the President of the United States may designate and appoint to every fleet or squadron an experienced and intelligent surgeon, then in the naval service of the United States, to be denominated "surgeon of the fleet," who shall be surgeon of the flag ship, * * * * and who, in addition to the compensation allowed to surgeons at sea, shall be allowed double rations while acting as surgeon of the fleet, as aforesaid." The act of March 3, 1835, regulating the pay of the navy, allows to a fleet surgeon an increase of one-half his annual pay as surgeon. Surgeon Dillard had been designated by the President, through the Navy Department, as "surgeon of the fleet" to the squadron in the Pacific. He was also surgeon of the Constitution, the flag ship; and it was upon his return to the United States with that vessel that the orders above mentioned were issued. According to the view taken of the subject by this office, the commanding officer of the squadron had no right to make the designation which was to entitle a medical officer to the increase of pay allowed by law to a "surgeon of the fleet." Such designation is not a matter of course, but a matter of discretion, and the discretion is vested by law in the President alone. The appointment does not necessarily exist in a squadron, nor is it made, either by law or regulation, essential to the regular complement of officers, nor does it devolve upon an individual by right of seniority. It is made at the will of the President only, and is conferred by selection, upon the grounds of experience and intelligence; and it necessarily follows, I think, that, where the officer who has been thus selected is withdrawn from the squadron, the place remains vacant, or rather ceases to exist, until another selection in the same manner is made. The general supervision of the medical department in a squadron belongs of course, it is presumed, to the senior medical officer as such; but it appears to me evident that the law does not intend that the dignity and emolument of a "surgeon of the fleet" shall fall in the same casual way, resting, as it might in some instances, (though it was far from doing so in the present case,) upon an officer not distinguished either by experience or intelligence. The law expressly requires, too, that the person designated as surgeon of the fleet shall be surgeon of the flag ship.

which Doctor Tinslar was not. The sloop Yorktown was the flag ship during the period in question, and Doctor Van Horn was her surgeon.

With a view to the satisfaction of Surgeon Tinslar, I addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, of which I enclose you a copy, stating the circumstances of the claim, and expressing my willingness to regard the sanction of the appointment by the department, if it should be then given, as sufficient proof of the designation having been regularly made. You will perceive by the answer, of which I also transmit a copy, that the department declined the recognition I suggested. That correspondence I communicated to Doctor Tinslar, with the final decision of this office upon his claim.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. O. DAYTON.

Hon. R. H. BAYARD,
Chairman Com. on Naval Affairs, U. S. Senate.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *January* 12, 1844.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 9th instant, concerning a claim of Doctor B. R. Tinslar for pay as fleet surgeon of the Pacific squadron, under an order from Captain Aulick, the then senior officer, dated February 25, 1842, copy of which was enclosed in your letter, and is herewith returned. The department cannot issue a retroactive order to cover this claim, and it is therefore disallowed.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

DAVID HENSHAW.

A. O. DAYTON, Esq., *Fourth Auditor.*

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 22, 1844.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bates made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom the petition of William J. Moody was referred, report:

The petitioner, as an invalid soldier of the last war, applies to Congress for an increase of his pension. He now receives a pension for the *highest rate* of disability, and has received it since he applied for it. The committee therefore cannot, by a special act, recommend a further grant.

Resolved, That the prayer of the petition be not granted.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 24, 1844.
Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bayard made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of George Rip, praying the renewal of the pension of Mrs. Green, report:

That Margaret F. Green, in whose behalf the petition is preferred, is the widow of Elliott Green, who was a carpenter in the United States navy, and who died on board the United States sloop of war Falmouth, at sea, on the 14th November, 1834. Under the provisions of the act of June 30, 1834, her name was placed on the roll of naval pensioners on the 11th November, 1834, at the rate of $10 per month. By the terms of the act under which her pension was granted, it would have ceased at the expiration of five years, but was continued until the 31st August, 1842, by the provisions of the act of March 3d, 1837, and expired at that time, in consequence of the repeal of the latter act. The committee having already reported a bill, accompanied by a report, (Senate Doc., 1st session 28th Congress, No. 184,) providing for the renewal of such pensions to widows as they thought should be renewed, ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition. They therefore report the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of George Rip, praying the renewal of Margaret F. Green's pension.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 29, 1844.
Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pearce made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of Catharine Gale, praying a pension, report:

The petitioner represents that she is the widow of Anthony Gale, formerly a lieutenant colonel in the marine corps of the United States, who served in that corps for twenty-two years; that, in March 1835, Mr. Secretary Dickerson, by virtue of the ninth section of the act of Congress of the 23d April, 1800, granted her husband a pension, at the rate of $15 per month, for *long and faithful service.* On the 3d of August, 1838, Mr. Secretary Paulding increased this pension to $25 per month, which Colonel Gale continued to receive until the last proper time for drawing the same, previous to his death, in December, 1843. His widow now asks that this pension may be continued to her.

The petitioner comes within none of the principles which have regulated the pension laws of the United States. She is not the widow of "an officer killed in battle," or "who died in consequence of disease contracted or casualties or injuries received while in the line of his duty," or "who died in the service," and no others have ever been entitled to a pension. Colonel Gale was dismissed from the service, under the sentence of a court martial, on the 16th of October, 1820; so that his pension, for long and faithful service, was granted fifteen years after his dismissal from the marine corps. After three years more, his pension was increased, when no new service had been performed, and at a time when the pension fund, under the improvident legislation of Congress, was rapidly wasting away. This is the only instance, as the committee are informed, of a pension granted for long and faithful service since the establishment of the navy; and they cannot refrain from saying, that it was granted without proper authority. The eighth section of the act of 1800, chapter 33, (of that year,) enacts "that every officer, seaman, or marine, disabled in the line of his duty, shall be entitled to receive for life, or during his disability, a pension from the United States, according to the nature and degree of his disability, not exceeding one-half his monthly pay."

The ninth section of the same act appropriates the money arising from the sale of prizes as a fund for the payment of pensions and half pay, should the same be thereafter granted; pledges the public faith to make up the deficiency, if such fund shall be insufficient for the purpose; and, if it be

more than sufficient, declares that "the surplus shall be applied to the making of further provision for the comfort of the disabled officers, seamen, and marines, and for such as, though not disabled, may merit, by their bravery or long and faithful service, the gratitude of their country." The tenth section constitutes the Secretaries of the Navy, War, and Treasury, a board of commissioners, with authority to receive and invest the prize money, and the interest thereon. This is the only law under which an authority for Colonel Gale's pension is pretended. Nothing in it limits or graduates the amount of pension for long and faithful service, or provides any mode of fixing it, or confers upon any officer of the Government the right to grant the same, or adopts the form of a pension, or the mode of extending, in such cases, the benefit of the act. The only section of the law relating to these cases does nothing more than pledge the surplus of the fund for such purpose, and for further provision for the cases of disability already specifically provided for, leaving it necessary for Congress to make other enactments to carry the pledge into effect, when the increase of the fund shall yield such a surplus; so that this act does not provide specifically for any other cases than those of invalid pensioners.

The committee think, therefore, that Mr. Secretary Dickerson, in granting this pension, assumed an authority not conferred upon him by Congress, and for which there is not even the excuse of a doubtful construction of the law. It was a sheer and palpable usurpation, for which there was not the palliation to be found in a case of great merit.

The enlargement of the pension by Mr. Secretary Paulding was still more improper; for, while it was equally without authority of law, there was the further objection that the fund, which in 1835 was ample, had then (1838) been greatly reduced by the operation of the pension act of 1837; so that there was no surplus of the pension fund out of which only (if they had been authorized at all) could such pensions be granted, according to the act of 1800.

The committee recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 30, 1844.
Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Breese made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 40.]

The Committee on Roads and Canals, having had under consideration the bill referred to them to extend the National road to the city of Alton, in the State of Illinois, report:

That the policy of constructing a road at the expense of the nation from Cumberland, in Maryland, to Wheeling, in Virginia, and thence through the seats of Government of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, has been sanctioned by repeated acts of Congress, and very many appropriations of money made for that purpose out of the public Treasury, to be reimbursed out of certain proceeds of the sales of the public lands lying within the States through which the road is projected. This policy originated doubtless in a desire to connect the country lying upon the Atlantic seaboard, east of the Allegany mountains, with the rich possessions we had acquired by cession from Virginia, west of them; to open a free and easy communication with those then vast and unsettled domains which, by that mountain barrier, were in a great degree without the pale and without the influences of the Union. The policy of making those lands accessible, and opening them to the enterprise and settlement of our own people, has been proved to have been wise, and productive of rich returns, in the vast amount of money the sales of those lands, hastened by that means, have brought into the public Treasury. Long after the cession by Virginia of the rich and unappropriated lands northwest of the river Ohio, they remained an untrodden waste, with but here and there a cabin occupied, in the midst of savages. Now they sustain their millions of free and industrious citizens, allured thither, to the mutual benefit of themselves and the Government, by a policy at once reasonable and just, and so well calculated to facilitate their sale and settlement, by rendering them easy of approach, and developing their numerous advantages.

The commencement of this great national enterprise is to be traced to the act of Congress entitled "An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the river Ohio to form a constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes," approved April 30, 1802—now forty-two years since.

By the seventh section of that act, certain propositions were offered to the convention then to be formed, for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted, were to be obligatory upon the United States. Section sixteen, in every township being one mile square, was proposed to be granted to the inhabitants of such township, for the use of schools. 2d. Certain salt springs, with the lands including them, were proposed to be granted to the State, for the use of the people thereof. And 3d. One-twentieth part of the nett proceeds of the lands lying within the State sold by Congress, from and after the thirtieth day of June thereafter, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, were to be applied to the laying out and making public roads leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic, to the Ohio, to the said State, and through the same—such roads to be laid out under the authority of Congress, *with the consent of the several States* through which the roads shall pass.

These propositions were on the condition, that the convention of the said State should provide, by an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that every and each tract of land sold by Congress, from and after the 30th day of June then next to ensue, should be and remain exempt from any tax laid by or under the authority of the State, whether for State, county, township, or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years from and after the day of sale.

These several propositions were accepted by the State of Ohio, and the third was sought to be complied with by the United States, by the act of Congress of the 29th of March, 1806, entitled "An act to regulate the laying out and making a road from Cumberland, in the State of Maryland, to the State of Ohio," and was passed during the second term of Mr. Jefferson's Presidency, and approved by him.

Under this act, the road was commenced at Cumberland, in the State of Maryland, to pass through a part of the State of Pennsylvania, and to terminate at Wheeling, on the bank of the Ohio river, in the State of Virginia, in a direction to the State of Ohio. As by the terms of the third proposition, before quoted, the consent of the several States through which the road was projected was to be obtained, so this law provided that "he (the President) is hereby further authorized and requested to pursue such measures as, in his opinion, shall be proper to obtain *consent* for making the road of the State or States through which the same has been laid out; which consent being obtained, he is further authorized to take prompt and effectual measures to cause said road to be made through the whole distance, or in any part or parts of the same, as he shall judge most conducive to the public good, having reference to the sum appropriated for the purpose.

In pursuance of this provision of the act, President Jefferson addressed official letters to the Legislatures of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. In the session of 1807, the Legislature of Virginia passed an act, which, after reciting the act of Congress aforesaid, and also reciting that "whereas application has been made to this General Assembly, by the President of the United States, for its consent to the measure aforesaid," provided:

"Sec. 1. That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause so much of the said road as will be within this State to be cut out from the place where the same may enter the territory of this State, to such point or place on the Ohio river as now is, or may hereafter be, agreed on by the President and Congress of the United States; and to cause the said road to be made, regulated, and completed,

within the limits and according to the true intent and meaning of the before-cited act of Congress, or any future act by them to be passed in relation thereto.

"SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That such person or persons as are or shall be appointed for the purpose of laying out and completing the said road, under the authority of the United States, shall have full power and authority to enter upon the lands through which the same may pass, and upon any lands near or adjacent thereto, and therefrom to take, cut, dig, and carry away such materials, of earth, stone, timber, and land, as may be necessary for completing the said road.

"SEC. 3. *Provided, nevertheless*, That such material shall be valued and appraised in the same manner as materials taken for similar purposes, under the authority of the Commonwealth, are, by the laws thereof, directed to be valued and appraised; and a certificate of the amount thereof shall, by the person or persons appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, under the authority of the United States, for the purpose aforesaid, be delivered to each party entitled thereto, for any material to be taken by virtue of this act, to entitle him or her to receive payment therefor from the United States.

"SEC. 4. This act shall be in force from the passing thereof."

Similar acts were afterwards passed by the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania. It will be seen, from the foregoing act, that the Legislature of Virginia did not consider that the mere consent of the State for Congress to make the road through its territory was sufficient. They believed that Congress could not make a law authorizing the taking of private property, within the limits of a State, for such a purpose as making a permanent road, unless such taking was authorized by the laws of the sovereign State in which the property was situate. The State of Virginia could not, by giving its consent to the making of the road, authorize Congress to take private property for such a purpose; it was absolutely necessary that it should be done by a law of the State, subject at all times to its control, and under its authority. The State of Virginia could not make a law, or enter into any compact, by which Congress could be vested with more power than it possessed by the Constitution itself. The taking of private property, therefore, by the officers of the General Government, was never under or by authority of any act of Congress, for Congress could never authorize such an act, but it was done under and by authority of the laws of Virginia. Congress could appropriate money to make a road, but it could exercise no jurisdiction over the road, or the lands adjacent to it, unless by authority of the laws of the State. Under no fair construction of the Constitution could the Federal Government find the power to make or keep in repair roads within the limits of a State, without State legislation; and this was the inducement to surrender such portions of the Cumberland road to the States as have been completed. Several acts of Congress have been passed on this subject: one on the 2d of March, 1831; one on the 3d of July, 1832; and another on the 2d of March, 1833. Jurisdiction and control of the road are now exercised by Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, and by Ohio as far west of Columbus as Springfield, to which place the same has been completed.

By the act of the 15th of May, 1820, entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of commissioners to lay out the road therein mentioned," the

President was authorized to appoint commissioners to examine the country between Wheeling, the then termination of the Cumberland road, and a point on the left bank of the Mississippi river, to be chosen by the commissioners, between St. Louis and the mouth of the Illinois river; and to lay out a road from Wheeling aforesaid to the point so to be chosen on the left bank of the river Mississippi; the road to be as nearly on a straight line as practicable. The preamble to this act recites, that "Whereas, by the continuation of the Cumberland road from Wheeling, in the State of Virginia, through the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, the lands of the United States may become more valuable;" thus disclosing the object, perfectly legitimate and constitutional, which Congress had in view in passing it. Unlike the act of 1806, the money appropriated to survey and mark this road from Wheeling was not to be reimbursed out of the five per cent. of the nett proceeds of the public lands, but was payable out of the current revenues unappropriated in the Treasury.

Apart from the question of reimbursement of the funds expended by the General Government out of the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands within the limits of those States in which the Cumberland road is projected, it is very certain the National Treasury has been a great gainer in money by the enterprise, and new and increased strength added to our Confederacy. Thousands of acres of land have been sold in those States, the purchasers prompted to their acquisition by the expectation that a great national highway would be completed, giving facilities to all their business intercourse, and adding to the value of their possessions. There can be no doubt that the impulse given to the sale and settlement of the public lands in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, by reason of this work, has been immense; and it would seem to the committee to be sound policy to bring it to a speedy completion for the same beneficial purpose.

The Cumberland road, under the act of 1820, before referred to, has been laid out, and definitely located, as far west as Vandalia, then the seat of Government of the State of Illinois. West of that place, it has not been located, owing, as your committee are informed, to the fact that the General Assembly of that State interposed, and required that the road should strike the left bank of the Mississippi river at Alton. The question thus raised has never been decided; and it is the object of the bill now before your committee finally to dispose of it—to settle it at once; so that there may be no further controversy on the subject. The subject matter of the bill having engaged the attention of the General Assembly of Illinois, the views that respectable body entertained of it are fully developed in the following memorial addressed to Congress, and adopted at their session of 1836–'37:

"MEMORIAL OF THE LEGISLATURE OF ILLINOIS.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois would respectfully represent:

That their constituents, the citizens of said State, have deeply regretted the unfortunate delay of the action of your honorable body upon the subject of the continuation of the National road from Vandalia to its ultimate

destination. They have given multiplied proofs of their desire that the said road should be speedily and suitably located, so as to conform to the provisions of the acts of Congress heretofore passed, to subserve the great and national objects for which it was introduced, and to advance the interest and prosperity of their young and promising State. These unequivocal evidences of public sentiment have been repeatedly, and with almost unprecedented unanimity, seconded by the legislative memorials addressed to your honorable body.

And your memorialists persuade themselves that a review of the action of Congress, and of the Legislature, and of the people of the State, together with the celebrated report of Mr. Shriver, imbodying the sense of all, and comprising arguments of no little weight, cannot fail to conciliate your favor to the reasonable claim asserted in behalf of the State of Illinois.

On the 15th day of May, 1820, an act of Congress was passed, providing for the appointment of commissioners to examine the country between Wheeling, in the State of Virginia, and a point on the left bank of the river Mississippi, BETWEEN St. Louis and the mouth of the Illinois river; said road to be on a *straight line*, as nearly as a due regard to the nature and situation of the ground and watercourses would permit—thus *expressly excluding* St. Louis, and the mouth of the Illinois river, from being points at which said road should terminate, and authorizing a deviation from a straight line only upon physical obstructions. Said commissioners having particularly examined said routes, reported, on the 3d of January, 1821, that the point of termination of said road, pursuant to the provisions of the above act, *should be made above the mouth of the Missouri river*, but concluded by praying, for certain reasons, that St. Louis might be included within their discretion. In full review of all these circumstances, and in direct consequences of, and references to, this report, the Congress of the United States, on the 3d of March, 1825, passed an act requiring the commissioners to complete the survey heretofore commenced, and extend the same to the permanent seat of Government of the State of Missouri; and to *conform strictly, in all respects*, to the provisions of the first-mentioned act, except that it should pass by the seats of Government of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

In the year 1830, the people of the State of Illinois began to take the subject under serious consideration. Numerous and highly respectable meetings were held, in various and remote parts of our State, recommending with great zeal and earnestness the location of the National road on the route terminating at Alton. Many of the newspapers of the country sustained these recommendations by frequent and spirited articles, evincing a most decided interest in the question.

In accordance with this general expression of public sentiment, through the medium of the press and of primary meetings, our Legislature, at their session of 1831, addressed a memorial to your honorable body, setting forth their views of the national as well as the local importance of the measure. About this time, Mr. Shriver completed his survey and report of two routes—one by Eminence, in the county of Greene, and the other by St. Louis. At the session of 1832–'33 the subject was again brought before the Legislature of Illinois, and a committee appointed to prepare a suitable preamble and resolutions, expressive of the sense of the people. Said committee took under consideration the report of Mr. Shriver, and demonstrably

proved that his recommendation of the St. Louis route was in direct violation of, and unauthorized by, the above recited several acts of Congress; that his deductions were wholly at war with the facts set forth in his report; that these facts conclusively established—

1st. That the northern route is the most direct, being nearly on a straight line from Vandalia to Jefferson city.

2d. That it has less extreme grade.

3d. That the facilities for the construction of the road on the northern route are more abundant.

4th. That its construction would cost less by $11,200.

5th. That the northern route admits of vastly greater improvements, more dense and numerous population, with a soil more fertile and attractive to the agriculturist.

6th. That, deducting the population of St. Louis, the northern route contained, even at that early day, a greater number of inhabitants by two thousand five hundred than the southern.

And, in addition to the above, it was insisted by the committee that the Alton route possessed numerous and highly important advantages over either of the routes before mentioned, which your memorialists believe will be fully verified by an actual survey of the same. This preamble and resolutions, to which your attention is earnestly solicited, passed through both branches of the Legislature by an almost unanimous vote. At their next session the subject was again, for the third time, brought under consideration; when it was by both Houses unanimously

"*Resolved*, That the consent of the State of Illinois is hereby given to the General Government to extend the National road through the said State, so as to cross the Mississippi river at the town of Alton, in said State, and at no other point."

Your memorialists would respectfully represent, that the foregoing resolution was dictated by no spirit of arrogant assumption, but by a deliberate conviction of right, and thorough persuasion of the injustice of withholding that right—founded upon the views here presented in reference to the superior eligibility of the Alton route, its greater cheapness of construction, its directness, &c., its literal compliance with the requisitions of the several acts of Congress, its exact conformity with the great national object of a direct intercommunication between the waters of the Atlantic and those of the Gulf of Mexico, its uniform and oft-repeated sanction by the Legislature of our State, and by an overwhelming majority of the citizens thereof, and upon the unquestionable right of the State to give or withhold its consent, as settled by the doctrine of the General Government and the practice of the States under it. It were an act of supererogation to remind your honorable body, to whom the political history of this question is so familiar, of the views entertained by Mr. Jefferson, which, though dissented from in part by Mr. Madison, were subsequently concurred in by Mr. Monroe, and have ever since received the acquiescence of every administration to the present time; nor need we refer you to the act passed by the Virginia Legislature, yielding its assent; or to the right claimed and exercised by other States, of controlling the exit of the National road in accordance with these acknowledged principles.

Claiming, therefore, nothing more than what has been conceded by the Government, and practised upon by our sister States, and fortified, as we

humbly conceive, by unanswerable argument, we appeal with confidence to the sense of justice of your honorable body.

But independently of all these considerations, upon which they place great reliance, your memorialists would sanguinely hope that, in the bestowment of Government favors, an equal and impartial regard would be had to the claims of different States; that the munificent patronage heretofore extended to St. Louis ought to suffice for her; and that Illinois would not be denied a fair participation of benefits. St. Louis has already been the recipient of numerous favors, lavished upon her in the shape of arsenals and military stores, Indian agencies, Indian annuities, army disbursements, &c. Would it not, then, savor of favoritism to give to St. Louis this additional boon, to the prejudice of the claims of Illinois? Has not your Treasury been as much enriched by the unprecedented, and to her impoverishing, sales of your public domain, within her borders? Has not the value of your lands been equally enhanced by the labor of her enterprising citizens? And have not her hardy and patriotic sons ever testified as ardent devotion to the honor and interest of our common country? All that we ask, all that we wish, all that we would be willing to receive, would be an equal and impartial proportion of the public patronage."

The right of the State of Illinois to give or withhold her assent to the construction of this road within her limits, your committee believe, cannot be questioned, in view of the course pursued by the General Government to obtain the consent of other States, to which we have before adverted. Her Legislature might suppose it would prejudice materially her citizens to require a road intended for their benefit to strike the Mississippi river at a point where all would be compelled to cross it before they could find a steamboat landing, or a place whereon to build a warehouse on solid ground above the floods of the river; thus adding very materially to the time and expense and risk of the transportation of their products to market. Be the views of that State, however, what they may, the act of 1820 provides, that "the President of the United States be authorized to appoint three commissioners, &c., who shall have power carefully to examine the country between Wheeling, in the State of Virginia, and a *point* on the *left bank* of the Mississippi river, to be chosen by said commissioners, between St. Louis and the mouth of the Illinois river, and to lay out a road from Wheeling, aforesaid, to the point so to be chosen on the *left bank* of the river Mississippi; the said road to be in a straight line, or as nearly so, by having a due regard to the condition and situation of the ground and watercourses over which the same shall be laid out, as shall be deemed expedient and practicable."

The great object Congress had in view, as before remarked, in laying out this road, was, as expressed in the preamble of the law, "to render the lands of the United States more valuable," in order that greater sums of money might come into the Treasury from their sale. The road was to be laid out, by the law, to a point on the left or east bank of the Mississippi river—not the west bank. The object of selecting a point of location is, to lead the travel and commerce of the country to that point—not to some place in the vicinity of the point, and that place on the opposite side of one of the largest rivers in the world. Congress did not leave it in doubt, whether the point of commerce to be selected was to be on one

or the other side of the river, as the commissioners might think proper, but they were confined expressly to the east bank of the river; making it quite clear that Congress intended that the point where the road came in contact with the river should be the point of embarkation and connexion with the navigation of the river. St. Louis was in 1820 a place of considerable importance; it was the largest town and centre of all the commercial operations in that part of the country at the time of the passage of the act aforesaid. At that time, Missouri had a much larger population than Illinois, and St. Louis was the largest town and seat of Government of the State, the centre of operations for the Indian department and army of the United States in that part of the country, the seat of the great fur trade, &c. Under all these circumstances, it can scarcely be supposed, that if Congress intended that the trade of Illinois should be taken across the Mississippi river, the act would have so declared in express terms. But in those days Congress looked more to natural objects than to the growth of towns; and as the mouth of the great Missouri was about half way between St. Louis and the mouth of the Illinois river, the great probability is, that the object was to locate the road to the mouth of the Missouri. Alton is that point, being only about two miles above the mouth of the Missouri.

The act also required that the road should be laid out, as near as practicable, in a straight line from Wheeling to the point to be selected on the Mississippi. The act of 3d March, 1825, authorized the continuation of the road to the seat of Government of the State of Missouri, and required that it should pass through the seats of Government of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; but that in all other respects the commissioners were bound to comply with the provisions of the act of May 15, 1820, before recited. These two acts, then, taken in connexion, would require that the road from Vandalia to Jefferson city should be as near a straight line as the nature of the ground and watercourses would admit.

The committee have examined the several reports of surveys which have been made of these two routes, and are satisfied from them of the advantages of the northern route. They show, too, that the commissioners have all admitted that the preference is in favor of the northern route in all other things, except that by the southern route St. Louis would be accommodated by the road; and that this important city ought not to be left out of the line of the road, but that it should bend from the straight line required by the act of Congress, in order to give such accommodation.

The first report on this subject was made by A. Lacock, David Shriver, jr., and W. McKee, on the 3d January, 1821. They say: "Another subject of some difficulty has presented itself, in executing the trust committed to their charge. The commissioners are directed to select a point at which to terminate the road on the left bank of the Mississippi, between St. Louis and the mouth of the Illinois river.

"If it was the design of Congress to control the commissioners in the discharge of their duty by the rule which applies to the intermediate distance—that is, goodness of ground and shortness of route—it is highly probable the point should be made above the mouth of the Missouri river. But, on the other hand, if the commissioners are left at liberty to take into consideration all the political and commercial circumstances that the whole case presents, they do not hesitate to say, from their present impressions, that St. Louis should be the point selected for the termination of the

road; and from the letter of the law, as it now stands, it appears to the commissioners that they are left at liberty on this point to exercise unlimited discretion."

From this report, it is clear that those first commissioners were decidedly of opinion that the northern route was preferable to the southern, with exception of "the *political and commercial* circumstances." What "political circumstances" could have induced those commissioners to recommend that this road should be laid out to St. Louis, are not apparent. The "*commercial* circumstances," it is obvious, were the superior population and commercial importance of St. Louis at that time, which were well known to Congress when the law was passed, but which your committee believe is not of that importance which should induce Congress to compel the people of Illinois to cross the Mississippi river with all their produce, or go without the road.

Without noticing other reports on this subject at present, the committee will proceed to an examination of the report of Mr. Joseph Shriver, made on the 30th of January, 1830. It will be seen, from Colonel Gratiot's report, that Mr. Shriver was sent out expressly to obtain the information necessary to determine at what point the road should approach the Mississippi river. Colonel Gratiot says:

"It will be recollected that the law of 1820, in relation to this subject, directed that the commissioners should choose 'a point on the left bank of the Mississippi river, between St. Louis and the mouth of the Illinois river,' and that the road to be laid out from Wheeling to the point so chosen should be 'on a straight line,' or as nearly so as the nature of the ground should admit. On the 3d of January, 1821, the commissioners reported the results of their general examination (see Document 82, vol. 6, 2d session 16th Congress;) and in this report, that the restrictions of the law would prevent them from embracing in the location the seats of Government of Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois; and they also stated that, by a strict construction of the terms in which they were directed to choose the point of termination on the Mississippi, with reference to physical circumstances, it is highly probable that the point should be made above the mouth of the Missouri river. But, on the other hand, if the commissioners are left at liberty to take into consideration all the political and commercial circumstances that the whole case presents, they do not hesitate to say, from their present impressions, that St. Louis should be the point selected for the termination of the road.

"Unwilling, however, to take upon themselves the decision on thispoint, they referred it to the 'proper authorities.' In consequence, it is believed, of this report, a law was passed in 1825, designating the seats of Government of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, as points on the road, but still leaving the point of crossing the Mississippi undecided. To afford, therefore, all the information that might be necessary for making a decision on this point, the commissioner was last year instructed to examine the routes from Vandalia, on both sides of the Missouri; and the results of that examination are exhibited in the present report, which I have the honor to request that you will lay before the President, that he may adopt such course as he may think proper."

From Mr. Shriver's report the following facts will appear: The whole distance from Vandalia to Jefferson city, by the southern route, is 177.05; by the northern, 176.17—making a slight difference in favor of the northern

route. The average cost of making the road, per mile, (including paving,) on the southern route, is $5,593 66; on the northern route, $5,558 03—difference in favor of the northern route, $35 63 per mile. The whole cost, *including paving*, on the southern route, is $990,358; on the northern route, $979,158—difference in favor of the northern route, $11,200. The whole cost, *excluding paving*, on the southern route, is $414,358; on the northern route, $379,158—difference in favor of the northern route, $35,200. The grade is much less on the northern than on the southern route. Population within five miles of the road, on both sides of the southern route, including St. Louis, is 14,000; on the northern route, is 8,500—difference in favor of the southern route, 5,500. *Excluding* the city of St. Louis, the difference is in favor of the northern route by 2,500.

Mr. Shriver estimates the distance from Vandalia to Portage des Sioux to be 66.86 miles, and from Vandalia to St. Louis to be 62.75. Alton being 9 miles east of Portage des Sioux, the distance from Vandalia to Alton is therefore about 57 miles; being about 5 miles nearer to Vandalia than St. Louis. If, therefore, the road is not to go beyond the Mississippi river, the cost of making these five miles will be saved, as well as the transportation on the same.

Mr. Shriver concludes his report in the following words:

"The remarks already given comprehend, in a great measure, every thing that seems proper to be said with reference to the nature of grounds and facilities of construction. Some further observations, which may lead to a knowledge of the character of the country subject to these examinations, may not, however, be considered inappropriate. That portion of the country embraced by either route, in the State of Illinois, presents features so nearly similar, that, for this comparison, any further knowledge with respect to it, than what may be already possessed, seems unnecessary. In Missouri a greater difference exists. The country embraced by the southern route presents, as has already been remarked, an undulating surface for the first twenty or thirty miles westwardly from St. Louis; after which, for the remaining distance to Jefferson city, it assumes a more broken character. This undulating district possesses throughout a very fertile soil, and is susceptible of improvement, in which beauty may be combined with utility. This part is already settled, but not thickly. The remaining distance presents alternate portions of barren and fertile land, and, although throughout very hilly, wide valleys of exceedingly rich land are found bordering all of the principal streams, to which, as yet, the settlements are principally confined. A large portion of the upland is, however, susceptible of advantageous tillage, and such as is not, may be valuable on account of the mineral productions which are supposed to exist in the hills. Stone of the best quality, for the construction of the road, is to be had in abundance near the route, for the whole distance from St. Louis to Jefferson. The soil, generally speaking, is such as to ensure permanency to a well formed road bed. Many parts, indeed, in the hilly district, will require only grading to make an excellent road—such parts being composed principally of loose fragments of flint, of nearly the proper size.

"On the north side of the Missouri river the broken country is confined to a space of 8 or 10 miles in width, bordering along the stream. This part bears, in a great degree, the characteristics which belong to the hilly country on the south side. Beyond this broken region the country expands into wide and extended plains of prairie land, the soil of which is

fertile, presenting, therefore, considerable inducements to the agriculturist. The country in Missouri embraced by the northern route was found to be, throughout, pretty well settled; that on the other route not so thickly. The chief cause of this is the want of roads, which, even in the cheapest mode of construction, are there attended with considerable expense; whereas, on the other side, the country being more level, the formation of a road adapted to the wants of a new country is attended with but little difficulty and cost. Whether this may not be an argument in favor of the General Government passing the road through the district of country on the south side of Missouri, and thereby bring into notice its resources, which, for the want of roads, are in a great measure unknown, is a matter that merits consideration. In the hilly portion of the country, or the north side of the river, stone similar to that on the other side is found in abundance. The road may therefore, so far as its course lies near to this district, be easily supplied with this material; but the furnishing of stone in sufficient quantities, on a great portion of this route in Missouri, will be attended with considerable difficulty and expense. In forming an estimate of the cost of construction, due regard has, however, been paid to the facilities afforded by either route, both with respect to these as well as to other circumstances. Viewing the two routes, therefore, without reference to the advantages which either may possess in the commercial and military operations, it is believed that very little difference exists.

"In conclusion, it seems hardly necessary to advert to the accommodation which would result to a considerable portion of the public by embracing the city of St. Louis in the extension of this road westward. The importance of passing through a great commercial place, such as this has grown to be, containing now 8,000 inhabitants nearly, and promising, from its peculiar situation, to become one of the most important cities of the West, will be duly appreciated, as will also the advantages which this route possesses, in a military point of view, by its passing so near the military station of Jefferson barracks.

"It is believed that the information given in this paper, together with that which may be derived from the accompanying map and notes, is such as is called for by my instructions, and affords the means necessary to decide which of the two routes is the more eligible to be adopted."

The conclusion of this whole report is, that the northern route has the advantage in every particular, except that it does not pass through the city of St. Louis. The distance is less; the extreme grade of the road is less; the cost per mile is less; the whole cost is less; and the population on the road is greater, if St. Louis be excluded. Yet Mr. Shriver recommends the St. Louis route, because that route passes through the city of St. Louis, a large commercial city; and supposes that "this will always be the case, since no site is afforded at the northern crossing, where a city of equal importance might arise." It will be recollected that at the time Mr. Shriver made his report, Alton was not in existence. The city has grown up since to a population at this time of about 5,000 inhabitants, including what is called the upper town.

Mr. Shriver has allowed himself to be led into a little inconsistency in his reasoning. He urges as a reason for the southern route, that it will accommodate a great population and commerce at St. Louis. But when he comes to furnish an argument why this road should be laid out over the flint hills of the Osage and the *Gasconade*, he says: "Whether this

(that is, the poverty and the broken character of the country) may not be an argument in favor of the General Government passing the road through the district of country on the south side of the Missouri, and thereby bring into notice its resources, which, for the want of roads, are in a great measure unknown, is a matter that merits consideration." It seems, from this, that Mr. Shriver was led to favor the southern route by the wealth and population of the city of St. Louis, and also by the sterility of the hills on the south side of the Missouri river, while the superior wealth and population of the *country* on the northern route had but little weight; nor could he allow that it would be proper for the Federal Government, by passing the road to any northern crossing of the Mississippi, to raise up a city there. Having remarked upon the advantages of the northern over the southern route, and that it seems to be preferable in every respect, except that of the commercial importance of St. Louis, the committee will now examine their advantage in a commercial point of view. They will not undertake to compare the *present* wealth and population of Alton with that of St. Louis, but they will undertake to compare the actual commerce of the two places, and more especially the produce business, and show, from undoubted data, that the population and wealth of the country in the vicinity of Alton is as much greater than that in the vicinity of St. Louis as that of the city of St. Louis is greater at *present* than the city of Alton.

The following table will show the amount of exports from the port of Alton for one year, ending 26th January, 1844:

Amount of exports.	Amount of exports.
23,450 barrels pork	1,000 dozen corn brooms
2,560 barrels lard	2,190 tons hay
32,125 kegs lard	500 barrels castor oil
9,845,257 lbs. bulk pork and bacon	300 barrels lard oil
1,430 barrels beef	350 barrels flax seed
61,240 pounds tallow	300 barrels grass seed
10,260 dry hides	5,129 boxes soap
235,000 bushels wheat	2,500 boxes tallow candles
76,214 barrels flour	1,500 kegs butter
1,253,000 bushels corn	300 barrels eggs
149,364 bushels oats	800 barrels corn meal
2,650 barrels white beans	10,300 gallons stone ware
3,000 bushels castor beans	1,000 gallons Liverpool ware
52,100 bushels potatoes	50,000 flour barrels
8,240 bushels onions	2,400 pork barrels
20,000 bushels turnips	2,000 barrels lime
18,243 barrels apples	2,140 deer skins
65 hogsheads tobacco	50 barrels bees wax
150 tons hemp	2,150 tons stone coal

Estimated value, $1,500,000.

Many of the items in the above table it is confidently asserted will exceed the amount of the same items exported from St. Louis, unless the produce sent to St. Louis merely for reshipment be counted.

The following table of arrivals of steamboats at Alton is taken from a register kept at Alton, and is no doubt strictly correct:

In November, 1838 - -	55	In November, 1841 - -	150
In December, 1838 - -	19	In December, 1841 - -	116
In January, 1839 - -	33	In January, 1842 - -	51
	—107		—317
In November, 1839 - -	107	In November, 1842 - -	157
In December, 1839 - -	72	In December, 1842 - -	110
In January, 1840 - -	15	In January, 1843 - -	61
	—194		—328
In November, 1840 - -	127	In November, 1843 - -	135
In December, 1840 - -	66	In December, 1843 - -	182
In January, 1841 - -	6	In January, 1844 - -	93
	—199		—410

Here it will be seen is a regular and constant increase for six years, from 107 to 410, in the three months of November, December, and January, of those six years, making an average in the month of December, 1843, of more than six boats per day, and in the whole three months of November, December, and January last, of four and a half boats per day; while the estimate of the arrivals of boats at St. Louis was, in the whole year of 1843, only 5½ boats per day.

Roads are made generally for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of the heavy produce of the country to market; that, therefore, which will show in the most striking point of view the advantages of making the Cumberland road to Alton will be a comparison of the products of the country.

The population of the county of Madison, in which Alton is situated, was, in 1840, 14,433; that of the county of St. Lonis, in which the city of St. Louis is situated, was, at the same time in 1840, 35,979, including the city, which was 16,469. With this population of the two counties as a basis of comparison, the following tables, taken from the official census of sundry productions and manufactures, the greater part of which is confined to the two cities of Alton and St. Louis, tend to show that in many particulars the manufactures of Alton actually exceed those of St. Louis, without regard to the comparative population.

TABLE.

Counties.	Coal—bushels.	Stone—value.	Value of products of market gardens.	Value of nurseries and florists.	Dry goods & other stores.	Number of butchers.	Capital.	Bricks and lime.
Madison - -	97,250	$13,025	$44,370	$6,150	67	121	$421,675	17,200
St. Louis - -	233,000	27,800	36,606	4,100	214	37	141,500	122,500

TABLE—Continued.

Counties.	Tobacco manufactured.	Pounds of soap.	Pounds of candles.	Value of manufactures of carriages & wagons.	Flour mills.	Barrels of flour made.	Oil mills.	Grist mills.
Madison - -	3,280	66,000	45,000	$31,490	7	47,900	1	8
St. Louis - -	3,550	138,000	243,000	54,500	2	13,656	1	14

TABLE—Continued.

Counties.	Saw mills.	Value of manufactures from all mills.	Brick houses built.	Wooden houses built.	Cost of buildings.	Total capital invested in manufact's.
Madison - -	16	$406,350	39	258	$295,975	$210,41[illegible]
St. Louis - -	13	185,608	264	229	761,880	813,70[illegible]

But, to extend this comparison, the committee have taken a circuit of sixty miles around Alton, and the same around St. Louis, making the river a base; and it appears that within sixty miles of Alton there are eighteen counties in Illinois, while there are but nine around St. Louis, in the State of Missouri; while the counties in both States are nearly of the same size. This is owing to a great bend in the Mississippi river. Alton being situated on the outside of the bend, the circuit of sixty miles makes a great deal more that half a circle with the river as a base, while St. Louis being in the same bend, there is but about one-half of the quantity of land within the same distance of St. Louis on that side of the river. A glance at the map of the country will show this. A great portion of the counties of Monroe, St. Clair, Calhoun, Jersey, Pike, Greene, and Scott, will be found to be west of Alton, though on the east side of the river. This circumstance alone is of no inconsiderable importance to show the advantage which Alton possesses for trade and commerce with the surrounding country.

The following tables will show the population as well as produce of those counties, respectively, and the aggregate of the whole; and, also, a table of the population and productions of both States; from which it would seem that there is an immense advantage in favor of the vicinity of Alton over that of St. Louis.

COUNTIES.	Horses and mules.	Neat cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Value of poultry.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of barley.	Bushels of oats.	Bushels of rye.	Bushels of buckwheat.	Bushels of Indian corn.	Bushels of potatoes.	Value of produce of dairy.	Value of produce of orchards.	Population.	Square miles.
Madison -	7,236	22,039	13,876	53,404	$18,693	164,910	12,980	209,800	18,735	12,355	1,370,735	121,305	$38,172	$40,775	14,433	700
St. Clair -	6,821	23,954	9,733	34,255	9,636	146,524	12,367	102,872	1,539	772	630,025	24,134	2,274	7,466	13,631	684
Monroe -	2,289	8,532	3,338	16,516	3,668	22,512	150	21,975	350	–	293,462	10,016	245	2,783	4,481	360
Greene -	10,562	17,211	14,856	25,385	–	29,137	130	32,518	2,447	2,263	320,402	30,233	–	–	4,535	324
Jersey -	2,128	7,129	4,274	14,807	3,618	39,480	–	48,077	112	1,883	258,924	16,971	3,768	1,466	11,951	504
Scott -	2,847	8,354	6,409	17,518	4,940	41,925	903	51,435	–	–	424,090	15,461	2,495	535	6,215	216
Morgan -	6,769	19,558	13,037	33,586	7,200	60,881	8,130	96,227	3,722	285	799,210	31,111	5,783	–	19,547	612
Sangamon -	7,874	20,878	18,233	69,016	17,144	74,522	2,359	193,875	8,533	416	1,390,160	44,152	17,338	8,649	14,716	828
Macoupin -	3,605	11,773	10,231	37,917	5,636	42,119	224	57,685	700	469	540,930	17,179	10,068	–	7,826	864
Christian -	902	3,069	2,571	10,773	2,738	8,821	–	23,203	365	110	159,112	5,377	4,342	–	1,878	720
Montgomery -	2,395	7,464	7,076	13,517	4,462	27,500	–	57,608	1,222	1,336	215,592	9,995	11,844	1,910	4,490	684
Bond -	2,437	7,723	5,397	15,998	2,301	25,722	–	23,450	1,540	135	209,130	7,486	4,590	3,599	5,060	300
Fayette -	2,412	8,212	4,652	17,439	3,839	16,906	–	45,242	134	60	252,330	9,719	–	–	6,328	720
Clinton -	1,633	6,140	3,074	14,222	1,993	21,367	200	36,107	–	–	141,405	2,286	2,527	1,285	3,718	468
Washington -	2,230	10,360	5,300	18,990	4,631	28,540	–	61,080	–	–	272,990	7,175	6,435	–	4,810	576
Shelby -	3,044	8,423	6,639	20,862	4,643	18,595	–	74,392	920	412	385,220	6,729	137	325	6,659	900
Calhoun -	637	2,705	860	6,077	896	2,791	–	3,810	–	205	72,030	5,673	630	766	1,741	252
Pike - -	3,497	12,597	6,987	22,443	5,360	81,879	300	30,860	1,221	–	169,445	4,556	1,035	1,455	11,728	792
	69,318	206,121	136,543	442,725	101,397	854,131	37,743	1,170,216	41,540	20,701	7,905,102	370,558	111,683	71,014	143,947	10,504

TABLE.

Counties.	Horses and mules.	Neat cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Value of poultry.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Buckwheat.	Indian corn.	Potatoes.	Value of produce of dairy.	Value of produce of orchards.	Population.
St. Louis -	4,572	22,877	8,730	24,441	$12,066	59,177	1,905	95,306	6,138	1,908	477,879	90,988	$19,350	$20,035	35,979
St. Genevieve -	1,448	4,329	1,696	10,591	1,870	28,976	–	18,351	60	–	203,754	2,520	4,738	2,361	3,148
Washington -	3,078	9,573	5,618	19,420	2,361	34,933	–	50,344	330	3,860	268,285	4,748	–	–	7,213
Franklin -	4,137	10,142	7,607	20,640	5,568	33,108	–	42,689	498	296	264,062	13,424	837	715	7,515
St. Charles -	3,509	947	4,606	19,324	4,060	54,144	5,620	48,705	717	392	271,251	25,853	8,564	6,444	7,911
St. François -	1,895	3,740	3,548	11,721	2,493	21,903	88	31,273	213	28	167,275	449	–	906	3,211
Lincoln -	3,875	10,066	8,198	22,800	7,285	27,321	140	48,382	997	152	347,225	12,566	1,380	1,582	7,449
Jefferson -	2,009	7,753	4,202	13,533	2,715	13,350	–	20,195	–	–	182,125	4,836	–	–	4,296
Warren -	1,970	4,626	3,983	10,950	3,119	13,693	–	21,185	–	34	132,345	6,526	–	235	4,253
Total -	26,493	74,053	48,188	153,420	41,537	286,605	7,753	376,430	8,953	6,670	2,314,201	161,910	34,869	32,278	80,975
Illinois - -	199,235	626,274	395,672	1,495,254	309,204	3,335,393	82,251	4,988,008	88,197	57,884	22,634,211	2,025,520	428,175	126,756	
Missouri -	196,032	433,875	348,018	1,271,161	270,647	1,370,386	9,801	2,234,947	68,608	15,318	17,332,524	783,708	100,432	90,878	

Population in 1820 : Illinois - - - 55,211
Missouri - - - 66,586

Population in 1840 : Illinois - - - 476,183
Missouri - - - 383,702

These tables, the committee believe, show several important facts, all of which tend to prove that the city of Alton is probably more advantageously situated for manufactures and commerce than either St. Louis or any other point on the Western waters:

1. They show that while the population of Missouri, in 1820, was 11,375 greater than that of Illinois, yet, in 1840, that of Illinois was 92,481 greater than that of Missouri.

2. They show that the amount and value of the productions of the country are much greater in proportion than the population; that is to say, while the population is only about one-fourth greater than that of Missouri, the productions of the country, and especially the great staples, are three or four fold greater; wheat nearly three times as much, barley more than eight times as much, oats twice as much, potatoes about three times as much, the productions of the dairy four times as much, and almost every other article greater in proportion than the population; proving either a greater degree of industry and economy in the great mass of the people, or some other advantage in the production of these articles.

3. They show that, in 1840, nearly one-third of the whole population and productions of the State were to be found within the counties that come within sixty miles of the city of Alton; while the territory comprised in the same counties constitutes only about one-fifth part of the whole territory of the State; and that the sum total of all the productions of the county of Madison, in which the city of Alton is situated, exceeds that of any other county in the State by more than half a million of dollars. All these show a concentration of population, wealth, industry, and enterprise, around the city of Alton, only requiring proper direction and encouragement to make it in a few years a place of as great commercial importance as St. Louis now is, and probably to surpass it.

There is one other consideration which the committee will advert to, before concluding this report. It is known that, if the road be made to St. Louis, it will pass over some ten miles or more of what is called the "American Bottom." This is a low, soft, alluvial tract of land, subject in many places to overflow, and filled with lakes, which, from all appearance, was once the bed of the Mississippi river. According to the report of Captain Cram, made to Congress at its present session, it appears that the river is now rapidly tending to resume its former channel through those lakes; in which event, the road would be entirely washed away; and not only so, but the city of St. Louis would itself be left some miles from the river.

The following extract from Captain Cram's report will illustrate this important fact:

"VII.—*Prospective danger to the harbor of St. Louis.*

"In all that precedes, reference has been had to the immediate cause operating to the injury of the harbor.

"Suppose the expensive works now planned to be executed for its protection, they would afford no protection against the ultimate effect that is justly apprehended from the action going on (about 16 miles above St. Louis) at the junction of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers.

"Plat C exhibits the general character of the country, embracing the upper part of the American bottom. I am satisfied that the range of bluff

land, represented in the plat on the east border of the alluvial soil, was once the east bank of the Mississippi. The breadth of the alluvion opposite to the city of St. Louis is about six miles, and comes to a point at Alton, where the high rock bluff on the east or Illinois bank commences to show itself as we ascend the upper Mississippi. On the south bank of the lower part of the Missouri the same kind of bluff rock appears. This range of rocks comes to the present west bank of the Mississippi, along the front of the city of St. Louis, and at the chain of rocks at the head of Cascaro: island.

"Between the rocky bank in front of the city and the range of bluffs on the east of the American Bottom, is the sector of land in which the Mississippi will continue to run; but within their limits it is liable to resume any of its old channels. The present tendency and danger is of retaking that through Long lake, and thence down Cahokia creek.

"The degree of this danger is now to be estimated. On plat D the details of the survey of the meeting of the two rivers and the head of Long lake are represented. Two important effects are observed at the junction of these two mighty streams:

"1. The point of meeting of their waters has a motion up stream at the rate of two miles and a half, measured in a direct line, in fourteen years; or, measured along the channel of the Mississippi, at the rate of three miles in fourteen years; indicating that the force of attraction between these waters is not wholly resisted by the alluvial deposite forming the intervening peninsula.

"2. Opposite their junction immense abrasion has been going on, sweeping the Illinois bank away for an extent of 3.786 miles, and in breadth 726 feet, and in depth about forty-two feet, since 1822—a period of twenty-one years. The width of the abraded ground during this period has been at the rate of thirty-four feet per year; but, in the last fourteen years, the rate of this abrasion has been much more rapid, causing the east perpendicular alluvial bank of the Mississippi to move eastwardly towards the head of Long lake, at the rate of seventy-one feet and a half per annum. Within the last two years, this motion or approach of the whole body of the Mississippi towards the valley of the head of that lake has been yet more rapid.

"The distance, in November, 1843, between the river and the valley was 1,188 feet only to the point where the high-water line of the Mississippi cuts the western slope of said valley; and, on going only 330 feet further east, we come to the bottom of Long Lake valley, where, in the same high stage, the water is six feet and a half deep. During highest stages, the water now sweeps through the valley into Long lake proper, and thence circulates through the American Bottom, in various sloughs, &c.

"From the data we have, and supposing the same rate of abrasion as for the last fourteen years to continue, it is calculated that the whole body of the Mississippi will arrive to be in juxtaposition with the west edge of said valley in about sixteen years and a half, or in the year 1859; but, if we take into the estimate the circumstance of the rate increasing by 37.5 feet for every ten years and a half, as shown by the most accurate data attainable, and also the fact that the summit ground between the bottom of the valley and the river is nearly reached by the encroachment, we find the time to be very nearly ten years before the Mississippi will be in juxtaposition with that valley.

"Others, who have watched the progress of this effect for the last two or three years with great anxiety, estimate the time to be only five years; but I think these opinions have been formed without the aid of measurement.

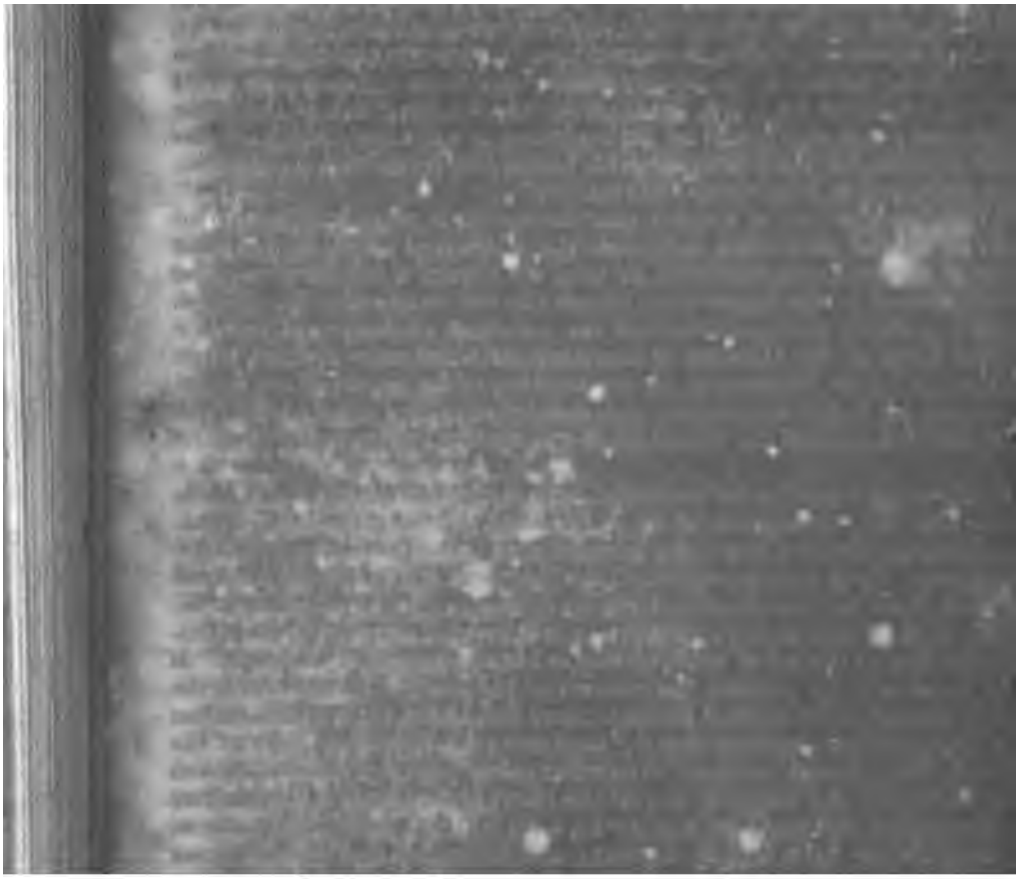
"Our surveys show that the river has to move eastward only three hundred yards more, when at high stage the water will run over its banks into Long lake, by a depth of six feet and a half in numerous places, for an extent of more than two miles along that shore.

"Should this not be prevented, it may be expected that, within the next ten years, the Illinois bank will be so much wasted as to allow the water to pass freely into Long lake, which extends down as low as St. Louis, and fill it, and all the low grounds of the American Bottom, with water, quite to Kaskaskia, (which, in a direct line, is at least seventy miles below the junction,) rendering the country sickly, until some outlet, which would probably be below St. Louis, should be made for the return of the water to the river; and this would be the beginning of a channel, which in time might become the main river, and St. Louis, like Natchitoches, might become inaccessible in low-water navigation."

"The circumstance of the fall near the mouth is alone sufficient to account for all the controlling influences there observed; and, as the cause is one of a permanent character, so may we expect a continuance of the wearing away of the opposite or Illinois alluvial bank, until the river ultimately finds its way again through the American Bottom, as of yore.

"The force of the Missouri is becoming more and more directed across the channel of the Mississippi, by the working of the mouth of the former up stream, as before explained; and, consequently, the effect of the force of the current against the Illinois bank will continue to increase."

In adverting again to the memorial and resolutions of the State of Illinois, which are understood to be in full force and unrescinded, the committee cannot discover any thing unreasonable in the position assumed by that State. They simply require, in the judgment of your committee, that the road shall not be diverted from its course, to the prejudice, as is believed, of the State, and in opposition to what would seem to be the manifest intention of the act of 1820, merely to benefit the city of St. Louis. If it be necessary to procure the consent of the States through which the road is located to its passage through them; and as the State of Illinois has only consented on condition that it "shall cross the Mississippi river at the town of Alton, in said State, and at no other point;" and that this resolve was passed without any design to thwart the views of the General Government in constructing the road, but solely with a view to the benefit and interests of that growing State and its citizens; and believing that it is far better for the General Government to carry on the work, in accordance with the views and wishes of that State, rather than to terminate it at Vandalia, in the middle thereof, your committee report the bill to the Senate, with a recommendation that it do pass.



PETITION

OF

W. B. DAVIS,

PRAYING

An examination of a plan and machine, invented by him, for the removal of sand bars, &c.

MAY 1, 1844.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned asks leave to present, for the consideration and adoption of your honorable body, a new invented plan for the promotion of commerce, by deepening the channel of navigation over certain mud shoals and sand bars, to which it may be most applicable, at such of the points and places for which Congress may make appropriations under the head of "rivers and harbors."

Many of the above obstructions, contemplated to be removed by Congress, are composed of fine silt and the annual alluvial washings of the country, by heavy rains in the interior, which intermix and float down during freshets and high rivers, until in the vicinity of the sea, at the head of tide waters, or the action of opposite winds at the mouths of the rivers disemboguing into the great lakes of New York, Michigan, &c., where the *counteraction* of the tides in the former, and of the winds in the latter case, (when prevailing in an opposite direction of the mouth of a river of the lakes,) enter into contact with each other, which produces inaction of the two opposing currents for a given time—twice in 24 hours in tide waters, and periodical on the lakes, according to the duration of the wind from an opposite point of the compass—at which places, during each successive *inaction* of the outward-bound current of the river, the silt, sand, and sediment, will gravitate, and ultimately accumulate a bank of mud, silt, and fine sand, until it will become a formidable obstruction to commerce and navigation. To deepen the channel through or over such mud banks and sand bars, is the object desired by Congress to be effected, when making such appropriations.

The undersigned has reduced his new invented plan into a plain and tangible shape, by a model, for the examination of a committee or any member of Congress; by which means its principle and action can be much better and sooner understood than by any other mode of presentation.

The principle of economy and effect, in the *execution of the work*, for which such appropriations may be made, is conceived to be a matter of importance to the Government.

The undersigned has been endeavoring for several years to invent and produce a plan in conformity with the above principle; and he thinks that he has succeeded, as will be demonstrated by the model. It is deemed not inappropriate to make a brief contrast of the plan now offered for adoption with the two old plans and principles of work, for such public objects, heretofore in practice.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars of the public money have been expended by dredging and attempting to *command* and concentrate the force and current of rivers and tide waters, so as to increase the velocity by an artificial current, to bear directly upon certain mud shoals and sand bars, by means of triangular piering, dams, and jettees, with a view of removing the obstruction to navigation at such points, and rendering it permanent, by the principle of thus *gullying* out the bottom of the channel. Experience has proven that most of the experiments which have been tried by dredging and jetteeing, where there are heavy currents and periodical high rivers, winds, and tides, to contend with, have failed to produce the desired effect in proportion to the vast sums of money which have been expended.

The failure of those two plans, in such cases, is the natural consequence of attempting to work *against* the course and laws of nature and natural causes, instead of working *with nature* and natural causes; and

First. A dredging apparatus, on the old plan, only tends to dig the bottom of the channel of a bar into promiscuous holes, similar to the clay pits of a brick yard, which renders the bottom so uneven that it produces disturbed and agitated whirlpools in the current at bottom, which soon causes it to accumulate more alluvial deposite and sand, at the very place of operation, than may have been carried off by the scows of the dredging machine. Hence the failure of that plan where there is a strong current. It will answer in docks and basins.

Second. The plan of jetteeing may fit some places in northern latitudes, where the *foundation* at bottom is solid, and in conjunction with the local position and security of the place from the effect of gales of wind and counter currents, and where solid stone material is near at hand for the superstructure; but, otherwise, and particularly in the middle and southern latitudes and States, where the foundation at bottom of such points for improvement is almost invariably composed of alluvial deposite and fine pack sand to an indefinite depth, it will be found impossible to drive down piling, as the main support of the superstructure, so as to render it of sufficient permanence and durability to effectually resist the contracted and deranged force of the under currents and counter currents from gradually *undermining*, ultimately, and bursting up and washing out to sea the whole concern, or so much of it as to effectually destroy the object of the appropriation. This result will be aided by the co-operation of periodical high winds, gales, and storms, which have an unresisted force and effect on the waters of southern bars and harbors, more effectually, on account of the general low and level surface of the sea coast. Hence, the same plan of operation which may best fit one place may not fit another, of which a competent judge, familiar with such matters and causes, will be enabled to determine after examination and survey.

Even at points where permanent triangular piering and jetteeing may

be made to stand, and concentrate the current of a river and the tides to bear and act with greater force on the bottom of a bar, for the purpose of gullying out the channel, it will and has been found to become so turbulent as to tear up and gully out more *depth* at that place than required for the navigation; and so soon as the current passes the focus of the jettees, it drives the returning tides back, in whole or in part, (according to the location in tide way,) from their natural place of termination, and changes the ground of contest between the two powers, which reinvites and facilitates the gravitation of silt, sand, and sediment, for the formation of a new bar below, and to which is added the *extra silt and sand* gullied out above, in the focus of the jettees.

Not so with the plan and apparatus of the undersigned, because it would leave the river current and the tides undisturbed, with a straight, smooth, level bottom, to pursue their natural course and order, as the least liable to engender strife, eddies, and whirlpools, in the current at bottom, and also the least reaccumulation of obstruction to navigation.

The abortive result of the great public expenditures, by the old plans of dredging and jetteeing at the northeast pass of the Mississippi river, and at Appalachicola, (Florida,) Savannah, (Georgia,) Wilmington, (North Carolina,) and other places, are important references to sustain the truth of the foregoing explanation and conclusions of the undersigned.

The object of Congress to promote and protect from delay and disaster the vast interior and external seaboard commerce of the country is of great importance, and will absorb large amounts of the public money, particularly if the two old plans of dredging and jetteeing should be exclusively continued, with the hope of "permanency of the work."

The question which the undersigned would here ask leave to respectfully suggest is, Will the Government prefer the exclusive continuance of those two old plans, or will Congress patronize, to a full and fair trial, a third plan, as presented by the undersigned, to be used at such points and places embraced in the acts of appropriations, to which it may be found most applicable, in preference to the old plans of dredging and jetteeing?

It will be seen by the model to be presented that the plan of the undersigned, in one important point, is not to interfere with or disturb the natural currents at the places of operation in any manner, other than to confine his operation to so much and no more of the width and length of the bottom of the channel to be deepened of a bar or mud shoal than may be required for the navigation, and that only during ebb tides, (when the bar is located in tide waters,) where 10 hours out of 24 may be worked. His apparatus will break and roll up the bottom of such mud and sand bars to the surface of the current and velocity of the ebb tides.

An ordinary bar or mud bank, of sufficient width and depth of channel, may thus be broken up and carried off in the course of 10 or 15 days so far into the ocean, or deep water of a lake, that it will never return, and at the same time leave the channel with a straight, smooth, and even surface at bottom, which will aid the main current in concentrating of itself more weight and even force of velocity, to keep itself clear of subsequent accumulation of silt, sand, and sediment.

In proof of this result, it has been found that emery powder takes more than an hour to sink a foot.

Therefore, if silt and mud, which are composed of particles twice as coarse, sink at the rate of two feet per hour, should be thrown up from

the bottom of a bar into the surface of an ebb tide, or downward current into a lake, at the rate of 3 miles per hour velocity, it is evident that the greater portion of it will be carried off into deep water 15 miles in 5 hours before it will all have sunk 10 feet below the surface; and at the distance of 15 miles, should it not have reached the bottom at 10 feet, it would continue to be carried on by the outward-bound current into deeper water, where it would ultimately settle to the bottom over a wide-spread surface, from which it would never return to obstruct commerce and navigation.

In proof of this, it is known that a large portion of the silt and sediment which passes out at the mouth of the Mississippi river continues to float on, and near the surface for a long distance into the ocean, and is seen out of sight of land.

The undersigned can reduce his apparatus to a complete command, according to the size and power of any steam engine to which it may be attached; and he feels confident that he could render it the most economical and efficient plan which could be applied to certain mud and sand bars in tide waters, and at the mouths of certain rivers of the lakes.

The following proposition, therefore, is respectfully submitted, to wit: That your honorable body may be pleased to authorize, by resolution, the honorable the Secretary of War to employ the undersigned to select and survey some one of the points and bars for which appropriations may (now or hereafter) be made, under the head of "rivers and harbors," and to superintend the construction of his apparatus, and to provide a steam power to correspond with the size that may be necessary to fit the place selected, and to make a full and fair experiment of the same, out of the said appropriation.

After being fairly tested, should the plan be found the most cheap and efficient which Congress can adopt for executing the work of such appropriations at certain points, now or hereafter, then the undersigned will expect the Government to pay him a reasonable sum for his patent right of invention.

In case it should be found to answer the purpose, it would always thereafter be a guide to Congress in stipulating less money to answer the objects of such appropriations which may hereafter be asked for similar purposes, in various parts of the country.

The apparatus could be moved from one bar to another.

Whenever Congress should deem proper to make such appropriations, it would always be important to have the most efficient and economical plan *to do the work*.

Respectfully submitted.

W. B. DAVIS.

APRIL, 1844.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 6, 1844.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BATES made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom the petition of Martha Phillips was referred, report:

The petitioner claims a pension under the act of 1838, as the widow of Eleazer Phillips. The evidence of service is not satisfactory. The Commissioner's report of April 22, 1844, as also of September 6, 1841, (both filed in the case,) may be referred to as a part of this report: Wherefore,

Resolved; That the prayer of the petition be not granted.

PENSION OFFICE, *April* 22, 1844.

SIR: I herewith return the petition of Mrs. Martha Phillips. My letter of the 6th September, 1841, to the Hon. I. E. Holmes, will show what objection exists in this case. The petitioner is wholly mistaken in asserting that her neighbors have been perjured on no better proof than has been exhibited in her case.

I also return the petition of Mrs. Sarah Cardoza, who claims an increase of her pension on account of supposed service during captivity. The law to which she alludes does not provide for cases like that of the petitioner. It directs the department, in certain cases, to allow for the time during which a soldier is confined as a prisoner of war, and thereby prevented from obtaining a subsistence; but it does not extend to such a case as Mr. Cardoza's. At the surrender of Charleston, and while he was a militiaman, he was taken a prisoner, put on parole, and so kept for a twelvemonth, during all which time he pursued his usual occupation in civil life. The time while he was thus paroled is now called service, and the claim is predicated upon such allegation; but no such claim has ever been allowed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. EDWARDS.

Hon. I. C. BATES,
Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, U. S. Senate.

PENSION OFFICE, *September* 6, 1841.

SIR: I return herewith the letter of Mr. Cantwell, on the subject of the claim of Mrs. Martha Phillips, widow of Eleazer Phillips, deceased; and, in reply, have the honor to state, as I did in my letter of the 12th of May last, to Mr. Cantwell, a copy of which was transmitted to you on the 26th of July, that the proof in support of the alleged service of her late husband is not such as will justify the department in the admission of her claim.

The witnesses, with the exception of Joseph Righton, were not in a situation where such a knowledge of Mr. Phillips's services could be had as to enable them to swear positively to its actual extent. Joseph Righton is the only person among the witnesses who, from his position in the army, could possibly have had any personal knowledge on the subject; and yet he is far from being positive, so far as relates to the time in service. It is a matter of inference and conjecture alone, as he did not serve in the same company with him. It is true that he knew that he was in the service, and that he was made a prisoner in May, 1780. But even then he held no personal relations with him. Righton and Job Palmer, of whom Mr. Cantwell speaks, were both held as prisoners of war, as they testify, for the period of fourteen months, and a part of that time together, in actual confinement, on board the prison ship *Torbay*, and until they were regularly exchanged.

Phillips, it is alleged, was discharged on parole, having been "detained," as Righton expresses it, "as he has *reason to believe*, a prisoner in the city twelve months."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

Hon. I. E. HOLMES,
House of Representatives.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

May 6, 1844.
Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bates made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom the petition of Sarah Cardoza was referred, report:

The petitioner claims an increase of her pension. She is not entitled to an allowance during the time her husband was at home upon parole, attending to his own business. He was not then "a prisoner of war," within the meaning of the act upon that subject; his was not the "imprisonment" the act contemplated: Wherefore,

Resolved, That the prayer of the petition ought not to be granted.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 6, 1844.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BATES made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom the petition of John Stone was referred, report:

The petitioner asks that a pension may be granted him for *three* months' service. An aggregate service of *six* months is required: Wherefore,

Resolved, That the prayer of the petition ought not to be granted.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

May 8, 1844.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Crittenden made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the memorial of Peter A. Carnes, report:

That the facts of this case (so far as necessary to understand them) are briefly these: The memorialist had been appointed a sutler of the army in 1836, and in that capacity suffered heavy losses, as he alleges, by reason of the *irregular orders of the department*; that, his commission having expired, he was some time afterwards (to wit: on the 20th of December, 1841) appointed by General Jesup wagon and forage master, by virtue of the act of 5th July, 1838, (not October, 1837, as stated in his memorial.) He held this situation in the army until 31st January, 1843, at which time he was dismissed by the Secretary of War, on account of the deficient appropriation by Congress. He now seeks remuneration for his losses, and that he be protected in his commission of wagon and forage master, from which he conceives the department had no authority to dismiss him, &c.

The memorialist seems to have been unfortunate, and, perhaps owing to the necessities of the department, hardly dealt by. But the committee do not feel that Congress is called upon to examine or satisfy him for any losses he may have incurred. They were losses originating in "the irregular measures of the Government," it would seem. But this language must not be misunderstood; the orders or measures were not *illegal*, but irregular, owing to the shifting, changeable character of the service at that time. This is one of those risks which the sutler takes upon himself; it will never do, as a matter of precedent, for Government to guaranty against such losses.

Nor do the committee think that the law was violated in his removal from the position of wagon and forage master. He was employed under that section of the act of 1838 which authorized the Quartermaster General, "from time to time, to *employ* as many forage masters and wagon masters as he may deem necessary for the service, not exceeding twenty in the whole."

It seems obvious that this authority to *employ, &c.*, was not in its nature a *commission* of such authority that it could not be vacated by the War Department. The committee therefore recommend for adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner be not granted.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 8, 1844.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. EVANS made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. 144.]

mmittee on Finance, to whom was referred a bill entitled "An naking an appropriation to defray the expenses of the session ie Assembly of the Territory of Wisconsin held in December, , and January, 1843," *have had the same under consideration, report:*

the bill proposes to appropriate the sum of three thousand one l and thirty dollars and fifty-nine cents, to discharge the expenses Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Wisconsin held in Decem- 12, and January, 1843.

ie act establishing the Territorial Government of Wisconsin, passed 0, 1836, it is provided, (latter clause of section 11): "There shall opriated, annually, the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, to nded by the Governor, to defray the contingent expenses of the y; and there shall also be appropriated, annually, a sufficient be expended by the Secretary of the Territory, and upon an esti- be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, ıy the expenses of the Legislative Assembly, the printing of the ıd other incidental expenses; and the Secretary of the Territory ınually account to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United or the manner in which the aforesaid sum shall have been ex- "

ı has been no estimate by the Secretary of the Treasury upon which ropriation is to be made; but it appears to be in consequence of a al from the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory, ıy the presiding officers of each, respectively, setting forth that, on Monday of December, 1842, the Legislative Assembly convened; Governor of the Territory refusing to co-operate with them, they ed, after a short session, to the last Monday of January, 1843, when in convened; but, the Governor still refusing to meet them, they finally ed without transacting any public business. They set forth that the ation of the members of the two Houses, for travel and attendance at ortive attempts to hold a session, amounted to $3,132 59; which aitting two dollars, supposed to be an error) the bill proposes to iate. Nothing is said or promised, in the act first referred to, es- ıg the Territorial Government, in regard to appropriations for com-

pensation to the members, but only to defray "the expenses of the Legislative Assembly"—phraseology which does not necessarily include the personal compensation of the individual members. It appears, however, that, at the time of the organization of this Territory, it had become usual to submit estimates by the Treasury Department for the compensation of the members of the Legislative Assemblies of the Territories. This practice, it is believed, was first introduced in appropriations made for the Territory of Florida, in 1823, when the members of the Legislative Council were appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, which was probably the ground upon which Congress deemed it suitable to provide for their compensation out of the Treasury of the United States. Prior to that time, so far as the committee are able to learn, each of the Territories paid its legislative bodies out of its own Treasury. In 1824, compensation for the first time was made to the members of the Legislative Council of Michigan in the appropriation bills of that year; but it was not until 1830 that the same provision was extended to Arkansas. It seems not to have been originally contemplated that the compensation of the members of the Legislatures of the Territories should be defrayed by the United States, although the expenses attending their sessions, and the incidental expenses of the Territory, were uniformly provided for. But, inasmuch as Congress for many years past has made appropriations upon estimates from the Secretary of the Treasury for this object, the committee suppose it is to be considered as the established policy of the Government to defray from the Treasury of the United States the compensation of the members of these bodies.

The committee regret to believe that very great irregularity has hitherto prevailed in the expenditure of the sums which have been appropriated for the support of Government in some of the Territories, and very little responsibility seems to have attached to the officers by whom it has been disbursed. Instead of being strictly applied to the purposes for which it has been appropriated, and expended by the officer directed by the laws of Congress, it has not unfrequently been diverted to other objects not authorized by law, and placed under the control of an officer appointed by the Territorial authorities, not responsible to the United States. Arrearages have of course accumulated, which Congress, in a liberal spirit, has from time to time discharged. These remarks are deemed necessary, to explain the circumstances under which the present claim is presented. By the second section of an act passed August 29, 1842, entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of certain accounts for the support of Government in the Territory of Wisconsin, and for other purposes," it was provided that "no session of the Legislature of a Territory shall be held until the appropriation for its expenses shall be made." This act contains, also, sundry other provisions touching the kind of claims which should be allowed and paid, and was designed to correct abuses in the expenditure of the sums appropriated by Congress which had previously prevailed.

The memorial from the Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin, already referred to, sets forth, that the Assembly rightfully convened on the first Monday of December, 1842, because, by the act of Congress establishing the Territorial Government, (section 4,) the day of the annual commencement of the session was to be fixed by act of the Assembly itself; and, by an act of the Territorial Assembly, passed ———, it was provided "that the regular session of the Legislative Assembly shall commence on the

first Monday in December, in each and every year." They further say, that the adjournment, which took place in consequence of the refusal of the Governor to co-operate with them, was rendered necessary by that refusal, and was within the exercise of their legitimate functions. It does not appear, from any papers accompanying the bill, upon what grounds the refusal of the Governor to meet the Legislature was placed; but the committee find, upon examination, that this claim was submitted to the House of Representatives at the last session of the 27th Congress; and, upon that occasion, that a letter was transmitted by the Governor of the Territory, setting forth the reasons upon which his refusal was placed, and which is annexed to this report. It appears, from this document, and the papers which accompany it, that the chief ground of the Governor's refusal was, that no appropriation had been made by Congress to defray the expenses of the session which was to have been held on the first Monday of December, 1842; and that the provision in the act of 29th of August, before recited, prohibited any session being held until such appropriation was made. This view of the operation of that provision is also taken by the Legislative Assembly itself, and by its committee who made a report upon the subject of disagreement between the Governor and the Assembly at the attempted session of December, 1842. The following is an extract from that report:

"It must be borne in mind that the restriction upon our legislative powers arises only from the want of an appropriation; not from the want of money in the Treasury of the United States, nor from the misapplication of that money to any other purpose, nor even the refusal of the officers of the Treasury Department to pay it out when made, nor from any circumstances whatever, except the want of an appropriation. Your committee admit, that if no appropriation has been made, there can be no session of the Legislative Assembly at the present time; but if made, the mere fact that the Secretary has not received the same can furnish no valid objection to the Legislative Assembly holding its session at the present time."

The Legislative Assembly contends that an appropriation to defray the expenses of the session had actually been made prior to that time, and therefore that the interdict of the act of 29th August did not apply. By the appropriation bill of May 19, 1842, the sum of $20,000 was appropriated for compensation and mileage, and other incidental expenses of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory; and the committee of the Assembly, in the report already referred to, contend that this sum was intended for and applicable to the session then by them attempted to be holden. Their language is: "The mere fact that Congress has every year, since the organization of our Territory, appropriated what they thought would be a sufficient amount to defray the annual expenses of the Legislature, previous to the holding the annual session thereof, is conclusive evidence to your committee that the appropriation of $20,000 contained in the act of 18th May was intended to defray the expenses of the present session of the Legislature." The Committee on Finance are constrained to concur in the opinion of that committee, thus expressed. The appropriation was undoubtedly intended to defray the expenses of that session, but the Legislative Assembly itself doubted and misapplied it to another purpose, thereby rendering it utterly unavailable for defraying the expenses of that session. It appears from the letter of the Governor, before referred to, that the Legislative Assembly, which convened in December,

1841, and closed its session in February, 1842, by an act passed 11th February, set apart and pledged the money "to be hereafter appropriated by Congress for the year 1842" to the payment of the expenses of that session, and in the mean time authorized the Treasurer to issue drafts or bills, drawn upon the Secretary of the Terrritory, for the amounts due to the members themselves, and others entitled to compensation, redeemable out of that fund when it should be received. The sum of $20,000, appropriated in May, was received by the Secretary of the Territory in June; and by his letter of November 25, 1842, appended to the communication of the Governor, it appears to have been "applied to the payment of the liabilities incurred by the last Legislature;" and he says, there are no funds in his hands applicable to the expenses of a session to be holden in December following.

The Legislative Assembly, upon whose memorial the bill is introduced, contends that this application of the sum thus appropriated, although made in conformity with the express provisions of the act of the preceding Assembly above referred to, was a misapplication of it; and that Congress, by the act of 29th August, intended to provide for the payment of the expenses of the session of December, 1841, leaving the $20,000 for the session of 1842. The following is the resolution adopted by the Assembly in December, 1842:

"*Resolved by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wisconsin*, That, in their opinion, the Congress of the United States did, on the 18th of May last, appropriate the sum of $20,000 to defray the expenses of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Wisconsin, commencing on the first Monday of December, 1842; and that there is no law, either of Congress or of the Territory, which would prevent the holding of a session of the Legislature at the present time, or would render invalid or nugatory any law which it might enact."

The act of 29th August, 1842, was designed for two objects: the first, to limit and restrain the misappropriation of moneys, by the Territorial officers, which had been granted by Congress for specific purposes, and to prevent the allowance and payment of claims, which existed to a large amount, for objects not authorized by any act of Congress, but in direct violation of law. It laid down certain rules, designed to cause a more rigid scrutiny, and to establish greater accountability. It did not authorize the allowance, in the judgment of the committee, of any claim for which a specific and full appropriation had been previously made, when that appropriation had been used for other purposes not authorized. It merely authorized the settlement and payment of claims for which appropriations had been made by Congress, but which were found insufficient. Very large arrearages have accrued in the Government of the Territory, in past years, from a misapplication of the moneys appropriated by Congress; and it appears, from the Governor's letter before referred to, that at the session of 1841-'42, when the anticipated appropriations were pledged, the Assembly exceeded the amount appropriated by Congress, and for which no estimates had been made by the Secretary of the Treasury, about twenty thousand dollars; and it is probable that this sum forms a part of the claims which are understood to be presented for allowance under the act of 29th August, 1842. The irregularities and excessive expenditures which have been made, in utter disregard of the appropriations by Congress, and the exclusive control which appears to have been taken over the moneys

granted by Congress, by the Legislative Assembly, deserves to be checked, and not encouraged. If the view which the Assembly take of the appropriation of 18th May be correct, then it is clear that Congress have once made a full appropriation for the session of the Legislature, for which they now ask an additional appropriation to defray the expenses of. The money has been paid out of the Treasury, to the proper officer of the Territory, whose duty it is to disburse it according to law. If he have not done so, he is still liable for it, and no unauthorized payment by him will be allowed in the settlement of his accounts. It would be a most dangerous precedent to establish, for Congress to make a second appropriation to meet an object already fully provided for by a previous one, on the ground that the money had been misapplied by those for whose use it was granted. The practice having obtained, for many years past, of permitting the appropriations to be controlled by the Legislative Assembly, the committee do not intend to express an opinion that the payment of the $20,000, in the manner stated by the Secretary, should not be allowed him at the department. Upon that they give no opinion. Although they believe that it was specifically appropriated for a given object, and has not been applied to that object, yet, as it has been expended on warrants drawn by the Treasurer, in obedience to Legislative acts, which the practice of the Treasury Department had previously sanctioned, it might be deemed a harsh principle now to refuse him the benefit of vouchers which, in all previous settlements, had been deemed sufficient. The act of 29th August, 1842, was designed, as has been already remarked, to correct these abuses. Congress having once made ample appropriation for the session of December, 1842, and the money having been drawn from the Treasury and applied to such objects as the Territorial Legislature prescribed, which application of it appears not to have received the approval of the Governor, but was made by a competent majority of both Houses, after his "veto," there seems to be no reason whatever why Congress should make an additional appropriation to make good any deficiency occasioned by the act of the Assembly itself.

If the view of the Governor be correct, that the sum of $20,000, appropriated 18th May, was properly applicable to the expenses of the preceding session, then, in the opinion of the Legislative Assembly itself, already adverted to, the attempted session, for which compensation is now sought, was illegal, and hence no claim can arise for an appropriation to defray the expenses of it. If the expenditure by the Secretary of the Territory, in obedience to the requirements of the Assembly, of this sum, were justified, under all the circumstances, there was no fund applicable to that session, and it ought not to have been held. It is manifest, from the proceedings which have been had, that Congress has made appropriations for more sessions of the Legislature than could legally be held. The sums designed for the session of 1842–'43 have been applied to the expenses of the preceding session, and probably those designed for the session of 1841–'42 have, in like manner, been devoted to expenses or arrearages of previous sessions, or to pay for objects not authorized by acts of Congress. The view which the Governor has taken of the applicability of the $20,000 to the session of 1841–'42, in obedience to the Legislative appropriation of it, seems to have derived sanction from the act of Congress of 24th December, 1842, making appropriations for the support of Government for the half calendar year ending June 30, 1842, wherein the sum of $19,275 is appropriated for the Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin for that period. It is understood that a

session of the Legislative Assembly was held in March, 1843, in pursuance of that appropriation. It may be somewhat questionable whether any such appropriation would have been made, if all the circumstances connected with the previous appropriations had been then well understood; and, in view of these facts, it is apparent that the Territory has been most liberally dealt by, having received actually more appropriations, in number, than the Legislative Assembly could hold or have held annual sessions.

If the individual members who attempted to hold the sessions in December, 1842, and January, 1843, have received no compensation for their services, or if the refusal of the Governor to meet them was illegal, it has not been occasioned by any act on the part of Congress or of the Government of the United States; and if they are entitled to compensation, they must seek it from the Territory itself. Ample money has been appropriated by Congress to defray all the proper and just charges for the expenses of all the sessions authorized to be held, and it cannot be expected that Congress is to make good any losses or deficiencies happening by any misunderstanding of the Territorial Government, or any misapplication of the money by the Legislative Assembly. The committee therefore recommend that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Communication of the Governor of Wisconsin, as one of the branches of the Legislature, to the Congress of the United States, in relation to the right of the Legislature to hold a session on the first Monday in December, 1842.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, the undersigned respectfully represents:

That having become satisfied, from an examination of the acts of Congress and the proceedings and acts of the Legislature, that a session of the Assembly cannot lawfully be held in December, 1842, it is deemed to be the duty of the Governor, as one of the branches of the Legislature, inasmuch as a different opinion is expressed by several of the members elect in their memorial to Congress, to respectfully submit the facts elicited by that examination, in connexion with that memorial, to the consideration of Congress.

The Territorial Government of Wisconsin was established by the act of Congress approved April 20th, 1836, and was organized on the 4th day of July, 1836. The 4th section declares "the legislative power shall be vested in the Governor and a Legislative Assembly."

The Legislative Assembly was convened, by a proclamation of the Governor, at Belmont, on the 25th day of October, 1836, and it adjourned on the 9th of December, to meet at Burlington on the 6th of November, 1837.

The members met on that day, and continued to sit until the 2d day of January, 1838, when a resolution was introduced into the Council, and adopted by that body, declaring "that the political year of the Territory commenced on the 4th day of July, 1836," and that it was not "necessary for the Assembly to adjourn and commence a new session," but that it might "continue to sit 75 days."

By the printed journals of *the House*, it appears that this resolution

passed the Council, and was sent to the House for its concurrence, on the 30th day of December; but there is no entry on the journal of the Council of the introduction or passage of the resolution previous to the 2d of January; and there is no entry on the journal of the House that it was received on the 2d of January.

Both Houses continued to sit until the 25th of January, which completed the term of 75 days from the 6th of November, being the number of days which the Assembly is allowed to sit "in any year." The Governor signed the laws passed by the Assembly, and does not appear to have noticed the questions, thus raised in the Council and House, whether *the year* intended to be designated by the act of Congress was the year which had been previously established or recognised by Congress, or a year which, on the 20th of April, did not exist, and might never be established.

If the year had been fixed by this resolution, (which did not pass the House, and was not approved by the Governor,) the political year of 1842 would not terminate until the 3d of July, 1843. But for assuming the fact that there is a political year, there does not appear to be any sufficient authority—not even that of the Legislature itself; for, within the political year of 1838, (if so counted,) the Assembly held *two* sessions—one of 76 and the second of 15 days' duration; and within that of 1840, also, two sessions—one of 12 and another of 75 days.

And on the 19th of December, 1838, the following resolution was passed by both Houses, and approved by the Governor, to wit:

"*Resolved*, That the Legislative Assembly *terminate its session for the year* 1838 on Saturday the 22d instant; and that *the annual* session of the Assembly *for* 1839 shall commence at this place on the 21st day of January next."

No other year than the calendar year appears to have been recognised by the laws of this Territory, or of the United States, in prescribing the term of service of officers. The act creating the Territorial Government contains no provision to establish a *new* year. The word "year" is frequently used in the act, and no intimation is given that any other period of 365 days is intended than the calendar year.

There have been already *nine* sessions of the Assembly since the Territory was created—a period of six political years. The act of Congress provides that "the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, &c., shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the annual commencement of the session of the said Legislative Assembly; but no session, in any year, shall exceed *the term* of seventy-five days."

Under this law, could more than one session be held in any one calendar year, or could the Legislature sit more than 75 days in any year?

The following table exhibits the sessions of the Legislature which have been held.

No. of session.	Commencement.	Termination.	Term.—Days.	Amount expended at each session.	Amount appropriated by Congress.
1	October 25, 1836	Dec. 9, 1836	46	$25,130 16	$9,400 00
2	Nov. 6, 1837	Jan. 20, 1838	76	21,211 48	*46,515 00
3	June 11, 1838	June 25, 1838	15	14,058 08	
4	Nov. 26, 1838	Dec. 22, 1838	27	10,647 04	29,625 00
5	Jan. 21, 1839	March 11, 1839	50	32,727 21	25,000 00
6	Dec. 2, 1839	Jan. 13, 1840	43	28,533 95	34,075 00
7	August 3, 1840	August 14, 1840	12	9,042 50	
8	Dec. 7, 1840	Feb. 19, 1841	75	33,229 20	20,000 00
9	Dec. 6, 1841	Feb. 18, 1842	76	39,536 00	20,000 00

On the 9th of May, 1836, an act was passed by Congress, entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government *for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.*" This act contains the first appropriation for the salaries and pay of the Governor, Secretary, Judges, and Legislature. All subsequent appropriations have been made annually in the same terms, and *the* year named for which they were made. That for the year 1842 is in all respects the same as in previous years. Of course, the salary and pay must have accrued within the year for which the appropriation was made, unless it was otherwise provided. Thus, on the 22d December, 1841, an act was passed entitled "An act making appropriations, in part, for the civil department, *for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.*" Under this and the subsequent act of May 18, 1842, *the expenses of the session of Congress commencing on the first Monday in December,* 1841, and terminating on the 31st of August, 1842, were paid.

This last law contains the appropriation to defray the expenses of the Government of Wisconsin Territory, and is entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year eighteen hundred and forty-two." It is as follows:

"WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

"No. 108. For the salary of the Governor of Wisconsin Territory, as Governor, one thousand five hundred dollars; as superintendent of Indian affairs, one thousand dollars, &c.

"No. 109. For compensation of three judges, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each, five thousand four hundred dollars.

"No. 110. For compensation of Secretary, one thousand two hundred dollars.

"No. 111. For contingent expenses of the Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

* $15,730 for arrearages of 1836.

"No. 112. For compensation and mileage of the members of the Legislative Assembly, pay of officers, printing, stationery, fuel, lights, enclosing the capitol square, and all other incidental and miscellaneous objects, twenty thousand dollars."

No. 117 provides, "That the Legislative Assembly of no Territory shall hereafter, in any instance, or under any pretext whatever, *exceed the amount appropriated by Congress for its annual expenses.*"

The Legislature passed an act on the 15th day of February, 1842, en titled "An act to authorize the issuing of drafts or bills for the payment of the expenses of *the present session* of the Legislative Assembly," in which the sum to be appropriated by Congress for the year 1842 is anticipated and applied. This act reads as follows:

"SEC. 1. To provide for the payment of the expenses of the present session of the Legislative Assembly, &c., the treasurer of the Territory is hereby authorized and required to issue to the several creditors, whose demands are properly chargeable to the fund annually appropriated by Congress for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the said Assembly, &c., for the amounts due them, respectively, drafts or bills drawn upon the secretary of the Territory, in denominations, &c.; for the payment of which drafts or bills, the moneys *to be hereafter* appropriated by Congress, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the said Assembly, *shall be and are hereby irrevocably pledged.*"

"SEC. 3. The secretary of the Territory is required, immediately after the receipt by him of the funds to be appropriated by Congress as mentioned in the first section of this act, to give notice, &c., upon the presentation of the drafts or bills, &c., to redeem the same by payment thereof in such funds as he shall have received from the Treasurer of the United States," &c.

The Legislature having by this act *pledged* all moneys Congress might appropriate for its expenses during the year 1842, it cannot now withdraw the fund, and apply it to any other purpose. It was placed beyond the control of the Legislature by its own act; and the bills or scrip having been issued, and now in the hands of innocent holders, the appropriation, whatever it was, belongs to them, and cannot, without a fraud upon the holders of the scrip, be converted a second time to the use of the Assembly. I cannot consent to the repudiation of this pledge.

The question has arisen, on clause No. 112, whether this was an appropriation for the session of the Assembly which terminated on the 19th of February, 1842, for a session which was required by a Territorial act to be held on the first Monday of December, 1842.

There does not appear to have been any doubt that the February session, if either, was intended in the general appropriation act, until the act of the 29th of August was passed. This act declares, "that no payment shall be made or allowed, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall have estimated therefor, and the object been approved by Congress. No *session of the Legislature of a Territory shall be held until the appropriation for its expenses shall have been made.*" It was manifestly the intention of this act to provide for the adjustment of the arrearages of the Assembly, and to reserve to Congress the control over the expenses in future.

No appropriation was made by Congress for this Territory *after* the passage of this act; and the appropriation for the year had been made, and expended by the Legislature, previous to its passage.

The secretary of the Territory, the fiscal officer of the Government, received in June last the $20,000 appropriated for the year 1842, and paid it out for the expenses of the session which terminated in 1842; and he states that no appropriation has, to his knowledge, been made for the session which it is now proposed to hold, *and that there are no funds in his hands applicable to such purpose.* These facts appear by his letter, herewith presented.

The act of the 29th of August is entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of certain accounts for the support of Government in the Territory of Wisconsin," &c.

The first section provides, "that the proper accounting officer of the Treasury Department be directed to audit and settle the accounts for the expenses of the Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin, including the printing of the laws and other incidental expenses *which have not heretofore been closed and settled at the Treasury Department.*"

The third section declares, "that whatever sum of money shall be found due, upon such auditing and settlement, *beyond* the amount of *former* appropriations, *whether the same have been expended or not*, be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

It is obvious from this language that Congress intended that *all* appropriations made previously to the 29th day of August should be applied to pay the expenses of sessions of the Assembly which had then been held, and to make an appropriation to pay the balance, if any, found to be due by the officers of the Treasury, "beyond the amount of former appropriations."

It is certain, then, that if a session is held, no funds have been provided by Congress, *and the Territory must become liable for the amount of the expenses.* If a session is held, the Assembly must exceed the amount which has been appropriated for the year 1842, that appropriation having been applied to pay the expenses of a session already held this year. This is expressly prohibited in the 117th clause of the appropriation act.

The first clause in this same act appropriates a sum for the pay and mileage of members of Congress and Delegates from Territories. Was this sum appropriated and applied to pay the members for the session of Congress *commencing on the first Monday in December*, 1841, and terminating the 31st of August, 1842? Or was it intended for the session to commence on *the first Monday of December*, 1842?

This is a case in all respects analogous to that of the Assembly. The year for which the appropriation is made, and the day of the commencement of the session, are the same; and it is known that the money was expended—that it was actually received by the members and delegates for their service at the session of Congress which terminated on the 31st of August last, as the members of the Assembly were paid *under the same act* for their service at the session which terminated on the 19th of February last.

The Legislature could not, therefore, hold a session on the first Monday of December, because no appropriation for its expenses has been made, nor any estimate therefor, by the Secretary of the Treasury, which has been approved by Congress; or, if there was such an appropriation, it was for the year 1842, and has been expended, and the Legistature is forbidden to exceed the amount appropriated for its annual expenses.

There are many subjects, I am aware, which require the attention of the Legislature; the township system is found to be imperfect, the provision for schools inadequate, and the rate of taxation excessive; but it can be

convened in the spring of the year, by proclamation of the Governor, or earlier, if Congress shall so provide.

While the Government of the United States holds the sovereignty over the Territory, its laws are supreme, and must be obeyed. It is impossible for the Legislature to hold a session, under the present form of government, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made to pay its expenses; and whenever the expenses equal the amount of the appropriation, the session must terminate. These restrictions, it is supposed, have been imposed in consequence of the excess of expenditure which has accrued in preceding years; which excess, in the last three years, amounts to forty-seven thousand five hundred dollars; and to this sum must be added the long list of items not authorized by law, which, for this reason, have not been allowed at the Treasury, and which constitute a considerable portion of the public debt created by the last Legislature, now chargeable upon the inhabitants of the Territory.

The act of the Assembly to provide for the expenses of the Legislative Assembly, which was passed on the 19th of February last, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor thereto, in its first section provides, "that there shall be appropriated, *out of the sum* appropriated by Congress for defraying the expenses of the Legislative Assembly for the year one thousand eight hundred and *forty-two*," to A B, &c.

So the act of the 19th of February, 1841, provides, "that there shall be paid, *out of the sum* appropriated by Congress for defraying the expenses of the Legislative Assembly for the year one thousand eight hundred and *forty-one*," to A B, &c.; and the same language is used in the appropriation acts for the years 1838, 1839, and 1840. The Assembly has, in this manner, very clearly settled the question as to what year and what expenses the appropriations were applicable.

It appears, then, that Congress made the appropriation, *for the year eighteen hundred and forty-two*, of twenty thousand dollars, and that the Assembly, by its own acts, directed how it should be expended, and actually *pledged* the appropriation to redeem the notes or scrip issued for the payment of its expenses. It also appears that the Assembly, *at that session, exceeded* the amount appropriated by Congress *for the whole of this year* about twenty thousand dollars; and for this, and for all other sums beyond the amount provided by Congress, for which bonds or scrip have been issued, the people of the Territory are held responsible for the payment, by a direct tax upon their property.

It appears that no estimate has been made for this (December) session of the Legislature, by the Secretary of the Treasury; it is not an object which has been approved by Congress, and no appropriation therefor has been made—the appropriation for the year 1842 having been entirely exhausted by the Assembly in February last.

It appears that, the Assembly having used the whole of the sum appropriated for its expenses *during the year* 1842, if a session were now to be held, *its expenses would be unauthorized*, for they would "exceed the amount appropriated by Congress for its annual expenses;" and the Assembly has no right to hold a session at the expense of the Territory. When the Legislature does that which is forbidden by the Government of the United States, it would be very absurd to suppose that the United States would pay the expenses of the act. That expense must inevitably fall upon the people, and at a time when the rate of taxation ought rather to be diminished than increased.

I am confident that the citizens of the Territory have no desire or intention to engage in such a controversy with the United States, the result of which can only be to their own injury, and that they justly regard as the greatest evils which can be inflicted upon them, excessive or unauthorized legislation and *unnecessary* taxation. I have therefore no doubt that they entertain the opinion, that if the appropriation for the year has been expended, and no special appropriation made for a session of the Assembly *at this time*, a session cannot lawfully be held, and, if held, all of its acts would be void.

J. D. DOTY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Madison, Wisconsin, December 30, 1842.

The following communication was prepared by Governor Doty, with the intention of submitting it to the members, if they called upon the Executive, as has been the custom, *to administer to them their oath of office.* This rule, if it was not the law, had been established while this country was under the Government of Michigan, and the practice has been continued since the organization of this Government at every new election of the members of both Houses. For the violation of this custom on the present occasion, there does not appear to have been any sufficient reason, unless, as has been alleged, it was the determination to give the Governor no opportunity to present them with the law, and to communicate with them, until the Houses were organized, when any paper which he might address to them was to be voted a recognition of them as a legally assembled and qualified Legislature. There can be no doubt that this was the purpose of the leaders; and if it was not that of all of the members who acquiesced in the course taken by those leaders, they now find themselves placed in a position, by this act of discourtesy and of departure from custom, which has given them some trouble, and may perhaps occasion some regret hereafter.

To the members elect of the Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin:

The acts of Congress provide—

1st. That "no session (of the Assembly) *in any year* shall exceed the *term* of seventy-five days."

2d. That "the Legislative Assembly of no Territory shall hereafter, in any instance or under any pretext whatever, exceed the amount appropriated by Congress for its annual expenses."

3d. That "no session of the Legislature of a Territory shall be held until an appropriation for its expenses shall have been made."

The Territorial act authorizing "a regular session" to be held on the first Monday of December, annually, if it was ever valid, was suspended or annulled by these acts, and by the failure of Congress to make an appropriation after the passage of the latter act.

The Legislature held a session in the year 1842, which terminated on the 19th day of February last.

On the 18th day of May following, Congress appropriated $20,000 for the expenses of the Assembly during the year 1842, which sum was drawn from the Treasury in June last, *and expended, according to the*

direction of the act of the Assembly of the 19th of February, to defray the expenses of a session held in the year 1842.

The whole of the appropriation for the year 1842 having been thus expended, and no additional appropriation made, no session can now be held under the authority of the laws of the United States, or, indeed, without violating them. If a session is held, it must be *at the expense of the people of the Territory;* and all laws passed by an unauthorized and prohibited Assembly would be void and of no effect.

It is believed that a session is neither expected nor desired at this time by the people; and that, as there is no money to pay the expenses, there ought to be no session.

Wisconsin is yet under a Territorial form of government, and, while this is continued by the people, the acts of Congress are supreme over this Government and over the people, and must be obeyed.

When the expense of a session of the Assembly has reached the amount appropriated for the year, it must terminate, and no new session can commence, or expense be incurred, until an appropriation is made.

If the expenses of an unauthorized session are not paid by Congress, they must be paid by the people of the Territory. This would greatly increase the taxes, without any corresponding benefit to the country; for it is believed to be the sentiment of the tax-paying part of the community, that there has been already too much legislation, and that the taxes now levied are excessive, and ought to be diminished.

To protect the people therefore from further *taxation*, and to maintain their right to a strict and *economical* administration of this Government, to preserve the authority of the laws of the United States, and avoid the possibility of an increase of the public debt, it is deemed to be the duty of the Executive to decline meeting the members elect of the Legislature, to hold a session, until an appropriation shall have been made for its expenses by Congress.

J. D. DOTY.

MADISON, WISCONSIN, *December* 5, 1842.

Letter from the Governor to the Secretary of Wisconsin.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Madison, Wisconsin, November 25, 1842.

SIR: The act of Congress of the 29th of August last provides that no session of the Legislature of a Territory shall be held until the appropriation for its expenses shall have been made.

Permit me to inquire of you, as the fiscal officer of the Government, whether the sum appropriated for the year 1842, by the act of May 18, 1842, has been received and expended by you to defray the expenses of the session which terminated on the 19th of February, 1842; and whether an appropriation has been made by Congress to defray the expenses of the session to be held, according to the Territorial act, on the first Monday in December next.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. D. DOTY.

Hon. A. P. FIELD,
Secretary of Wisconsin.

Letter from the Secretary to the Governor.

MADISON, *November* 25, 1842.

SIR: Your favor of this date has been duly received, and I hasten to give you an early reply to it.

The appropriation of $20,000, made by Congress in May last, to which you allude, has been received, and applied by me to the payment of the liabilities incurred by the last Legislature. At the time I procured the money at Washington, in June last, nothing was said by the officers of the Treasury Department about its being applicable to the expenses of the Legislature to meet on the first Monday in December next.

In further reply to your note asking me whether an appropriation has been made by Congress for the expenses of the Legislature of this Territory, to be held on the first Monday in December next, I can say, that, from the examination I have made, *I find that no such appropriation has been made*, and that *there are no funds in my hands applicable to such purpose.*

I have the honor to be, &c.

A. P. FIELD.

His Excellency JAMES D. DOTY,
Governor of Wisconsin.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in reply to the inquiry of Governor Doty, "whether Congress has made an appropriation for the expenses of the Assembly, if a session should be held on the first Monday in December," received at Madison on the evening of the 8th instant.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November* 21, 1842.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 3d instant, I have to remark, that the amount appropriated by the act of Congress of the 18th day of May, 1842, for compensation of members, and expenses, &c., of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Wisconsin, having been paid to A. P. Field, Esq., the Secretary of said Territory, no further amount can be expected, until an appropriation for this object is made at the approaching session of Congress.

Very respectfully, sir, I remain your obedient servant,

W. FORWARD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES D. DOTY,
Governor of the Territory of Wisconsin,
Madison, Wisconsin Territory.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 9, 1844.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAYWOOD made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom the Senate recommitted the petition of Julia L. Weed, widow, &c., together with the report made thereon on 26th February, 1844, *have again considered the said petition, and, as a substitute for their report of 26th February, submit the following, viz:*

The petitioner's complaint was made, referred, and reported upon adversely, in writing, and that report was concurred in by the Senate, at the 1st session of the 26th Congress.

The petitioner's present memorial does not make a reference to the said proceedings of the 26th Congress, and of course it does not "state in what respect the committee erred therein," nor "set forth any new evidence in the premises," though such has been expressly required to be done by the 50th rule of the Senate.

The policy which suggested the 50th rule was wise, and perhaps necessary. If the committee thought otherwise, it is a law of the Senate whilst it remains unrepealed, binding upon the *committee* and upon the *Senate.*

The committee therefore report the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Julia L. Weed, widow of Elijah J. Weed.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 10, 1844.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PHELPS made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 168.]

mittee of Claims, to whom was referred the petition of John H. 'osh, praying compensation for property destroyed by the United troops in Florida, report:

aid McIntosh appears to have been the owner of a plantation in upon which was situated a dwelling house, three corn or other ses, a large sugar manufacturing establishment, consisting of a mill d mill, boiling and curing house, two cotton warehouses, cotton gin d gin, blacksmith shop, a stabling and fodder house, and some more negro houses. The dwelling house was occupied by the tates troops as a military post from some time in November, 1835, e, 1836, and appears to have been fortified by picketing for the of defence. During the occupancy by the troops, some of the out were burned by the Indians. About the 10th of June it was expedient to abandon the post, and the officer in command was to do so, first setting fire to the buildings. The latter order he to execute, probably considering it imprudent thus to attract the the enemy.

his arrival at Fort Drane, it being ascertained that he had not de- he buildings, an officer was despatched with a party of mounted ffect that object. This latter officer, upon arriving at the planta- [cIntosh, found that the Indians had in part anticipated him; the d picketing were on fire. The out houses had been preserved by ns, probably on account of their contents.

appears that there was in these out houses, at the time last alluded siderable quantity of cotton, sugar, and molasses, which the officer, nce to his orders, destroyed, professedly for the purpose of pre- ts falling into the hands of the enemy.

his state of facts, the memorialist asks compensation for the build- royed, as also for the cotton, sugar, and molasses, destroyed in

as this claim relates to the buildings enclosed by the pickets, and l by the Indians, the committee are of opinion that the petitioner l to remuneration. The fortification of the house, by means of the

artificial defences, gave it the character of a military fortress, and, to the purposes of Indian warfare, a permanent and defensible one. Regarding it in this light, it was certainly consistent with the laws and usages of civilized warfare to destroy it. The occupation of it by the troops, under these circumstances, was an appropriation of it to public use, and the ultimate destruction of it the natural and legitimate consequence of that occupation. Its character as a military work doubtless furnished the motive, as it unquestionably did a justification, of that destruction.

The committee therefore report a bill making compensation for the buildings destroyed under these circumstances.

In regard to the out buildings destroyed by the Indians while the troops were in the occupancy of the dwelling house, it does not appear to the committee that the destruction of them was effected with a view to weaken or impair the defences of the fortress, or that it had any military purpose in view, but, so far as the committee are enabled to judge from the evidence, was a mere wanton act, unconnected with any purpose or expectation of a military advantage. They cannot, therefore, regard the act as the result or consequence of any act of the Government or its agents, or as affording a foundation for a claim against either.

The destruction of the cotton and sugar was undoubtedly the act of the officer; but it does not follow, in the judgment of the committee, that the Government is bound to compensate the owner. If we suppose the act to have been done without sufficient authority or justification on the part of the officer, then surely the Government cannot be considered responsible for it. But if, on the other hand, we consider the act as justifiable, upon the ground that the public service required the destruction of the property, rather than that it should fall into the hands of the enemy, we suppose the alternative of destruction or abandonment to the enemy. Upon this assumption, it is difficult to perceive how the owner can have been injured by the act. It was certainly unimportant to him which course was taken. If his property could not be defended, it was virtually in the power of the enemy, and already lost to him. Public policy may have demanded its destruction, but that destruction cannot be considered as depriving him of it, nor as the cause, but rather as the consequence, of the loss. The committee are not advised of any instance in which property destroyed under such circumstances has been compensated for by the Government; they therefore recommend that this portion of the claim be rejected.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 13, 1844.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BATES made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom the petition of Robert Poindexter was referred, report:

The petitioner claims a pension for services rendered after the close of the revolutionary war. The pension laws make no provision for such a case.

The petitioner further claims a pension as an invalid soldier. The evidence that he was wounded in the service of the United States is not sufficient, and, if wounded, that his present disability results therefrom. A bill of the House of Representatives for his relief was indefinitely postponed by the Senate at the last session of Congress, upon an adverse report of the committee, to which reference is had as a part of this report: Wherefore,

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the consideration of said petition.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 13, 1844.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. EVANS made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. 186.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred a bill entitled "An act for the relief of Elijah Blodgett," report:

That the bill proposes to grant a pension of $4 a month to said Blodgett, as an invalid, for an injury received, as he alleges, in 1781, while he was a soldier in a company of Connecticut militia, called out for the defence of New London. There is no proof of a wound having been received by him, except his own statement, which is sworn to; and he is proved to be a reputable person. The disability alleged is only one-half. No application was made by him for a pension until 1832, and his petition has been repeatedly rejected by the House of Representatives.. It is not safe to grant pensions upon such imperfect proof. The injury seems not to have been very severe, if after such a lapse of time, and the advanced age of the petitioner, the disability is only one-half. That the petitioner has been lame, to some extent, for many years past, is undoubtedly true; but, after such a great length of time, to allow pensions upon the statements of parties themselves is of dangerous tendency. The committee recommend that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 13, 1844.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. EVANS made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. 170.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred a bill entitled "An act for the relief of Daniel Ingalls," report:

That the bill proposes to grant a pension to Daniel Ingalls, under the act of 1832, at the rate allowed to a private, for two years' service in the revolutionary war, to commence according to the provisions of that act. The said Ingalls was at no time a private in the army of the Revolution. From his own statement, it appears that in 1775, being then fifteen years of age, he was for a short period *waiter* to Captain Poor, and afterwards, in 1777, 1778, and 1779, was a waiter to Colonel Stephen Moylan, of 4th regiment light dragoons. He was then employed as an assistant in the clothing department until the close of the war, and rendered valuable services in that capacity.

No existing laws grant pensions for services of this description. If it be desirable to embrace other classes of service in the scope of the pension system than those already provided for, it should be done by a general law, and not by special acts for individual cases. The committee have uniformly refused to recommend pensions in special cases not provided for by existing laws, and therefore report that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 13, 1844.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. EVANS made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the petition of Loammi Kelton, report:

That there is no evidence that the disability under which the petitioner now labors, or for which he was discharged from the army as long ago as 1829, was in consequence of any injury received by him while in the line of his duty in the army of the United States; nor is there any proof of the degree of disability—both of which are fatal objections to the present application. Before pensions for disability can be granted, it must satisfactorily appear, upon proof of credible persons, duly taken, that the disability is the direct consequence of some injury received in the line of duty, and which would not have existed but for the discharge of that duty by the soldier.

The committee therefore recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner be not granted.

[redacted]

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 14, 1844.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAYTON made the following

REPORT:

The Military Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Robert McGuire, praying remuneration for losses and injuries sustained while in the military service of the United States during the late war, report:

That, upon an investigation of the facts of this case, the petitioner is entitled, in the opinion of the committee, to receive from the Government thirty dollars and ninety-four cents only; which sum, the committee are apprized, will be paid without legislative interference. The committee attach the following letter from Mr. Peter Hagner, Auditor, &c., as part of their report, and submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner be not granted.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, March 26, 1844.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the petition and papers of Robert McGuire, which you transmitted to me in accordance with the suggestion contained in my letter of the 22d instant, the object of which being (as stated in your letter of the 21st instant, which I received by reference from the War Department) to have the Committee on Military Affairs furnished with such information as the files of the department may furnish, in reference to the claim of Robert McGuire for pay for services and compensation for losses suffered during the late war as a draughted militiaman of Captain John Williamson's company, from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; also, for how much service he has been paid, and how long he served. I have accordingly to inform you that, upon examination, he is found to have entered the service in Captain Williamson's company, as a private, on the 2d October, 1812, for six months, and was paid by Paymaster Henry Phillips to the 2d December, 1812. On the rolls to the 2d April, 1813, the expiration of the service, he is reported, "taken prisoner at Fort Meigs, but entitled to pay; paroled at Malden, 18th May, and returned." On these rolls he was paid from the 1st January to the 17th April, 1813, which included the number of days for returning home, with a deduction of $8 06 for clothing received by him by Paymaster

Thomas Duncan. He therefore appears to have received all the pay he was entitled to, with the exception of his pay from the 2d to the 31st December, 1812, amounting to $6 44; and from the 2d April, the expiration of the service, to the 18th May, 1813, when he was paroled, amounting to $12 10; and a ration a day, at the rate of 20 cents, for the two months he appears to have been in captivity, amounting to $12 40—making in all $30 94; a settlement of which I would suggest could be made without legislative interference.

As regards his claim for the loss of clothing and money, allow me to refer you to the closing portion of a letter from this office, appended to the report of the Committee of Claims, H. R. 1st session 26th Congress, No. 516, relating to the claim of Joseph Paxton. The claimant appears to have petitioned Congress in 1840, when the committee to which his petition was referred reported adversely on his claim. (See Report No. 712, 1st session 26th Congress, H. R.) The petition and papers are herewith returned.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

Hon. WILLIAM L. DAYTON,
Com. on Military Affairs, U. S. Senate.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

May 14, 1844.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Tappan made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. 164]

The Committee on Private Land Claims, to which was referred House bill No. 164, for the relief of John Miller, respectfully report:

The petitioner states that he is a German by birth, and emigrated to this country about ten years ago; that on the 26th of December, 1838, he went to the United States land office at Lima, Ohio, to purchase and enter the west half of the northwest quarter of section 22, township 5 north, range 1 east, containing 80 acres; that, not understanding the English language, he was directed to John P. Helfenstein, then register of the office, as the proper person, and acquainted with the German language; that said register informed him that, upon his paying one hundred dollars, he would give him a certificate, which would entitle him to a patent; that, confiding in his representations, he paid him the money, and took his receipt, and said Helfenstein informed him that that was all that was necessary for him to do.

The petitioner further states, that, after building a house on and improving the land, he discovered, in April, 1843, that no entry had been made, and that the land was still for sale; and that upon the 26th of June, 1843, he made his declaration in the office of his intention to enter said land, for which he must be obliged to pay again, or lose the benefit of all his past labor, and be thrown upon the charity of the world, in his old age, for support.

The statement is verified by the oath of the petitioner; and the genuineness of the handwriting of Helfenstein's receipt is verified by affidavit, and also by the personal knowledge of one of the members of the House of Representatives.

It appears, by information from the Land Office, that Helfenstein was at the time register of the office, but that no account of the money has ever been rendered to the United States; and, also, that the declaration of intention has been made, as stated by the petitioner.

It would seem, therefore, that said Helfenstein, an officer appointed by, and acting under, the authority of the United States, received this money, and did not apply it rightfully, and so was plainly guilty of a breach of trust; and that as he, as register, had no legal authority to receive the money, and is now insolvent, the petitioner has no remedy except from the action of Congress.

The committee do not admit that Government is bound to make good the acts of its officers, when they transcend the authority lawfully vested in them; but offices being created and filled by the Government with the persons of their own choice, it is expected that such persons act as the agents of the Government and of the parties with whom they have business to transact, and are expected to do justice to both. With the appointment of this intermediate agent the individual has nothing to do, but relies upon the wisdom of the Government to place men in those responsible positions who will not use the influence thus derived from the Government to oppress or defraud the ignorant, who are unaccustomed to the transactions of the business of the country. It was under these impressions that the petitioner made his application to an officer in a highly responsible position in the land office, for the purchase of his lot of land. He was the only man connected with the offices who understood his language, and he informed him that nothing further was necessary on his part to be done to complete his purchase or to perfect his title. The petitioner could not have obtained further information, had he deemed it necessary. The petitioner has expended all his substance in making improvements upon the land, and if he loses it he must be turned in old age upon the charities of the world. The committee had at first some doubt about establishing a precedent of this kind; but, upon further examination, are satisfied that few, if any, analogous cases will ever arise; and, as this application commends itself so strongly to the clemency of the Government, they have concluded to report back the bill, and recommend its passage.

REPORT

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

SHOWING

The changes and modifications in the commercial systems of foreign nations.

DECEMBER 20, 1843.

Read, laid on the table, and motion to print referred to the Committee on Printing.

DECEMBER 22, 1843.

Ordered to be printed.

MAY 15, 1844.

Ordered, that 1,500 additional copies be furnished for the use of the Senate.

To the Senate of the United States:

The Secretary of State has the honor to lay before Congress, in compliance with the act of August 16, 1842, an account of such changes and modifications in the commercial systems of other nations, by treaties, duties on imports, and other regulations, as have come to the knowledge of the department since the last annual report.

A. P. UPSHUR.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
December 18, 1843.

BRITISH DOMINIONS—NORTH AMERICA.

THE CANADAS.

A tariff of customs duties has been passed, and received the royal assent.

The Government of the United States has no public agents in the Canadas; consequently, information on commercial subjects must be derived, in a great measure, through unofficial sources.

The following copy of the tariff is believed to be incomplete, but it is the only one the department has been enabled to obtain:

Schedule of colonial duties.

Articles.	Duties.
Horses, mares, and geldings, each, a duty of	$7 20
Colts, or foals, under two years old	3 60
Mules and asses	1 20
Bulls, each	3 60
Oxen of four years old and upwards	3 84
Steers, heifers, cows, and on each head of cattle under four years old	2 40
Calves under one year old, each	1 20
Sheep, each	48
Lambs, each	24
Hogs and swine, each	1 20
Goats or kids, each	24
Poultry or game, ten per centum ad valorem.	
Barley, per quarter	72
Rye, peas, beans, maize or Indian corn, buckwheat, bear or bigg, per quarter	72
Oats, per quarter	72
Barley meal, oat meal, buckwheat meal, rye meal, or Indian corn meal, each one hundred and ninety-six pounds	48
Bran or shorts, each hundred weight	06
Ton of hay	1 44
Ton of straw	72
Hops, per pound	06
Potatoes, per bushel	06
All unenumerated vegetables, fifteen per centum ad valorem.	
Cured bacon or hams, per hundred weight	1 20
Fresh meat of any kind, per hundred weight	96
Salted or cured meat, of all kinds, per hundred weight	48
Butter, per hundred weight	48
Cheese, per hundred weight	60
Lard, per hundred weight	1 44
Eggs, fourteen per centum ad valorem.	

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Act imposing duties for raising a revenue, passed March 29, 1843.

Article 1st establishes impost duties, according to schedule, on articles therein specified, whether imported by sea or land, from all places, or saved from wrecks. Act to go into operation April 1, 1843.

Article 2d establishes duties in addition to any duties imposed by acts of Parliament.

Article 3d. Warehoused goods, on which duties have not been secured, to be liable to duties imposed by this act.

Article 4th. Duties to be repaid, or warehouse bond cancelled, as to goods exported for the deep sea or whale fishery.

Article 5th. Duties to be paid according to weights and measures in use, and in proportion for greater or less quantities.

Article 6th. No drawback allowed on foreign cattle or dead meat.

Article 7th. Act to be continued in force till April 1, 1844.

Table of colonial duties and exemptions, passed March 29, 1843.

Articles.	On British produce.	On foreign produce.
Ale - - - - - -	4 per cent.	10 per ct.
Anchors and grapnels, and anchor palms, for every £100 of the value - - - -	Free -	5 per ct.
Apples, fresh or dried, per barrel - -	" -	60 cents.
Ashes, to wit: pot ashes and pearl ashes -	" -	Free.
Agricultural implements, ad valorem - -	4 per cent.	10 per ct.
Bacon - - - - - -	" -	15 per ct.
Baggage and apparel, worn and in use, and not made and not intended for sale - -	Free -	Free.
Barley, unground - - - -	4 per cent.	10 per ct.
hulled, or pearl barley, for every £100 of the value - - - -	" -	"
Barilla - - - - - -	Free -	Free.
Beef, salted, of all sorts, per cwt. - -	" -	"
fresh, brought by land or inland navigation, per cwt. - - - -	" -	$2 24.
fresh, otherwise brought, per cwt. - -	" -	$2 24.
Biscuit or bread, ad valorem - - -	" -	10 per ct.
fine, called crackers, or cakes, ad valorem	" -	"
Books, printed, prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom - - -	Prohibited	Prohibited.
not so prohibited - - - -	Free -	Free.
Bullion, gold or silver - - - -	" -	"
Burr stones - - - - -	" -	"
Butter, per cwt. - - - - -	" -	$2 00.
Beeswax - - - - -	" -	Free.

TABLE—Continued.

Articles.	On British produce.	On foreign produce.
Bristles - - - - - -	Free -	Free.
Bricks and tiles, ad valorem - - -	4 per cent.	10 per ct.
Bunting - - - - - - -	Free -	Free.
Cables of hemp or other vegetable substances, for every £100 of the value - -	" -	10 per ct.
of iron, for every £100 of the value -	" -	"
Candles of wax or spermaceti, for every £100 of the value - - - -	4 per cent.	"
of tallow, for every £100 of the value -	" -	"
Carriages of travellers, not for merchandise or intended to be sold - - - -	Free -	Free.
Cattle, viz: asses and mules, horses, mares, or geldings, each - - - -	" -	$4 00.
neat cattle, viz: oxen or other neat cattle three years old or upwards, each -	" -	$6 00.
cows and cattle under three years old, each - - - - -	" -	$4 80.
sheep, each - - - -	" -	$1 20.
hogs, each - - - -	" -	$2 40.
Chairs, prepared posts of, or for, ad valorem -	4 per cent.	10 per ct.
Chocolate or cocoa paste, for every £100 of the value - - - - - -	" -	"
Coal - - - - - - -	Free -	Free.
Cocoa used in the manufacture of chocolate -	" -	"
Coffee, per cwt. - - - - - -	" -	60 cents.
Clocks of all kinds, for every £100 of the value -	4 per cent.	15 per ct.
all wheels, machinery, and materials for manufacturing clocks, for every £100 of the value - - - -	" -	"
Cork wood - - - - -	" -	10 per ct.
Coin, base or counterfeit - - -	Prohibited	Prohibited.
gold and silver coins, and British copper coins - - - - - -	Free -	Free.
Copper, viz: copper ore, or in pigs or bricks -	" -	"
in plates, sheets, bars, or bolts, for ship building - - - - -	" -	"
wrought or cast, for machinery, pure or with other metal - - -	" -	"
castings of every description, for machinery, for mills or steamboats, and copper and composition nails and spikes for ship building - -	" -	"
Corn, viz: buckwheat, Indian corn, and rye, unground - - - - -	" -	"
wheat, unground - - -	4 per cent.	4 per ct.
wheat flour - - - -	Free -	Free.

TABLE—Continued.

Articles.	On British produce.	On foreign produce.
Cordage, tarred or untarred, and when exempted from imperial duty, for every £100 of the value - - - - - - -	Free -	10 per ct.
Cotton twist or warp - - - - -	" -	"
wool - - - - - -	" -	Free.
Canvass - - - - - -	" -	10 per ct.
Coal tar - - - - - - -	" -	Free.
Dog stones - - - - - -	" -	"
Dye woods - - - - - -	" -	"
Duck - - - - - - -	" -	10 per ct.
Fish, viz: fresh, salted, dried, or pickled -	" -	Free.
Fish hooks - - - - - -	" -	10 per ct.
Fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter, blubber, fins, and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, taken or caught by the crews of British ships - - - -	" -	Free.
not taken or caught by British subjects, or the crews of British ships, or imported otherwise than from the United Kingdom or a British possession -	" -	"
Flax - - - - - - -	" -	"
Fruit, fresh, not otherwise charged with duty, for every £100 of the value - -	4 per cent.	4 per cent.
dried, viz: raisins, currants, and figs, for every cwt. - - - -	$1 20	$1 20.
Felt, patent - - - - - -	Free -	Free.
Fishing nets - - - - - -	" -	"
Gypsum, ground - - - - -	" -	"
Grass seed, and other kinds of seed - -	" -	"
Hay and straw, for every £100 of the value -	" -	"
Hemp - - - - - - -	" -	"
Hides, or peices of hides, raw, not tanned, dressed, or curried - - - - - -	" -	"
Household furniture - - - - -	4 per cent.	4 per cent.
Horns - - - - - -	Free -	Free.
Horse hair - - - - - -	" -	"
Hops - - - - - - -	" -	"
Hooks, lines, and twine - - - - -	" -	"
Hydraulic engines - - - - -	" -	"
Iron, viz: in bars or pigs, unwrought, or pig iron	" -	"
ores of iron, of all kinds - - -	" -	"
castings for machinery, for mills, for steam engines, and for other purposes, and cast or wrought pipes and tubes - -	" -	"

TABLE—Continued.

Articles.	On British produce.	On foreign produce.
Iron, sheet iron, intended to be used in manufacturing cut nails - - - -	Free -	Free.
iron rails for railroads, boiler plates, and plough moulds, and block bushes -	" -	"
Indigo - - - - - - -	4 per cent.	10 per ct.
India rubber - - - - - -	" -	"
Lard, per cwt. - - - - - -	96 cents -	$1 92.
Leather, sole, ad valorem - - -	4 per cent.	10 per ct.
upper, of all sorts, for every £100 of the value - - - - -	" -	"
boots, shoes, and leather manufactures of all sorts, for every £100 of the value -	" -	"
Lentils - - - - - - -	Free -	Free.
Lime and limestone - - - - -	" -	"
Lines for the fisheries, of all kinds - -	" -	"
Lumber of all kinds, (cedar, pine, spruce, and hemlock,) shingles excepted - - -	" -	"
Leaf tobacco - - - - - -	" -	"
Lignum vitæ - - - - - -	" -	"
Looking-glass plates - - - -	4 per cent.	10 per ct.
Maps and charts - - - - -	Free -	Free.
Machinery, or parts of machinery, for steam engines, mills, or agricultural purposes, for every £100 of the value - - - - -	" -	10 per ct.
Molasses - - - - - - -	" -	Free.
Mahogany logs, boards, and veneers - -	" -	"
Mill saws - - - - - -	" -	"
Mineral salt, and salt of all kinds - -	" -	"
Malt - - - - - - -	" -	"
Mathematical and musical instruments of all kinds, and philosophical and chemical apparatus - - - - - - -	" -	"
Mirrors - - - - - - -	4 per cent.	10 per ct.
Nets, fishing nets and seines, of all kinds -	Free -	"
Nails, cut - - - - - -	4 per cent.	15 per ct.
Nails, wrought - - - - - -	" -	"
Oats, unground, for every £100 of the value -	Free -	Free.
Oakum, for every £100 of the value - -	" -	10 per ct.
Onions - - - - - - -	" -	Free.
Ores of all kinds - - - - -	" -	"
Paintings, ad valorem - - - -	4 per cent.	10 per ct.
Pears. See *Fruit*.		
Pitch - - - - - - -	Free -	Free.
Plate of gold or silver, old, and fit only to be remanufactured - - - - -	" -	"

TABLE—Continued.

Articles.	On British produce.	On foreign produce.
shrubs, and trees - - -	Free -	Free.
alted, of all kinds - - -	" -	"
resh, brought by land or inland navigation or otherwise. See *Fresh meats.*		
in bottles, for every £100 of the value -	4 per cent.	10 per ct.
of all sorts, dead, per cwt. - -	Free -	$2 24.
olive, and rape oil - - -	" -	Free.
es. See *Ashes.*		
lver - - - - - -	" -	"
iz: old rags, old ropes, junk, and old fish-		
ets - - - -	" -	"
nground - - - - - -	" -	"
- - - - - -	" -	"
rigging saved from vessels wrecked on		
oast of the province - - -	" -	"
th of all kinds, canvass included, ad va-		
n - - - - - -	" -	5 per cent.
See *Mineral salt.*		
f all kinds - - - -	" -	Free.
furs, pelts, or tails, undressed - -	" -	"
per gallon:		
brandy - - - - -	42 cents -	42 cents.
Geneva gin and Hollands - -	30 cents -	30 cents.
rum or spirits - - - -	24 cents -	24 cents.
whiskey - - - -	36 cents -	36 cents.
shrub or Santee - - -	12 cents -	12 cents.
cordials - - - - -	30 cents -	30 cents.
unmanufactured, not otherwise charged		
duty - - - - -	Free -	Free.
loaf sugar, lump, or refined, per lb. -	2 cents -	2 cents.
crushed, per cwt. - - -	$1 20.	$1 20.
brown, or Muscovado, per cwt. - -	Free -	Free.
ad valorem - - - -	4 per cent.	10 per ct
and sheathing nails - - -	Free -	"
ckle and apparel - - - -	" -	"
ing paper - - - -	" -	"
, for every £100 value - - -	" -	"
- - - - - -	" -	Free.
er lb. - - - - -	2 cents -	2 cents.
and shrubs. See *Plants.*		
s and lines used in the fisheries - -	Free -	Free.
co, manufactured, (except snuff and cigars,) for every pound weight - -	1 cent -	1 cent.
cigars and snuff, for every £100 of the value - - - -	10 per ct.	10 per ct.

TABLE—Continued.

Articles.	On British produce.	On foreign produce.
Tobacco, unmanufactured. See *Leaf tobacco.*		
Tongues of cattle. See *Meats.*		
Tow - - - - - -	Free -	Free.
Turpentine - - - - -	" -	"
Tin, in sheets and blocks - - -	4 per cent.	4 per cent.
Vegetables, fresh - - - -	Free -	Free.
Vinegar, ad valorem - - - -	4 per cent.	4 per cent.
Wines, viz: Hock, Constantia, Malmsey, or Tokay, per gallon - - -	74 cents -	74 cents.
Champagne, Burgundy, or Hermitage, per gallon - - - -	68 cents -	68 cents.
Claret, (called Lafitte,) Latour, Margaux, or Hautbrian, per gallon -	62 cents -	62 cents.
Madeira and port, per gallon - -	56 cents -	56 cents.
other claret wines, Barsac, Sauterne, Vin-de-grave, Moselle, and other French wines, and Lisbon and German wines, per gallon - - - -	44 cents -	44 cents.
all sherry wines, Teneriffe, Marsala, Sicilian, Malaga, Fayal, and all other wines, per gallon - - -	32 cents -	32 cents.
all wines the produce of the Cape of Good Hope, except Constantia, per gallon -	30 cents -	30 cents
Whale fins or bone, taken or caught by crews of British ships - - - - -	Free -	Free.
Wood, viz: masts, spars, boards, planks, deal, staves, headings, shingles, clapboards, timber, laths, hoops, and wood of all sorts, lumber the produce of and imported from any British possession -	" -	"
from the west coast of Africa, wood and lumber otherwise imported, cabinet makers' wood, hard wood - -	" -	"
Zinc - - - - - -	" -	"
All other goods, wares, and merchandise, not otherwise charged with duty, and not herein declared to be free of duty, for every £100 of the value - - - - -	4 per cent.	10 per cent.

NOVA SCOTIA.

cts from the tables of colonial imposts and imperial duties to be collected on goods, wares, nd merchandise, imported into the province of Nova Scotia on and after July 5, 1843.

Articles.	British.	Foreign.	
	Colonial duty.	Colonial duty.	Imperial duty.
d porter	7½ per cent.	15 per cent.	4 per cent.
rs and grapnels	Free	2½ per cent.	Do.
and pears, fresh, per bbl.	96 cents	96 cents	Free.
pot and pearl	Free	Free	4 per cent.
per cwt.	$1 44	$2 88	72 cents.
	Free	Free	4 per cent.
, pearl	7½ per cent.	17½ per cent.	Do.
alted, of all sorts, per cwt.	18 cents	$2 88	72 cents.
not prohibited	Free	Free	7 per cent.
or biscuit, per cwt.	18 cents	40 cents	Free.
fine, called crackers or cakes, per cwt.	18 cents	80 cents	Do.
ter, per cwt.	96 cents	$1 92	$1 92.
iron	Free	12½ per cent.	4 per cent.
s, spermaceti	7½ per cent.	7½ per cent.	15 per cent.
wax	Do	Do	7 per cent.
tallow	5 per cent.	15 per cent.	Do.
ass and sail cloth	Free	Free	Do.
ate or cocoa paste	5 per cent.	2 cents per lb.	4 per cent.
raw, per cwt.	Free	Free	24 cents.
se	5 per cent.	5 per cent.	$1 20 per cwt.
and watches	Do	20 per cent.	7 per cent.
per cwt.	Free.	$1 04	$1 20.
wood	Do	Free	4 per cent.
, (old or new,) for ship building or ma-ery	Do	Do	Do.
grain, unground, except oats	Do	Do	Free.
eal, rye meal, oat meal, buckwheat meal, peas, beans, and calavances	Do	Do.	
ge, tarred or untarred	Do	Do	7 per cent.
when exempt from imperial duty	–	7 per cent.	
ried or salted, per cwt.	Do	Free	48 cents.
ickled, per bbl.	Do	Do	96 cents.
ils of all kinds	Do	Do	15 per cent.
kins	Do	Do	Do.
, wheat, per bbl.	Do	48 cents	48 cents.
clothing and hosiery	5 per cent.	5 per cent.	Free.
craft materials and bait	Do	Do	Do.
oks	Free	Free	Do.
emp, lines, nets, twines, for the fisheries	Do	Do	Do.
resh, not otherwise charged with duty	5 per cent.	5 per cent.	Do.
ried, viz: raisins, currants, and figs	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	4 per cent.
ure	5 per cent.	5 per cent.	7 per cent.
raw	Free	Free	Free.
nwrought, castings for machinery or steam engines, &c.	Do	Do	4 per cent.
stings and manufactures, not exempt	5 per cent.	5 per cent.	Do.
	1-5 of 1 pr. ct.	2-5 of 1 pr. ct.	Do.
until 5th July	1 cent per lb.	1 cent per lb.	Do.
, sole and upper	5 per cent.		
sole	–	2 cents per lb.	Do.
upper	–	8 cents per lb.	Do.
manufactures of	5 per cent.	15 per cent.	7 per cent.
ery, or parts of steam engines, carding ines, or for agricultural purposes	Free	Free	4 per cent.
stures of glass or silk	5 per cent.	5 per cent.	15 per cent.
linen, cotton, woollen, and paper	Do	Do	7 per cent.
ses	Free	5 cts. per gal.	72 cts. per cwt.
aground	Do	10 per cent.	Free.

EXTRACTS—Continued.

Articles.	British.	Foreign.	
	Colonial duty.	Colonial duty.	Imperial duty.
* Oakum	Free	Free	7 per cent.
Onions, per cwt.	60 cents	60 cents	Free.
Paintings	Free	Free	4 per cent.
* Pitch and tar	Do	Do	Do.
Pimento	Do	5 per cent.	Do.
* Pork, salted, of all kinds, per cwt.	30 cents	$2 88	96 cents.
Rice, unground	Free	Free	Free.
Rosin	Do	Do	4 per cent.
Salt	Do	Do	Free.
Seeds of all kinds	Do	Do	4 per cent.
Skins, furs, pelts, or tails, undressed	Do	Do	Do.
Soap	5 per cent.	5 per cent.	7 per cent.
Spirits, rum, per gallon	30 cents	32 cents	12 cents.
brandy, whiskey, Geneva cordials, and other spirits, except rum, per gallon	32 cents	40 cents	24 cents.
Sugar, foreign, refined, (from foreign sugar)	$1 92 per cwt.	$1 92 per cwt.	20 per cent.
in bond in the United Kingdom	Do	Do	10 per cent.
brown or Muscovado, per cwt.	48 cents	48 cents	$1 20.
Tallow	2½ per cent.	2½ per cent.	Free.
† Tea, black, per lb. (imported direct from China or the United Kingdom.)	3 cents	3 cents	4 per cent.
green, per lb. (imported direct from China or the United Kingdom.)	6 cents	6 cents	Do.
black, otherwise imported	3 cents	7 cents	2 cents.
green, do do	6 cents	6 cents	Do.
† Tobacco, manufactured, except snuff and cigars	1 cent per lb.	3 cts. per lb.	7 per cent.
cigars and snuff	7½ per cent.	15 per cent.	Do.
unmanufactured	Free	Free	4 per cent.
* Turpentine	Do	Do	Do.
Wines, viz: Hock, Constantia, Malmsey, Tokay, Champagne, Burgundy, Hermitage, claret, (called Lafitte,) Latour, Margaux, or Hautbrian	72 cts. per gal.	72 cts. per gal.	7 per cent.
Madeira and port	60 cts. per gal.	60 cts. per gal.	Do.
sherry wines, costing £20 per pipe and upwards	Do	Do	Do.
other claret wines, Barsac, Sauterne, Vin de-grave, Moselle, and other French wines	30 cts. per gal.	30 cts. per gal.	Do.
all other sherry wines, Teneriffe, Marsala, Sicilian, Malaga, Fayal, or other wines	Do	Do	Do.
all wines the produce of the Cape of Good Hope, except Constantia	Do	Do	Do.
Woods, of all sorts	Free	Free	Free.
manufactures, except for agricultural purposes	5 per cent.	10 per cent.	4 per cent.
agricultural implements and machinery	2½ per cent.	2½ per cent.	Do.
All goods, wares, and merchandise, not herein enumerated or otherwise charged with duty	5 per cent.	5 per cent.	Do.

NOTES.

* Imported for the use of the fisheries, free from imperial dutics.

† Colonial duties to go into operation on the 1st April, 1843. All goods imported from the United Kingdom, having been warehoused therein, and exported therefrom, except sugar and tea, on the duties thereon, if paid, having been drawn back, pay three-fourths of the above imperial duties.

N. B. Flour imported for the use of the fisheries pays colonial duty at 2s. sterling per barrel; other flour pays imperial duty at 2s. sterling, and is free of colonial duty.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Colonial tariff going into operation 5th July, 1843.

Articles.	Duties.
, viz : all wines in bottles, per gallon - - -	$0 60
all other wines, per gallon - - -	36
'ery gallon of brandy, Geneva, and cordials, not exceed- the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in ›ortion for any greater strength, or for any greater or less ntity than a gallon, per gallon - - - -	60
very gallon of rum and whiskey, not exceeding the ıgth of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in propor- for any greater strength, or for any greater or less quan- than a gallon, per gallon - - - -	30
'ery barrel of apples - - - - -	36
'ery 112 pounds of meat, salted or cured - - -	36
'ery 112 pounds of bread or biscuit - - -	06
'ery 112 pounds of butter - - - -	48
'ery ton of coals - - - - - -	24
'ery barrel of flour, not exceeding in weight 196 pounds	36
'ery barrel of oat meal, not exceeding in weight 200 pounds	12
'ery gallon of molasses - - - - -	03
- - - - - - - -	Free.
nents and materials fit and necessary for the fisheries— is to say, lines, twines, hooks, nets, and seines - -	Free.
nd bullion - - - - - -	Free.
;, mares, and geldings - - - - -	Free.
:attle and calves - - - - - -	Free.
and hogs - - - - - -	Free.
nd grain, unground, and all seeds - - -	Free.
es, and all other vegetables - - - -	Free.
'es of all kinds - - - - - -	Free.
d books, pamphlets, maps, and charts - - -	Free.
'ery thousand feet of lumber, one inch thick - -	60
'ery ton of timber, and for every ton of balk, of any kind, ıding scantling - - - - - -	36
ery thousand of shingles - - - - -	24
ery pound of tea - - - - - -	06
'ery 112 pounds of refined sugar - - -	1 20
ned or clayed sugar - - - - -	Free.
ery thousand of cigars - - - - -	2 40
ery pound of manufactured, and for every pound of leaf ano - - - - - - -	04
ery 112 pounds of tobacco stems - - -	48
- - - - - - - -	Free.
ırter, beer, cider, and perry—for every £100 of the true e thereof - - - - - -	48 00

TARIFF—Continued.

Articles.	Duties.
Household furniture, manufactured from wood—for every £100 of the true value thereof - - - - -	$48 00
Goods, wares, and merchandise, not otherwise enumerated, described, or charged with duty in this act, and not herein declared to be duty free—for every £100 of the true value thereof - - - - - - - -	24 00

THE BERMUDAS.

Schedule of colonial duties taking effect on the 5th of April, 1843.

Articles.	Duties.
Wheat flour, per barrel of 196 pounds - - - -	$0 72
Meal or flour, except wheat flour, per barrel of 196 pounds -	50
Biscuit and bread, per cwt. - - - - - -	48
Corn and grain, unground, per bushel - - - -	12
Peas and beans, per bushel - - - - -	12
Rice, per cwt. - - - - - - - -	36
Cigars, per thousand - - - - - - -	1 00
Brandy, per gallon - - - - - - -	48
Rum, gin, other spirits, and cordials, per gallon - -	36
Lumber, including white and yellow pine boards and scantling, per thousand feet - - - - - - -	2 40
Lard and butter, per cwt. - - - - - -	96
Cheese, per cwt. - - - - - - -	72
Soap, per cwt. - - - - - - -	96
Candles, (tallow,) per cwt. - - - - - -	1 20
Potatoes, per bushel - - - - - - -	04
Tobacco, per cwt. - - - - - - -	1 44
Tobacco, manufactured, other than cigars, per cwt. - -	1 92
Raisins, currants, and figs, per cwt. - - - -	1 20
Tea, per pound - - - - - - - -	04
Coffee, per cwt. - - - - - - - -	1 12
Sugar, unrefined, per cwt. - - - - - -	72
Sugar, refined, per cwt. - - - - - -	1 20
Meat, salted or cured, per cwt. - - - - - -	48
Oxen, bulls, and cows, each - - - - - -	4 80
Calves, each - - - - - - - -	1 20
Horses, mares, geldings, each - - - - - -	4 80
Colts, foals, mules, and asses, each - - - - -	2 40
Sheep and lambs, each - - - - - -	48

TARIFF—Continued.

Articles.	Duties.
ine, each - - - - - - - -	$1 00
ıltry of all kinds, per dozen - - - - - -	48
ne, whether bottled or not, Madeira, Burgundy, and Champagne, per gallon - - - - -	50
sherry, port, hock, and Teneriffe, per gallon - -	24
all other kinds, per gallon - - - -	12
ıgs and medicines, 20 per cent. ad valorem.	
ton, linen, woollen, and leather manufactures; hardware, locks and watches, corks, oakum, cordage and rigging, hats, lmonds and nuts, fruits preserved in sugar or brandy; 'on, in bars or rods, wrought, unwrought, and pig; marble, 'rought and worked; olives, oils of olives and of almonds; chres, pickles, sausages, tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine, 8 er cent. ad valorem.	
ss and silk manufactures, spermaceti oil, blubber, fins, and ins, the produce of creatures living in the sea, 5 per cent.	
icles not enumerated, except such as are comprised in the ıbjoined table of exemptions, 11 per cent. on the value at ıe place of exportation.	

ıle of duties upon goods, wares, and merchandise, being of the growth, roduction, or manufacture of the United Kingdom of Great Britain nd Ireland, or the Channel islands, or of any of the British possesions abroad.

Articles.	Duties.
eat flour, per barrel of 196 pounds - - - -	$0 48
ı, dried or salted, per cwt. - - - - -	24
ı, pickled, per barrel - - - -	48
ıt, salted or cured, per cwt. - - - - -	48
ter, cheese, and lard, per cwt. - - - -	72
ee, per cwt. - - - - - -	1 12
ar, unrefined, per cwt. - - - - -	24
ar, refined, per cwt. - - - - -	1 20
; per pound - - - - - - -	04
nber and scantling, per 1,000 feet - - - -	1 20
ıtoes, per bushel - - - - - -	04
n of 22 degrees proof or stronger, per gallon - -	36
n of lower proof, per gallon - - - -	30
iskey and other spirits, per gallon - - - -	36
cles not enumerated or included in the subjoined table of ıemptions, 5 per centum ad valorem on the value at the lace of exportation.	

TARIFF—Continued.

Table of exemptions.

Coin, bullion, and diamonds; tallow and raw hides; fresh meat and fresh fish; dye wood and stuffs; mahogany, lignum vitæ, cedar, and yellow wood; shingles, wax, cocoa nuts, cocoa, and molasses; tamarinds; hemp, flax and tow, and cotton wool; tortoise shell; manures of all kinds; printed books and pamphlets; seeds and trees imported for planting; old copper and iron, fit only to be manufactured; provisions and stores of every kind, imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces, or for the Governor or officer administering the Government for the time being.

Articles imported or supplied for the use of the colonial service, such as materials for the building or repairs of public buildings, roads, &c., or for the militia of the colony.

Articles enumerated or mentioned in the table of exemptions, not liable to colonial duty.

Table of duties on exports.

Articles.	Duties.
Salt, per bushel - - - - - - -	$0 00½
Pine apples, per dozen - - - - - -	04
Oranges, (called China oranges,) per 1,000 - - -	48
Forbidden fruit and grape fruit, per 1,000 - - -	1 92
Shaddocks, per hundred - - - - -	2 04
Limes or lemons, per thousand - - - -	16

THE BAHAMAS.

An act imposing a duty of one shilling sterling per ton on all vessels entering the ports of the Bahamas, and carrying away cargo, was passed the 5th of March, 1841, to become a law thirty days after notice of the royal assent thereto should be published in the colony.

The act provided that a drawback of one-half of such duty should be returned to all vessels taking away twenty-five bushels of salt to the ton, register measurement.

This act was assented to and published on the 17th September, and became a law on the 18th October, 1842.

WEST INDIES.

ISLAND OF JAMAICA.

ble of colonial duties to take effect on the 6th April, 1843.

Articles.	Duties.
, cider, porter, or perry, in bulk, per tun - -	$15 12
, cider, porter, or perry, bottled, for every dozen quart - - - - - - - - -	12
r head - - - - - - - -	2 40
pork, salted or cured, foreign, per barrel - -	4 80
pork, produce of United Kingdom or any British pos- , per barrel - - - - - - -	4 80
l biscuit, foreign, per cwt. - - - -	1 20
l biscuit, produce of United Kingdom or any British ions, per cwt. - - - - - - -	16
er 1,000 - - - - - - -	
r firkin of 64 lbs. - - - - - -	96
vax, sperm, or composition, per box of 56 lbs. - -	34
allow, per box of 56 lbs. - - - -	36
at, per head - - - - - - -	4 80
ose for the Royal Mail Company excepted,) per ton -	12
r cwt. - - - - - - - -	
produce of any British possessions, per cwt. - -	4 80
er cwt. - - - - - - - -	1 20
eat, foreign, per barrel - - - - -	96
duce of United Kingdom or any British possessions, ported direct from thence, per barrel - - -	96
d or salted, of foreign taking or curing, per cwt. -	48
d or salted, of British taking or curing, per cwt. -	48
led, of foreign taking or curing, per barrel - -	96
led, of British taking or curing, per barrel - -	96
ion, wet or salted, per cwt. - - - -	1 92
ing, smoked, per box - - - - -	24
con, dried beef, dried tongues, per cwt. - - -	1 92
ares, and geldings, per head - - - -	9 60
firkin of 70 lbs. - - - - - -	72
ther flour, not wheat, foreign, per barrel - -	72
ther flour, not wheat, production of United Kingdom British possessions, per barrel - - - -	12
r head - - - - - - - -	7 20
er, fins, and skins, the produce of fish and creatures n the sea, of foreign fishing, for every £100 value -	19 20
er, fins, and skins, the produce of fish and creatures n the sea, of British fishing, for every £100 value -	19 20
ns, calavances, barley, oats, or Indian corn, per bushel -	06
cwt. - - - - - - - -	96
cwt. - - - - - - - -	18
r head - - - - - - - -	72

TARIFF—Continued.

Articles.	Duties.
Swine, per head	$0 48
Soap, per box of 56 lbs.	48
Spirits, brandy, and all other foreign spirits and cordials, except rum, per gallon	1 44
Spirits, rum, the produce of any British possessions, per gallon	1 92
Spirits, rum, British and compound, per gallon	48
Sugar, unrefined, production of any British possessions, per cwt.	2 40
Sugar, refined, the produce of and refined in foreign countries, per lb.	06
Sugar, refined from foreign sugar in bond in the United Kingdom, per lb.	06
Teas, unless imported direct from China, or from the United Kingdom or any British possessions, per lb.	48
Teas imported direct from China, or from the United Kingdom or any British possessions, per lb.	48
Tobacco, manufactured, for every £100 value	120 00
Tobacco, leaf, or unmanufactured, for every £100 value	96 00
Wines, not in bottles, per tun	46 80
Wines, bottled, per tun	46 00
And, further, for every dozen bottles of wine, except such as may be bottled in the United Kingdom	60
Wines bottled in United Kingdom, per dozen	24
Wood—for every 1,000 feet of pitch pine lumber, by superficial measure, of 1 inch thick	2 88
Wood—for every 1,000 feet of white pine or other lumber, per superficial measure, 1 inch thick	1 92
Wood—shingles, cypress and other, more than 12 inches in length, per 1,000	1 92
Wood—shingles, white cedar, and Boston chips, not more than 12 inches in length, per 1,000	96
Wood—hoops, per 1,000	24
Wood—red or white oak staves and heading, per 1,000	48
And after those rates for any greater or less quantity, on such goods, respectively.	
Glass and silk manufactures, for every £100 value	19 20
Cotton, linen, woollen, leather, paper manufactures, hardware, clocks and watches, corks, cordage, and oakum, for every £100 value	19 20
On all goods, wares, merchandise, plantation supplies, clothing, and effects of every description, not previously enumerated, for every £100 value	19 20

Table of exemptions.

The following articles are not liable to duty under this act, viz: Coin, bullion, diamonds, fruit and vegetables, fresh hay and straw, cotton, wool, ice, fresh fish, turtle, poultry, wheat and rye, and printed books and papers.

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ISLAND OF ANTIGUA.

Abstract of an act for laying a duty upon goods, wares, and merchandise, not being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, imported into this island—passed February 16, 1843.

ARTICLE 1. Act to be in force from the 5th of April, 1843, until the 5th of April, 1845, and until the meeting next thereafter of the Council and Assembly of the island.

ART. 2 levies duties, as per schedule.

ART. 3. Importers not to land goods, without permit from the treasurer.

ART. 4. Masters of vessels required to present duplicate reports to the treasurer, answer questions, &c., before breaking bulk. Not complying, or making fraudulent reports, liable to penalty, on conviction.

ART. 5. Bill of entry to be delivered, containing name of importer, ship, and master thereof; quantity and quality of goods; marks, numbers, &c.

ART. 6. The importer being unable to make perfect entry, goods to be landed, and subjected to examination, in presence of the treasurer, and perfect entry to be made thereof within three days. In default of said entry, goods to be taken possession of by the treasurer; and, at the expiration of one month, perfect entry still defaulting, to be sold for the satisfaction of duties and other expenses.

ART. 7. Treasurer empowered to examine all persons, on oath, concerning importations of goods enumerated in schedule.

ART. 8. Treasurer empowered to seize goods, enumerated in schedule, which may be imported and landed without permit, and, after ten days, to sell them at public auction. If claimed within ten days, and the landing thereof appears to have been without intention of fraud, goods to be restored, on payment of duties and charges. If not so appearing, goods to be condemned.

ART. 9. Drawback to be allowed on re-exportation of goods, the value thereof is not less than twenty-five pounds, currency.

ART. 10. Goods can be warehoused in bond, on securities for treble the amount of the duties payable thereon. When sold in bond, bond and securities to be renewed.

ART. 11. When the duties are payable on the value, the importers to give declaration thereof; said declaration to be verified by the treasurer, according to law.

ART. 12. Penalty to be imposed for making false declaration.

ART. 13. Duties to be paid in sterling money, or its equivalent in foreign coins. Imperial weights and measures to be used. Duties to be paid in proportion, for greater or less quantities.

ART. 14. Articles subject to duties under this act, exempt from other duties under any other act of the island.

ART. 15. Treasurer to receive five per cent. on sums collected.

Art. 16. Deputy treasurer invested with the same powers as are conferred on the treasurer.

Table of duties.

Articles.	Duties.
Ale, beer, cider, perry, and porter, in bulk, per tun - -	$7 20
Ale, beer, cider, perry, and porter, bottled, for every dozen quart bottles - - - - - - - -	12
Asses, per head - - - - - - - -	2 40
Beef and pork, salted or cured, per cwt. - - - -	1 44
Bread or biscuit, per 100 lbs. - - - - - -	48
Butter, per cwt. - - - - - - - -	1 92
Candles, wax, sperm, or composition, per 100 lbs. - -	60
Candles, tallow, per 100 lbs. - - - - - -	96
Cheese, per cwt. - - - - - - - -	1 20
Flour, wheat, per barrel of 196 lbs. - - - -	72
Fish, dried, salted, or smoked, per cwt. - - - -	24
Fish, pickled, per barrel - - - - - - -	48
Hams, bacon, dried beef, and tongues, whether pickled or dried, per cwt. - - - - - - - -	1 92
Horses, mares, and geldings, per head - - - -	7 20
Lard, per 100 lbs. - - - - - - -	96
Meal or other flour, not wheat, per barrel of 196 lbs. - -	60
Meal or other flour, not wheat, per puncheon - - -	2 40
Mules, per head - - - - - - - -	4 80
Oil, blubber, fins, and skins, the produce of fish and creatures living in the sea, for every £100 value - - -	19 20
Peas, beans, calavances, barley, oats, Indian corn, and all other grain, per bushel - - - - - - -	06
Rice, per cwt. - - - - - - - -	48
Soap, per cwt. - - - - - - - -	96
Spirits—brandy, and all other spirits and cordials, (except rum,) per gallon - - - - - - - -	48
Tobacco, leaf, unmanufactured, for every £100 value - -	72 00
Tobacco, manufactured, for every £100 value - - -	96 00
Wines, whether bottled or not, for every £100 value - -	24 00
Wood—for every 1,000 feet of white pine or other lumber, by superficial measure, of one inch thick - - - -	3 36
Wood—for every 1,000 feet of pitch pine lumber, by superficial measure, of one inch thick - - - - -	5 04
Wood—shingles, cypress, per 1,000 - - - -	1 92
Wood—shingles, white cedar, pine, and other shingles, per 1,000	96
Wood—wood hoops and hoop poles, per 1,000 - - -	1 20
Wood—red or white oak staves and heading, per 1,000 - -	3 36
And after these rates for any greater or less quantity, on such goods, respectively.	
On all goods, wares, and merchandise, not hereinbefore enumerated, except such as are comprised or referred to in the subjoined table of exemptions, an ad valorem duty of 5 per cent.	

Table of exemptions.

Except the following, which shall not be liable to any duty under this act, viz:

Coin, bullion, diamonds, neat cattle, and all other live stock not hereinbefore enumerated; fruit and vegetables, fresh; hay and straw, cotton, wool, ice, fresh fish, fresh meat, turtle, poultry, salt, drugs, manures, and provisions and stores of every description, imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces.

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ISLAND OF TRINIDAD.

Abstract of an ordinance to amend the laws in respect to duties on imports, &c.—passed January 16, 1843.

ARTICLE 1. Certain duties on imports, and on tonnage and wharfage, to be levied.

ARTICLE 2. The duties imposed by this ordinance on imports (except on tobacco) to commence operations April 5th, 1843; the duties on tobacco, and tonnage and wharfage, to commence operation January 24th, 1843.

ARTICLE 3. Currency to be sterling; weights and measures to be imperial.

ARTICLES 4 and 5. Duties to be paid to the collector; collector to pay over to colonial treasurer weekly, and to make quarterly returns.

ARTICLE 6. Entry must be made before goods can be landed.

ARTICLE 7. Expenses of landing, &c., to be borne by the importer.

ARTICLE 8. When goods are subject to duty according to value, said value to be taken at the same amount as that on which imperial duties shall have been paid.

ARTICLE 9. If said goods are not subject to duty by act of Parliament, the value thereof to be declared by the importer on entry; if they appear undervalued, ten per cent. to be added to the invoice price, and the sum to be deemed the true value; if the invoice appear too low, two persons to be appointed to examine and rate the value, &c.

ARTICLE 10. If the importer refuse to pay the duties, goods to be sold, and the excess over duties and charges to be paid the importer.

ARTICLE 11. Entry inwards must be made within twenty days after the arrival of importing vessel; in default of which, the goods to be warehoused by the customs officers; and if duties be not paid within three months thereafter, same to be sold, &c.

ARTICLE 12. No entry to be valid if not particularly and accurately described; and goods landed by invalid entry to be forfeited.

ARTICLE 13. Vessels and carriages, &c., removing goods liable to forfeiture, to be forfeited. Persons so engaged to forfeit treble the value of the goods.

ARTICLE 14. Export duty of 3½ per cent. on colonial produce; declaration thereof to be made before the clearance of the vessel.

ARTICLES 15 and 16. Drawback of all duties on re-exportation of imported articles, (except rum,) to be paid by the colonial treasurer.

ARTICLE 17. Security to be given on entry outwards of goods for drawback.

ARTICLE 18. No drawback to be allowed where the duty does not amount to £20 sterling, nor upon goods which, by reason of damage, are of less value than the amount of drawback claimed. All goods so cleared for drawback to be forfeited.

ARTICLE 19. Goods cleared for re-exportation, but not exported, to be forfeited, &c.

ARTICLE 20. Goods, vessels, &c., liable to forfeiture, to be seized by the officers of the customs, &c.

ARTICLES 21 and 22. Officers of customs to search for and seize goods, &c. Persons obstructing by force to be punished.

ARTICLE 23. Goods seized to be secured by the collector of customs.

ARTICLE 24. Jurisdiction for prosecution of seizures and penalties.

ARTICLE 25. Seized vessels, goods, &c., if unclaimed within one month, to be held condemned, and dealt with accordingly.

ARTICLE 26. The proof in case of seizure to lie on the party claiming.

ARTICLE 27. Bail may be given for goods or vessels seized.

ARTICLE 28. Claims to be entered in the name of the owner.

ARTICLE 29. Security of costs and charges to be given before claims can be entered.

ARTICLE 30. Persons authorized to make seizures to have the benefit of 3 and 4 William IV, c. 59.

ARTICLE 31. Penalties and forfeitures—one-third thereof, after deducting charges, to the Governor; one-third to the prosecutor; and one-third to be retained by the treasurer.

ARTICLE 32. Governor can remit the whole or part of the penalties, forfeiture, &c.

ARTICLE 33. Suits for recovery of penalties may be prosecuted within three years after the offence committed.

ARTICLE 34. For every document counterfeited, on false declarations, the person so offending shall forfeit the sum of £200 sterling.

ARTICLE 35. Repeals former acts.

ARTICLE 36. This ordinance to take effect from the date of its promulgation, and continue in force until September 30, 1844.

Passed in Council, January 16, 1843.

Promulgated, January 28, 1843.

Table of duties.

Articles.	Duties.
Cotton manufactures, for every £100 of the value - -	$2 00
Every four-wheeled carriage on springs - - - -	33 60
Every two-wheeled carriage on springs - - - -	19 20
Horses, mares, geldings, colts and foals, each - - -	4 80
Linen manufactures, for every £100 of the value - -	2 00
Meat, salted or cured, per cwt. - - - - -	72
Rum, per gallon - - - - - - - -	48
All other spirits and strong waters, except rum, per gallon -	16
Tobacco, unmanufactured, per lb. - - - -	04
Tobacco, manufactured, cigars and snuff, per lb. - -	06
And on cigars and snuff, a further charge for every £100 of the value of - - - - - - -	20 00
Wine, for every £100 of the value - - - -	10 00
Wheat flour, per barrel of 196 lbs. - - - - -	72
Articles not enumerated, except such as are comprised or referred to in the table of exemptions, for every £100 of the value -	3 50

Table of exemptions.

Coin, bullion, and diamonds; mules, asses, neat cattle, and all other live stock, except horses, mares, geldings, colts, and foals.

Provisions and stores, of every description, imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces.

Tonnage dues.

Vessels.	Duties.
Upon all ships and vessels coming to and entering at this colony the following duties of tonnage, viz:	
Upon every ship or vessel of fifty tons and upwards, for every ton of the registered tonnage of such ship or vessel - -	$0 36
Upon every ship or vessel of 25 tons and upwards, but under 50 tons, for every ton of the registered tonnage of such ship or vessel - - - - - - - - -	30
And upon every ship or vessel under 25 tons, for every ton of the registered tonnage of such ship or vessel - - -	06

Wharfage dues.

Articles.	Duties.
Upon all goods landed upon any public wharf or quay in the town of Port-of-Spain, the following rates of wharfage, viz:	
On every 1,000 feet of lumber - - - - -	$0 24
On every 1,000 staves, or staves in shooks - - -	24
On every 1,000 bricks - - - - - -	24
On every 1,000 tiles - - - - - -	24

In the export of sugar, molasses, and rum, the capacity of vessels shall be taken as containing the following weights and measures, viz:

Every hogshead of sugar of 36 and less than 38 inches, truss	1,250 lbs.
Every hogshead of sugar of 38 and less than 40 inches, truss	1,450 lbs.
Every hogshead of sugar of 40 and less than 42 inches, truss	1,650 lbs.
Every hogshead of sugar of 42 inches and upwards, truss -	1,850 lbs.
Tierces of sugar - - - - - -	650 lbs.
Barrels of sugar - - - - - -	200 lbs.
Puncheons of molasses - - - - -	85 gals.
Puncheons of rum - - - - - -	90 gals.

OTHER BRITISH DOMINIONS.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Abstract of a proclamation of August 16, 1843.

SECTION 1. Levies duties as per schedule:

Table of colonial duties.

Articles.	Duties.
Wheat flour, per barrel of 196 pounds, English - -	$1 50
Rye flour, per barrel of 196 pounds, English - - -	50
Corn and pulse, per bushel, English - - - -	15
Corn meal, per 100 pounds, English - - - -	50
Rice, per 100 pounds, English - - - - -	75
Oats, per bushel - - - - - -	10
Bread, as pilot, navy biscuit, and crackers, and all other kinds, per 100 pounds, English - - - - -	50
Dry fish, per quintal - - - - - -	56
Salmon, per barrel of 200 pounds, English - - -	2 00
Pickled mackerel, per barrel of 200 pounds, English - -	1 00
Pickled fish of all other sorts, per barrel of 200 pounds, English	75
Barrels of beef and pork, 200 pounds, English - - - -	2 00

TABLE—Continued.

Articles.	Duties.
Candles, tallow, per pound, English - - - -	$0 01
Candles, spermaceti, wax, or composition, per pound, English -	04
Soap, per pound, English - - - - -	01
Butter, per pound, English - - - - -	01
Lard, per pound, English - - - - -	01
Tobacco in packages not less than 800 pounds, per 100 pounds, English - - - - - - -	10 00
Tobacco in packages less than 800 pounds, manufactured or otherwise, per 100 pounds, English - - - -	15 00
Cigars, per 1,000 - - - - - -	2 00
Tea, per pound, English - - - - -	25
Pepper, sago, tapioca, per 100 pounds, English - -	5 00
Cocoa, per 100 pounds, English - - - -	5 00
Chocolate, per 100 pounds, English - - - -	6 00
Sugar, refined, per cwt. - - - - -	4 00
Pitch, tar, and rosin, per barrel - - - - -	50
Crude turpentine, per barrel - - - - -	50
Spirits, turpentine, per gallon - - - - -	15
Spermaceti oil, per gallon - - - - -	20
Other descriptions of oils, per gallon - - - -	10
White pine lumber, per 1,000 feet, board measure - -	2 00
Pitch pine lumber, per 1,000 feet, board measure - -	3 00
Red oak staves, per 1,000 - - - - -	1 50
White oak staves and heading, per 1,000 - - -	2 00
Clapboards, per 1,000 - - - - - -	1 50
Shingles of all kinds, per 1,000 - - - - -	50
House frames, white pine, the running foot, per story - -	10
House frames, pitch pine, the running foot, per story - -	20
Horses, per head - - - - - -	7 00
Mules, per head - - - - - -	5 00
Potatoes, per bushel, at 64 pounds, English - - -	08
Bottled wine of all descriptions, per dozen - - -	1 00
Wine in wood, of all kinds, per pipe of 110 gallons - -	33 00
Spirituous liquors, liquors and cordials, per gallon, proof 24 or weaker - - - - - - - -	67
Cattle, (neat) - - - - - - - -	4 00
Plantations, per bunch - - - - - -	10
Malt liquor in wood, per hogshead - - - -	1 50
Malt liquor, per dozen - - - - - -	08
Hams, bacon, and all other dried or smoked meats, and smoked fish, per 100 pounds, English - - - -	1 50
Cheese, per pound - - - - - -	00½
Pickled tongues, at the rate of, per 100 pounds, English -	1 50
And after these rates for a greater or less quantity of such goods, respectively.	

SEC. 2. Imposes an impost duty on goods, of the origin, growth, and manufacture of the United Kingdom, of one per cent.

SEC. 3. The landing of any article before duty is paid prohibited under a penalty of not less than two hundred dollars.

SEC. 4. Regulations to be observed before obtaining final clearance.

SEC. 5. Manifest of cargo to be delivered within forty-eight hours after arrival; in default thereof, a penalty of not more than five hundred dollars is incurred.

SEC. 6. Each consignee to deliver a complete bill of entry, together with the original invoice, &c. In case of the duty being *ad valorem*, the valuation to be the *bona fide* price in the port of shipment. Rate of reduction of moneys to be four shillings and two pence, equal to one dollar.

SEC. 7. Form of declaration.

SEC. 8. Penalty for false statement, not exceeding five hundred dollars.

SEC. 18. Beacon light and tonnage duty of forty cents per ton on vessels over seventy tons, and of ten cents per ton on all others; additional duty of seven dollars on each vessel, as hospital money.

FRANCE.

Alterations of the former tariff of impost duties by the law of June 26, 1842.

[Translation.]

ROYAL ORDINANCE.

Louis Philippe, King of the French, to all present and to come, greeting:

Considering article 34 of the law of 17th December, 1814;

Considering the law of the 8th Floreal, year 11, the decree of the 11th June, 1806, and the law of the 27th February, 1832;

Considering the law of the 5th July, 1836;

Upon the report of our ministers, Secretaries of State to the Department of Agriculture and of Commerce, and to the Department of Finance—

We ordain and decree as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The customs duties on importation shall be established or modified in the following manner, with regard to the objects designated below:

Linen or hempen threads, measuring by the kilogramme.*		Crude.		Bleached in any degree.		Dyed.	
		French currency.	U. S. currency.	French currency.	U. S. currency.	French currency.	U. S. currency.
		Fr.		Fr.		Fr.	
Plain.	6,000 metres, or less, per 100 kils. -	38	$7 06.8	54	$10 04.4	58	$10 78.8
	More than 6,000 metres, and not more than 12,000 metres, per 100 kils. - - - -	48	8 92.8	66	12 27.6	70	13 02
	More than 12,000 metres, and not more than 24,000 metres, per 100 kils. - - - -	80	14 88	106	19 71.6	106	19 71.6
	More than 24,000 metres, per 100 kils.	125	23 25	163	30 31.6	160	29 76
Twisted.	6,000 metres, or less, per 100 kils. -	44	8 18.4	61	11 34.6	70	13 02
	More than 6,000 metres, and not more than 12,000 metres, per 100 kils. - - - -	60	11 16	81	15 06.6	86	15 99.6
	More than 12,000 metres, and not more than 24,000 metres, per 100 kils. - - - -	104	19 34.4	136	25 29.6	134	24 92.2
	More than 24,000 metres, per 100 kils.	167	31 06.2	215	39 99	205	38 13

* 100 kilogrammes = 220 pounds avoirdupois.

The threads of kinds differing from the above, under the penalties established by the law of 6th May, 1841, shall be presented at the custom-house, in separate bales or boxes, in such manner that there shall not be in any bale or box thread of more than one species or class.

Fabrics of linen or hemp, without distinction as to the mode of importation.

Plain cloths, presenting more or less opening in the space of five millimetres.		Crude.		Bleached, half-bleached, and printed.		Dyed.	
		French currency.	U. S. currency.	French currency.	U. S. currency.	French currency.	U. S. currency.
		Fr.		Fr.		Fr.	
Less than 8 threads	- per 100 kils.	60	$11 16	90	$16 71	[illegible]	[illegible]
8 threads - - -	do.	80	14 88	116	21 57.6		
9, 10, and 11 threads	- do.	126	23 43.6	191	[illegible]		
12 threads -	- do.	144	26 78.4	219			
13, 14, and 15 threads	- do.	201	37 38 6				
16 threads -	- do.	267	[illegible]				
17 threads -	- do.	287					
18 and 19 threads -	- do.	297					
20 threads -	- do.	342	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
More than 20 threads	- do.	467	86 86.2	817	151 96.2	537	99 88.2

Table linen, of which the web presents more or less opening in the space of five millemetres.

Worked less than 16 threads—the duty on plain cloth of 16 threads.

Worked 16 threads and more—the duty on plain cloth, according to the fineness.

Damasked—the duty on worked linen augmented 20 per cent.

Linen cloth for mattresses, without distinction of fineness, per 100 kilogrammes, or 220 pounds avoirdupois	Fr. 212	$39 43.2
Twisted linen cloth, called canvass—		
For beds, per 100 kilogrammes - - -	212	39 43.2
For clothing, raw, per 100 kilogrammes - -	312	59 89.2
For clothing, other, per 100 kilogrammes - -	364	67 70.4
Thick cloth for carpets, either of linen or hemp, dyed, of less than 8 threads to five millemetres, per 100 kilogrammes - - - - - - -	75	13 95

Threads and fabrics of flax or of hemp imported by the bureaus of the land frontier between Armentières and Malmaison, near Longwy, shall not be subjected to the above-mentioned duties longer than to the 20th of July next, unless a further ordinance shall be issued to that effect.

Mahogany wood, imported in French vessels from India and other countries situated out of Europe—half the present duties.

The drawback on the exportation of mahogany furniture and veneering is reduced one-half.

Cigars and other manufactured tobacco imported on account of the Government.

By French ships, from countries out of Europe—the present regie.		
By French vessels from the entrepôts, per 100 kilog'mes	Fr. 7	$1 30.2
By foreign ships or by land, per 100 kilogrammes -	15	2 79
Caoutchouc in mass, imported from India in French vessels, per 100 kilogrammes - - - -	10	1 86
Turmeric, in roots, imported from India in French vessels, per 100 kilogrammes - - - -	10	1 86
Sulphate of potassa, per 100 kilogrammes - -	10	1 86
Old printing type, and out of use, imported exclusively for melting, (to be broken in the custom-house, when they can be used for other purposes) - - -	10	1 86
Cocoa nuts—same duties as fresh exotic fruits.		

Produce imported by French vessels direct from the west coast of Africa.

Yellow and brown wax from Senegal, per 100 kilogrammes, or 220 pounds avoirdupois - -	Fr. 3	$0 55.8
From other points of the west coast of Africa, per 100 kilogrammes - - - - - - -	5	93
Exotic resinous produce, not denominated, from Senegal, per 100 kilogrammes - - - - -	25	4 65
From other points on the west coast of Africa, per 100 kilogrammes - - - - - - -	50	9 30

Produce of Martinique and Guadaloupe.

Cassia, unprepared, per 100 kilogrammes, or 220 pounds avoirdupois - - - - - - -	Fr. 20	$3 72
Rocon—same duty as that of French Guiana.		
Wooden clocks, with metal movements, each - -	2	37.2
all others—present duty.		
Ornamented feathers, unprepared. White—present duty.		
Black—present duty.		
Others, including feathers of the cock and vulture, without distinction of color, per 100 kilogrammes - -	100	18 60
Pens and points of pens, in metal other than gold and silver, per kilogramme - - - -	4	74.4
Hatchels or combs, with points of iron or of brass—same duty as agricultural instruments.		
Hatchels or combs, with points of steel—same duty as instruments of pure steel.		
Files.—Shall be considered as common files all those which have eight cuts or less to the centimetre; and as fine files all those which have more than eight cuts in the same space: the measure shall be taken perpendicularly to the shaft of the burin.		
Charcoal of wood and of hemp stalks in the department between Mont St. Martin and Sierck, inclusively—1 centime per cubic metre.		
Minerals containing gold and silver, per 100 kilogrammes	10	1 86
Isinglass, per 100 kilogrammes - - - -	50	9 30

Article 2. The bureau of St. Laurent du Var is added to those designated by the law of the 2d July, 1836, for the admission of prepared plaster, either cast or calcined, at a duty of 10 centimes (1.86 cent) per 100 kilogrammes.

Article 3. The warehousing of salt is accorded to the town of Gravelines, (north,) under the conditions prescribed by articles 25 of the law of the 8th Floreal, year 11; 21 and 22 of the decree of the 11th June, 1806; and 9 and 10 of the law of the 27th February, 1832.

Special regulations for the island of Corsica.

ARTICLE 4. Italian paste shall pay, on importation into Corsica, 15 francs ($2 79) per 100 kilogrammes, or 220 pounds avoirdupois.

The second bark of the cork, unmanufactured, shall cease to be exported from the island of Corsica to any foreign port. Exportations to the ports of Algeria under French domination shall continue to be permitted on the payment of the duty fixed by the law of the 2d July, 1836.

ARTICLE 5. Our ministers, Secretaries of State to the Department of Finance, and to the Department of Agriculture and of Commerce, are charged, each one in his own department, with the execution of the present ordinance.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.

Dated at the palace of Neuilly, the 26th June, 1842.

By the King:

L. CURIN GRIDAINE,

Secretary of State to the Department of Agriculture and of Commerce.

RUSSIA.

[Translation.]

Establishment of entrepots.

A ukase of the 8th January, 1843, establishes entrepots in four Russian ports.

1st. During three years, from the 1st of May, 1843, to the 1st of May, 1846, the re-exportation of merchandise not prohibited importation, which may be brought to the ports of St. Petersburg and Cronstadt, Riga and Archangel, and received in the royal warehouses, shall be permitted, at the will of the owners, during the period fixed for storage, and payment of duties to which they are subject, unless said merchandise may be subject to some legal sequestration.

2d. At their re-exportation they shall not be subject to customs duties of any description. The owners, however, shall always be liable for the duties of storage in the royal warehouses at St. Petersburg and Riga, according to the tax established in those ports, and at Cronstadt and Archangel, where there is no similar tax, according to the rates of St. Petersburg. It is to be understood that the duties of navigation are to be paid at the departure of the merchandise re-exported, according to the general rules in regard thereto.

3d. Merchandise intended for re-exportation shall not be verified in detail, unless this measure may be necessary for particular reasons.

4th. Merchandise which has once paid import duties cannot be re-exported with a drawback of these duties.

5th. The Minister of Finance shall prescribe to the custom houses the formalities of detail to be adopted with regard to the re-exportation of merchandise.

The Senate directing shall take the necessary measures for the execution of these presents.

BELGIUM.

Information has been received from the consul of the United States at Antwerp, that the present Belgian tariff is now undergoing a complete revision, under the direction of the Minister of Finance, assisted by the chamber of commerce; and that many important modifications are contemplated at the present session of the Chambers, some of which will have a beneficial influence on the productions and commerce of the United States.

It is also intended to pass a bill establishing differential duties between the direct and indirect trade. High duties will be imposed on all goods imported in vessels not bearing the flag of the country where the goods are shipped.

It is believed that this law will operate to the advantage of the navigation of the United States, as it will prevent foreign vessels from taking cargoes in this country for Belgian ports; whereas, at the present time, the larger portion of the trade between the two countries is carried on in vessels of a third Power.

It is understood that it is the intention of the Belgian Government to negotiate commercial treaties on this base of *direct* trade.

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[Translation.]

Commercial legislation—Navigation—Maritime police.

The following law was published at Brussels, September 27, 1842:

LEOPOLD, &c., decree as follows:

ARTICLE 1. *Commissaires maritimes*, appointed by the King, are charged with the surveillance and the police of maritime navigation. Their attributes are—

1. Enrolments.
2. Formation of the *rôles d'équipage*.
3. Inspection of the *rôles d'équipage*.
4. Examination at entrance and departure.
5. Discharge of the crew and their payment at the requisition of the parties interested, or of one of them.
6. Denunciation to the proper authorities of mutinous or deserting seamen, and their arrest.
7. Preparation of certificates verifying the loss of the crew, or a part thereof.
8. Cognizance of all crimes, offences, and contraventions committed on board vessels, without requiring the concurrence of other agents, conforming to the existing laws.
9. Examination of the passports of passengers.
10. The detention of vessels.
11. And, generally, all acts of public interest relating to maritime police.

ART. 2. The *commissaires maritimes* are officers of the judicial police, and placed, like them, under the surveillance of the *procureur du Roi*. Before entering upon the duties of office, they shall make oath before the

tribunal nearest to their place of residence. Nevertheless, their power shall not be limited to the *arrondissement* of said tribunal.

Art. 3. The local authorities will remain charged with the police of the docks and canals, and the vessels in them, as well as the lodging houses and other public places frequented by sailors; with the surveillance of loading with ballast; of the measures to be taken in case of fire on board of vessels in the docks or canals of the town; in fine, of all the measures of common police.

Art. 4. A royal decree will fix, provisionally, the duties to be imposed for the acts of the *commissaires maritimes*. These duties shall be regulated by the amount necessary to cover the expense of surveillance and maritime police. The product shall be placed in the State treasury.

Art. 5. All dispositions contrary to the present law shall be abrogated from the date of the day fixed by royal decree for the disunion of the actual functions of the maritime bailiffs.

We command, &c.

The 8th of March, 1843, the foregoing law was explained and developed by a royal decree; which is here given at length.

Leopold, &c., considering the law concerning maritime police, dated 27th September, 1842, we have and do decree—

CHAPTER I.

Of the administration and surveillance of the maritime police.

Article 1. The department of marine is charged with the superintendence and administration of the maritime police.

Art. 2. The maritime police shall be exercised in the cities of Antwerp, Ostend, Ghent, Bruges, Brussels, Louvain, and Nieuport, by functionaries bearing the title of *commissaries maritimes*, having beneath their orders a certain number of special agents.

Art. 3. The *commissaries maritimes* are divided into five classes. The *commissaires* of the third, fourth, and fifth classes may be placed as assistants under the orders of the superior classes.

CHAPTER II.

(*Articles* 4 *and* 5, *law of* 27*th September*, 1842; *recited.*)

Art. 6. The *commissaires maritimes*, in their position as officers of the judiciary police, shall conform to the criminal *code d'instruction*, and other general dispositions of the judiciary police.

CHAPTER III.

The enrolment of sailors.

Art. 7. The captain cannot fill the places, with national or foreign sailors, of those who may have been lost, without obtaining the assent of a *commissaire maritime*, who shall assure himself that the proposed shipment of national seamen does not contravene the militia laws; and, moreover, whether the sailors, either Belgian or foreign, about to be enrolled, are not marked as deserters from other crews, or, in some respect, have committed offences.

Art. 8. The conditions of engagement shall be explained in a clear and intelligible manner to the sailors contracting it. They shall be translated into a familiar language at the time of enrolment.

CHAPTER IV.

Forming the rôles d'équipage.

Art. 9. Whenever a vessel fits out in a Belgian port, the maritime commissary shall prepare and send to the captain the *rôle d'équipage* if a Belgian vessel, and the *acte d'enrolement* if a foreign.

Art. 10. Before forming the *rôle*, he shall review the sailors, so as to assure himself that the shipment of each is not in opposition to the militia laws; and that these individuals do not come within the cases mentioned in article 7, foregoing.

Art. 11. The age of the seamen shall be ascertained. Those who, from their age, are a portion of the militia, shall not be received, except upon the exhibition of their certificate of position; stating that they will not be liable to be called as a part of the quota, or that they have obtained a dismission in due form if they are called to service.

Art. 12. The *commissaire maritime* shall not admit foreign sailors, unless they are bearers of passports in due form, nor if they have been pointed out to him as deserters, mutinous, or guilty of any offence. The declaration of a consul, stating that the sailor whom it concerns belongs to his country, may be received in lieu of a passport.

Art. 13. The *rôle d'équipage* shall be recorded on stamped paper, and the duplicate remain in possession of the *commissaire maritime*. The form and conditions of the *rôle d'équipage* shall be established each year, or oftener if necessary, by ministerial decree.

Art. 14. The captain may navigate *one* year with the same *rôle d'équipage*, if, during that time, the number of changes does not exceed one-fourth of the total number of the crew. Nevertheless, he should present his *rôle* to be inspected by the *commissaire maritime*, each time he enters port, and each time he departs therefrom.

Fishing vessels shall not be obliged to have a new *rôle* until two-thirds of the crew have left; the changes of the *rôles* shall be made without expense for fishing vessels.

Art. 15. If the fitting out only contemplates one voyage, or several voyages, the number of which shall be determined, and these voyages shall be performed during the year, the old *rôle d'équipage* shall be considered void, and the captain cannot sail during the remainder of the year with the same crew, without obtaining a new *rôle*.

Art. 16. The term of one year, fixed as the extension of the *rôle*, is not applicable to vessels intended for long voyages.

Art. 17. No vessel, national or foreign, can, under any pretext, obtain clearance from the custom-houses, unless the captain shall prove that he has complied with the laws and requisitions of the maritime police. A certificate shall be given him to this effect by the *commissaire maritime*.

CHAPTER V.

The inspection of the rôles d'équipage.

Art. 18. The *commissaires maritimes* shall deliver to the captains of all foreign vessels a certificate setting forth particularly the number of the men composing his crew at the time of inspection at entrance.

This shall establish, in an authentic manner, the number of the crew, and verify desertions. It will also prevent the captain, during his stay in port, from arresting, as deserters or mutinous, other individuals than those who really formed a part of his crew at the entrance inspection, and from concealing on board his vessel national sailors, or other persons belonging to the kingdom.

Art. 19. This certificate shall also be granted to such national captains as may desire it.

Art. 20. When, during his stay in port, the captain of a foreign vessel may lose one or more men of his crew, whether by death, desertion, or otherwise, he shall make immediate declaration thereof to the *commissaire maritime*, who shall state the fact at the foot of the certificate mentioned in article 18th, foregoing, and proceed in the execution of the civil law.

CHAPTER VI.

Inspection at entrance and departure.

Art. 21. When a foreign merchant vessel enters a port, the *commissaire maritime* shall make an inspection of the crew, in order to assure himself that no seamen born in the kingdom of Belgium are on board. To this effect, the captain shall be obliged to deliver him his *rôle d'armement*, which shall be returned after being inspected and verified.

National captains shall make deposition of their *rôles d'équipage* before the *commissaire maritime*, at the time of their arrival, or within twenty-four hours thereof; and shall be obliged, in addition, to make a declaration in writing of all the changes taken place among their crews, whether by leave, desertion, or absence from whatever motive; and, in general, of all circumstances of a nature interesting to the maritime police or to the discipline of crews.

Art. 22. If there are any national sailors on board, who were shipped in the kingdom of Belgium, and the captain cannot prove that all the forms prescribed for the shipping of national sailors were complied with in regard to them, the *commissaire* shall immediately reclaim them, and set them on shore.

Art. 23. The *commissaire maritime* shall enforce the strict execution of the laws and regulations in force relative to the carriage of powder, if the pilot taken on board has not already, before coming into port, caused the powder which may be in the vessel to be landed at the place appointed by the authorities.

Art. 24. No national or foreign vessel can leave port without having received authority from the *commissaire maritime*. To this effect, the captain should present himself at the *commissariat*, and make declaration of the changes which have occurred among the crew during his stay, and the names and quality of persons who intend to depart with the vessel as passengers. He cannot take on board these latter, without being assured that their passports have been inspected by the *commissaire maritime*, who will deliver to him (if proper) the necessary authority to obtain a pilot for departure, or to leave the port, if the vessel should be in an interior port.

Art. 25. Whenever a vessel shall leave a port wherein equipped, the *commissaire* shall inspect the crew, to the end that he may prevent the departure of any seaman, either national or foreign, who shall not be found

inscribed in the *rôle d'équipage;* and also of any person embarked in the vessel as passenger, and whose passport may not have been inspected by the agents of the maritime police.

Art. 26. The same inspection shall take place at the departure of every vessel, either national or foreign, although it may not have been equipped at the port.

CHAPTER VII.

The discharge of crews, and their payment, at the request of the parties interested, or of one of them.

Art. 27. The *commissaire maritime* shall interpose in regard to the discharge of the crews of merchant vessels, whenever he may be requested by one or the other of the parties interested.

Art. 28. Captains of merchant vessels fitting out in a Belgian port, or one of the crew themselves, may require the *commissaire maritime* to be present when payment is made to the sailors, at their return, of the balance of their wages. In such case, the *commissaire* shall draw up a deed of payment, and shall remit a copy to the captain as a discharge.

Art. 29. The *commissaire maritime* shall himself preserve a copy of the deed of payment, signed by the captain.

CHAPTER VIII.

The arrest of sailors, deserters or mutinous.

Art. 30. In case of reclamation or denunciation, whether by captains or consuls, against mutinous or deserting sailors, the *commissaire maritime* shall proceed, in regard thereto, in conformity to the laws and regulations.

Art. 31. So soon as a seaman shall have been committed, the *commissaire maritime* shall give information thereof to the captain, or to the consul who made requisition for his arrest.

Art. 32. The sending of this information shall be certified by a receipt signed by the person to whom sent, and which shall indicate the hour at which it was received.

CHAPTER IX.

Preparation of certificates verifying the loss of the crew, or a part thereof.

Art. 33. The *commissaire maritime* shall prepare a *procès verbal* of all the declarations which may be made by the captains, of desertion, decease, &c., in conformity with the stipulations of article 21 foregoing. These *procès verbeaux*, specifying the crimes, offences, or contraventions, shall be immediately addressed to the *procureur du roi.* A description of the accused shall be added to the *procès verbal.*

CHAPTER X.

Cognizance of crimes, offences, or contraventions, committed on board of vessels.

Art. 34. The *commissaires maritimes* shall be obliged to render assistance to captains who may request their aid, to the end of preserving good order on board.

Art. 35. In case of theft being committed on board a vessel, the *commissaire maritime* shall repair thither, draw up a *procès verbal* of the deed, verify to the burglary and other aggravating circumstances, and arrest the accused, if necessary.

Art. 36. If the *commissaire* should ascertain, whether from denunciation or complaint, or from public rumor, or in any other manner, that any crime or offence has been committed, the author of which has taken refuge on board of a merchant vessel, he shall immediately repair thither, to examine the individual accused, to take evidence, and arrest the culprit if advisable.

Art. 37. If the vessel, whenever this occurs, is foreign, and the *commissaire* is refused admittance, whether his passage is stopped by the flag, or in any other manner, he shall draw up a *procès verbal* of the deed, and shall immediately send a copy thereof to the consul of that nation to which the vessel appertains.

Art. 38. If the consul does not order the removal of the obstacles opposed to the *commissaire maritime*, the latter shall render account thereof to the *procureur du roi* and to the administrator superior, who will then take such action as is proper.

Art. 39. The *commissaire maritime* shall exercise, as well over merchant vessels as over the port, in regard to individuals forming part of the crew of said vessels, all acts of administrative or judiciary police which are in general in the competency of a commissary of police.

CHAPTER XI.

Inspection of passports of passengers.

Art. 40. The *commissaire maritime* will conform, in all things pertaining to the *visa* of passports, to the orders he shall receive from the *administrateur de la sûreté publique*, through the department.

CHAPTER XII.

The detention of vessels.

Art. 41. The *commissaire maritime*, whenever he shall be legally required to render assistance in the seizure of a vessel, shall be obliged to obey the requisition, at the sight of the summons; he shall secure the execution of the seizure, either by chaining, or by placing on board the vessel one or more of his agents.

CHAPTER XIII.

The personnel of the maritime police.

Art. 42. The *commissaires maritimes* may have, according to the necessities of locality, one or more agents under their orders. The internal regulations of the maritime police of each port shall be submitted to the approbation of the department of marine. The *commissaires maritimes* are responsible for the execution of such orders as they shall receive from the *administrateur supérieur*.

Art. 43. The *personnel* of the *commissariat maritime* of each port, as well as the amount of *traitement des agens*, shall be fixed by ministerial decrees, with exception of the *commissaires maritimes*.

CHAPTER XIV.

The relations of the commissaires maritimes with other public functionaries.

ART. 44. Independent of their occasional reports, the *commissaires maritimes* are obliged to make, to the *procureurs du roi* of the *arrondissement*, reports of all acts of police which may have been verified by themselves or by their agents. They shall address to foreign consuls a copy of, or extracts from, such reports as may concern them.

ART. 45. If other officers of police arrest a seaman accused of any offence, they shall place him at the disposition of the *procureur du roi*, and inform the *commissaire maritime* thereof.

ART. 46. The *commissaires maritimes* are empowered, in all cases where they think it necessary, to require public assistance; conforming in this regard to the formalities prescribed for other officers of police.

CHAPTER XV.

Stamps, and registering of instruments and deeds drawn up by the commissaire maritime or his agents.

ART. 47. The instruments drawn up by the *commissaire maritime* shall be subject to stamp and enregisterment in all cases, where the law does not dispense with these formalities.

CHAPTER XVI.

The collection and tariff of duties of the maritime police.

ART. 48. In all those places where there is a receiver of pilotage, the duties of the maritime police shall be paid to these receivers. In default of a receiver of pilotage, the *commissaires maritimes* shall themselves collect the duties, and make payment thereof to the agents of the treasury, every month, or oftener, according to the orders they may receive in this regard from the department of marine. The quittances for these receipts shall be given each year by the *cour des comptes*, the same as those for pilotage.

ART. 49. The receipts of duties for the maritime police shall be recorded daily in a special register, signed (*paraphé*) at the department of marine.

ART. 50. The tariff of the duties of the maritime police is established in the following manner:

A.

For foreign vessels.

		Fr.	cts.
1st.	Inspection at entrance	5	00
	Additional 50 centimes for each man of the crew	0	50
2d.	Inspection at departure	2	00
3d.	For each *acte d'enrôlement* of seamen in port	4	00

B.

For Belgian vessels.

	Fr.	cts.
1st. For inspection at departure - - - - -	2	00
(Nothing for inspection at entrance.)		
2d. Completing the *rôle d'équipage*, when a vessel fits out in the port - - - - - - - -	9	00
Additional for each of the crew - - - -	0	50

C.

All vessels, either Belgian or foreign, shall pay, in addition—

1st. For each *visa* of the *rôle d'équipage*, without alteration -	1	00
2d. For the arrest of a sailor, deserter or refractory, (his delivery on board comprised) - - - - - -	12	00
(This sum shall be paid either by the captain or by the foreign consul who may have requested the arrest.)		
3d. For the detention (chaining) of a vessel, to be paid by the party requiring it - - - - - - -	12	00
4th. For the assistance of the *commissaire maritime* in discharging and paying the crew, all writings included -	8	00
5th. All copies of writings, other than those mentioned in the present article, which may be required by the parties interested, shall be paid at the rate determined by the registry of the justices of peace, in civil cases; and by that fixed for registries in general by the decree of 18th June, 1811, in criminal cases.		

D.

The parties interested shall pay, separately, the stamp and registering taxes upon deeds, &c., drawn up by the *commissaires maritimes*, in cases where the law does not dispense with this formality.

Art. 51. All foreign vessels entering at Antwerp or Ostend, and destined to an interior port, shall pay the duty on inspection at entrance, to the receiver of the maritime police dues at Antwerp or Ostend. The production of the quittance delivered by the receiver shall exempt the captain from payment of a second entrance inspection at the port of his destination.

The clearance duty upon these vessels shall be paid in the Belgian port from which they finally depart for the high seas.

Art. 52. National and foreign vessels, driven by stress of weather into Ostend or Nieuport, shall not pay, at entrance and departure, inspection duty, but half duty. However, the other services which the captains may happen to require of the *commissaire maritime* shall be paid at the whole tariff rates.

Art. 53. Vessels, either foreign or national, having left Ostend or Nieuport, and which may be obliged to return for a harbor, shall be exempt from all duties of entrance or clearance inspection. Other duties shall be paid according to custom.

Art. 54. National vessels which fit out in an interior port to go to sea from Ostend or Antwerp, and which, finding it impossible to complete their crews in the port of equipment, may desire to engage in Ostend or Antwerp the sailors needed, shall apply to the *commissaire maritime* of that port to complete their crew. They shall not pay, under these circumstances, but fifty centimes per man shipped, and one franc for necessary *devenue*.

Art. 55. Fishing vessels shall pay, independently of the reservation established above—(D, art. 50:)

	Fr.	cts.
1st. For the formation of the *rôle d'équipage*, all comprised -	8	00
2d. For the copy of the *rôle d'équipage*, to deliver in order to obtain the bounty - - - - - -	0	25
3d. For the arrest of a fisherman - - - -	6	00

Art. 56. The *commissaire maritime* and his agent cannot receive other duties than those specified above; and he shall be obliged to deliver a quittance, at the request of the parties, without other charge than that of the stamp.

Art. 57. The present decree shall be posted up in the bureaus of the *maritime commissariats*, as well as the law of 27th September, 1842.

Art. 58. The regulation for the maritime *bailliage* of the port of Ghent, dated August 5, 1818, and that for the port of Ostend, dated November 12, 1816, are abrogated, as well as the royal decree of June 13, 1838, concerning the maritime *bailliage* of the port of Antwerp.

Art. 59. Our Minister of Foreign Affairs is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Done at Brussels, March 8, 1843.

PRUSSIAN COMMERCIAL UNION.

Tariff of the German Commercial League for the years 1843, 1844, *and* 1845.

PART FIRST.

Articles free from duty.

1. Agricultural produce, and cattle from any estate separated by the frontier, whose owner lives within the frontier.
2. Agricultural produce, as gathered in the fields in sheaves—grass, fodder, and hay.
3. All animals not specified in the tariff.
4. Bee hives, with living bees.
5. Brandy dregs, (lees.)
6. Clothes and linen for the personal use of travellers, wagoners, and seamen; tools employed by travelling artisans, with patterns or samples for their own use; carriages of travellers; carts and boats for conveying persons and goods; old furniture of vessels; articles and food for the use of travellers.
7. Dung and other manure, ashes, lime, &c.
8. Dutch reeds, thatching reeds, and canes.

9. Earth and ores not specially charged with duty.
10. Eggs.
11. Fish, (fresh,) and crab fish.
12. Fresh fruit.
13. Garden produce, fresh: such as flowers, vegetables, potatoes, turnips, and edible roots, fresh madder roots, tinder, (amadou,) undried chicory.
14. Glazing ores and black lead.
15. Gold or silver, coined or in bars, excluding small mixed silver money.
16. Grain and grape husks.
17. Household furniture, worn clothing, and workmen's tools, introduced by artisans using them; new clothes, linen, or goods, (by special permission,) belonging to those who, after marriage, settle in the country.
18. Milk.
19. Paper, written, acts and manuscripts.
20. Poultry and small birds.
21. Seeds for forest trees.
22. Shear wool.
23. Silk cocoons.
24. Stones, hewn and unhewn, broken; chalk, slate, bricks, and building; mill, coarse, cut, and whet stones, by land transport, and not intended for shipment.
25. Straw, chaff, and chopped straw.
26. Tanning cakes.
27. Trees and vine shoots for planting.
28. Turf and peat.
29. Wood, by land, with branches or brooms thereof, for building and use, not intended for shipment.
30. Works of art, which are imported for exhibition, or for museums and academies of art, as well as other articles imported for libraries and other scientific objects, particularly for public museums of natural history.

PART SECOND.

Articles which are subject to a duty either on import or export

Fifteen silver groshen, or half a Prussian dollar, or 50½ kreutzers on the 24½ guilder standard, per Prussian hundred weight, gross, is the duty to be levied on importation, and no further duty, nor any duty on export.

The exceptions are the articles included in the first part, which are free from duty; or

1. Such as are subject to a higher or lower duty than half a dollar; and
2. Such as are subject to a duty on export.

Articles.	Prussian currency, the 14-dollar standard: the dollar being divided into 30 parts.		Federal currency.		Tare per centner, or 100 pounds Prussian.
	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
1.—*Waste.*	*Rix-dol. gro.*	*Rix-dol. gro.*	*Dolls. cents.*	*Dolls. cents.*	
From glass manufactures, such as glass shreds and breakage; from gold and silver work; from soap manufactories; tanneries; blood from slaughtered animals, liquid or hardened; tendons; horns and tips and chips; claws and bones, broken or whole, per centner, or 100 pounds Prussian, or 110 pounds avoirdupois.	Free	15	Free	34.5	
2.—*Cotton and cotton goods.*					
(a) Raw cotton, per centner - - - - - - -	Free	15	Free	34.5	
(b) Cotton yarn, pure, or mixed with wool or flax—					
1. Unbleached, one and two threads, and wadding, per centner -	2 0	-	1 38	-	18 in hhds. and chests, 13 in baskets, 7 in bales.
NOTE.—Warps, prepared or not, per centner - - -	3 0	-	2 07	-	
2. Unbleached, three and more threads; twisted, bleached, or colored yarn, per centner.	8 0	-	5 52	-	
(c) Cotton, or cotton and flax goods, without mixture of silk or wool; piece goods and hosiery; bobbinet lace; buttons; embroidery; fancy goods spun and dressed with tinsel, and cottons without mixture of silk; wool, iron, glass, wood, leather, brass, steel, and other materials, per centner.	50 0	-	34 50	-	18 in hhds. and cases, 7 in bales.
3.—*Lead.*					
(a) Pig, in blocks, moulds, &c.; litharge of lead, silver, and gold, per cent'r	7 1-2	-	17.25		
(b) Coarse lead wares, as kettles, pipes, shot, plates, and milled lead, per centner.	2 0	-	1 38	-	6 in hhds. and cases.
(c) Fine lead wares, as toys, wholly or in part lead, and lacquered wares, per centner.	10 0	-	6 90	-	20 in hhds. and cases, 13 in baskets.

SPECIAL DUTIES—Continued.

Articles.	Prussian currency, the 14-dollar standard: the dollar being divided into 30 parts.		Federal currency.		Tare per centner, or 100 pounds Prussian.
	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
4.—Brush and sieve makers' wares.	*Rix-dol. gro.*	*Rix-dol. gro.*	*Dolls. cents.*	*Dolls. cents.*	
(a) Coarse, with wood or iron, unpolished, per centner - - -	3 0	-	2 07		
(b) Fine, with other materials, (the costly metals alone or mixed, bronze, mother of pearl, pearls, coral, or stones excepted,) sieve bottoms and horse hair, per centner.	10 0	-	6 90	-	20 in hhds. and cases.
5.—Drugs, apothecary and dye wares.					
(a) Chemical preparations for medicine and manufacture, essential and other oils, acids, painters' cleaners, and artists' colors and inks, pencils, wafers, court plaster, sealing wax, and all articles of drugs, apothecary, and dye stuffs, per centner.	3 10	-	2 30	-	16 in hhds. and cases, 9 in baskets, 6 in bales.
Except the following, at lower duties:					
(b) Alum, per centner - - - - - - - -	1 10	-	92	-	11 in hhds., 6 in cases.
(c) White lead, pure or impure; chlorate of lime, per centner - -	2 0	-	1 38	-	
(d) Minium, smalts, cleaned and crude soda, (mineral alkali,) blue vitriol, vitriol and copperas mixed, white vitriol, per centner.	1 0	-	69		
NOTE.—Impure soda, when exported from the Prussian sea coast, and in Prussia, Saxony, &c., when exported by the river; and in Saxony by the inland frontier, per centner.	7 1-2	-	17.25		
(e) Green copperas, per centner - - - - - -	7 1-2	-	17.25		
(f) Yellow, green, and red earth; red-brown, drawing chalk, ochre, red stone, umber, waste from saltpetre and muriatic acids, sulphuric acid and alkalis, and raw cochineal in pieces, per centner.	5	-	11.5		
(g) 1. Galls, apples, cranberries, carmine, quercitron, safflower, wood, per centner.	5	5	11.5	11.5	

2. Madders, per centner	5	-	11.5		
3. Valonia, per centner	2 1-2	2 1-2	5.75	5.75	
(h) Dye woods, whole or rasped, per centner	5	5	11.5	11.5	
(i) Cork wood, pook wood, cedar, box, per centner	5	5	11.5	11.5	
(k) Potashes, cream of tartar, per centner	7 1-2	-	17.25		
(l) Mineral waters, in bottles or jars, per centner	7 1-2	-	17.25		
(m) Saltpetre, pure and impure, and natron, per centner	5	-	11.5		
(n) Muriatic and sulphuric acid, per centner	1 10	-	92	-	23 in cases, 9 in casks.
(o) Brimstone, per centner	2 1-2	-	5.75		
(p) Turpentine, and oil of turpentine, per centner	10	-	23		
NOTE.—1. Raw specimens of the mineral, animal, and vegetable kingdoms, for manufactures and medicine, which are not rated at higher or lower duties, or otherwise mentioned, and extra European cabinet woods, pay the common import duty, half dollar per centner.					
2. Native carbonate of soda, per centner.					
6.—*Iron and steel.*					
(a) Raw iron of all sorts, broken iron, iron files, hammered iron, per centner.	Free	7 1-2	Free	17.25	
NOTE.—On the Prussian western frontier provinces, as in the Bavarian, Wirtemburg, Baden, and Electoral Hessian, the export of raw iron is free.					
(b) Hammered iron in bars or rails, raw and cement steel, melted and refined steel, per centner.	1 0	-	69		
NOTE.—On raw steel, seaward, from the Russian frontier to the mouth of the Vistula, the general duty, half dollar per centner.					
(c) All hammered iron, manufactured, for fine drawing and cutting; black iron plates and sheets, anchors and anchor chains, per centner.	3 0	-	2 07	-	10 in casks and cases, 6 in baskets, 4 in bales.
(d) Tin plates and iron wire, per centner	4 0	-	2 76	-	Idem.
(e) Iron wares—					
1. Coarse melted wares, stoves, plates, rails, per centner	1 0	-	69		
2. Coarse, of melted or hammered iron, iron and steel plates, steel and iron ware, or mixed with wood, such as are tinned, but not polished, viz: axes, sword blades, files, hammers, hatchets, hinges, screws, coffee roasters and mills, chains, machines, nails, spits, shovels, locks, coarse buckles and rings, (unpolished,) vices, scythes, sockets, chisels, clothiers' and tailors' shears, forceps, &c., per centner.	6 0	-	4 14	-	10 in casks and cases, 6 in baskets, 4 in bales.

SPECIAL DUTIES—Continued.

Articles.	Prussian currency, the 14-dollar standard: the dollar being divided into 30 parts.		Federal currency.		Tare per centner, or 100 pounds Prussian.
	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
	Rix dol. gro.	*Rix-dol. gro.*	*Dolls. cents.*	*Dolls. cents.*	
Iron wares—					
3. Fine (cast) polished steel or iron, united with wood, horn, bone, tanned leather, copper, brass, tin, (polished,) or with other metals not precious, such as fine cast castings, knives, sewing and knitting needles, scissors, spatulas, sword polishers' work, lacquered iron, and arms of all sorts, per centner.	10 0	-	6 90	-	13 in cases and casks, 6 in baskets, 4 in bales.
7.—*Ores.*					
Iron and steel, stone, minerals, plumbago, calamine, cobalt, per centner	Free	5	Free	11.5	
NOTE.—On the Bavarian, Saxon, Wirtemburg, and Baden frontier, iron ore.	Free	Free	Free	Free.	
8.—*Flax, tow, hemp, oakum.*					
Per centner - - - - - - - -	5	-	11.5		
9.—*Corn, vegetables, seeds, and berries.*					
(*a*) Corn and vegetables, such as wheat, spelt, barley, malt, oats, buckwheat, rye, beans, peas, millet, lentils, vetches, per scheffel.	5	-	11.5		
Corn and vegetables, such as wheat, spelt, barley, malt, oats, buckwheat, rye, beans, peas, millet, lentils, vetches, per Bavarian scheffel.	20	-	46		
NOTE.—The corn classed under *a*, above, in transit over the Saxon Bohemian frontier:					
Wheat, spelt, per Dresden scheffel - - - - - -	1 5.6	-	4.2		
Rye, beans, peas, millet, lentils, and vetches, per Dresden scheffel -	1 1-4	-	2.9		
Barley, per Dresden scheffel - - - - - -	1	-	2 3		
Oats and buckwheat, per Dresden scheffel - - - -	7-12	-	1.2		

NOTE.—Oats in quantities under a Prussian scheffel, or two Bavarian metzen, and other corn under half a Prussian scheffel, or one Bavarian metzen, are free.					
(b) Seeds and berries—					
1. Anise and cinnamon, per centner - - - - -	1 0	-	69		
2. Oil seed; as hemp seed, linseed, sesame seed, rape, turnip seed, per centner.	1 1-4	-	2.9		
3. Clover seeds, and all other unenumerated seeds, juniper berries, per centner.	5	-	11.5		
NOTE.—For a Prussian scheffel of clover seed, 89 pounds, (sack included;) and for a Bavarian scheffel, 360 pounds are reckoned.					
10.—*Glass and glass wares.*					
(a) Green hollow glass, bottles, &c., per centner - - -	1 0	-	69		
NOTE.—For the loose packing, to one centner are to be reckoned five and one-third Prussian cubic feet, six and two-thirds old Bavarian cubic feet, or four and a half Rhine Bavarian cubic feet.					
(b) White hollow glass, unornamented, uncut; window and table glass, without distinction of color, per centner.	3 0	-	2 07	-	23 in casks and cases, 13 in baskets and crates.
NOTE.—The before-mentioned hollow glass, (b,) only with polished stoppers, bottoms, and brims, per centner.	4 15	-	3 10.5	-	Idem.
(c) Pressed, cut, carved, ornamented, painted, gilded, massive and melted glass, chandelier drops, knobs, pearls, &c., per centner.	6 0	-	4 14	-	Idem.
(d) Mirrors—					
1. When not above 288 Prussian, 333 Bavarian, or 245 Rhine Bavarian square inches—					
(a) Melted, mounted or not mounted—					
(aa) When not above 144 Prussian square inches, per centner -	6 0	-	4 14		
(bb) When not over 144, and up to 288 Prussian square inches, per centner.	8 0	-	5 52	-	17 in cases.
(b) Blown, mounted or not mounted, per centner - - -	3 0	-	2 07	-	Idem.
2. Mounted or not, melted or blown, measuring—					
From 288 to 576 square Prussian, or 266 old Bavarian, or 490 Rhine Bavarian square inches, per centner.	1 0	-	69		
From 576 to 1,000 square Prussian, or 1,156 old Bavarian, or 888 Rhine Bavarian square inches, per centner.	3 0	-	2 07		
From ,000 to 1,400 square Prussian, or 1,618 old Bavarian, or 1,242 Rhine Bavarian square inches, per centner.	0	-	5 52		

SPECIAL DUTIES—Continued.

Articles.	Prussian currency, the 14-dollar standard: the dollar being divided into 30 parts.		Federal currency.		Tare per centner, or 100 pounds Prussian.
	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
	Rix-dol. gro.	*Rix-dol. gro.*	*Dolls. cents.*	*Dolls. cents.*	
Mounted or not, melted or blown, measuring—					
From 1,400 to 1,900 square Prussian, or 2,196 old Bavarian, or 1,684 Rhine Bavarian square inches, per centner.	20 0	-	13 80		
From 1,900 square Prussian inches, per centner - - -	30 0	-	20 70		
NOTE.—Rough unpolished mirror glass, imported at the common import duty.					
(e) Colored, painted, or gilded glass; also, glass wares with common metals; and others, not belonging to woven materials, as mirrors not above 288 Prussian square inches, per centner.	10 0	-	6 90	-	20 in casks and cases, 13 in baskets.
NOTE.—Mirrors of larger size pay, without regard to the frame, the duties as above, measuring the glass: in case the import duty is lower than 10 rix-dollars, or 17 fl. 30 kr., then this rate.					
11.—*Hides, skins, and hair.*					
(a) Raw, green, salted, dried hides and skins, for leather; also, raw horse hair, per centner.	Free	1 20	Free	1 15	13 in casks and cases, 6 in bales.
(b) Skins for fur work, lamb skins, ukraines, per centner - -	20	-	46		
(c) Hare and rabbit skins, per centner - - - - -	Free	15	Free	34.5	
(d) Cow hair, per centner - - - - - -	Free	5	Free	11.5	
12.—*Wood, wooden ware, &c.*					
(a) Fire wood by water carriage, one Prussian klafter or cord - -	2 1-2	-	5.75		
(b) Wood for building, &c., by water carriage, or by land or shipment, 1 ship's last, (37½ centners,) or by rafts, per 75 cubic feet—					
1. Oak, elm, ash, cherry, pear, apple, and cornel, 1 ship's last, or by rafts, per 75 cubic feet.	1 0	-	69		

2. Beech, pine, fir, larch, poplar, and other soft woods; saw wares, staves, bars, fascines, palings, trellis wood, &c., 1 ship's last, or by rafts 90 cubic feet.	10	–	23		
3. Sawed ware, staves, and all other serviceable wood—					
(*aa*) Under No. 1, above, 1 ship's last - - - -	1 10	–	92		
(*bb*) Under No. 2, above, 1 ship's last - - - -	20	–	46		
NOTE.—In the eastern provinces of Prussia—					
(*aa*) Masts, each - - - - - - - -	1 10	–	92		
(*bb*) Bowsprits and yards, each - - - - - -	1 0	–	69		
(*cc*) Blocks and battens, of hard woods, 6 pieces - - -	1 0	–	69		
(*dd*) Blocks of fir or pine, 30 pieces - - - -	1 0	–	69		
(*ee*) Planks, boards, laths, staves, bars, fascines, palings, trellisses, 1 ship's last.	15	–	34.5		
(*c*) Barks for tanning, and charcoal, per centner - - -	Free	2 1-2	Free	5.75	
(*d*) Wood ashes, per centner - - - - - -	Free	10	Free	23	
(*e*) Wood—furniture, cabinet, cooper, and household wares, colored, carved, lacquered, polished, or mixed with iron, brass, or tanned leather; also, fine basket wares, and veneers with inlaid work, per centner.	3 0	–	2 07	–	16 in barrels and cases, 6 in bales.
(*f*) Fine wood wares, (worked,) as Nurnburg wares of all sorts, cabinet, cut, chamber, meerschaum, and wood wares with common metals, (not the precious, as bronze, mother-of-pearl, pearls, corals, or stones,) wood bronze, wooden clocks, fine tressel work, lead or red pencils, per centner.	10 0	–	6 90	–	20 in casks and cases, 13 in baskets, 9 in bales.
(*g*) Upholstery and coarse saddlery, per centner - - - -	5	–	11.5		
(*h*) Coarse cooperage, used, and iron hoops, per centner - -	5	–	11.5		
NOTE to *e* and *h*.—Large, rough, uncolored, coopers', upholsterers', bucket, and all crude or simply planed wooden wares, cart works and wooden machines, and used coarse cooper wares with iron hoops, pay the common import duty—half rix-dollar.					
13.—*Hops*.					
Per centner - - - - - - - -	2 15	–	1 72.5		
14.—*Instruments*.					
Astronomical, chirurgical, mathematical, musical, optical, physical, without reference to the materials of which they are made, per centner.	6 0	–	4 14	–	23 in casks and cases, 9 in bales.

SPECIAL DUTIES—Continued.

Articles.	Prussian currency, the 14-dollar standard: the dollar being divided into 30 parts.		Federal currency.		Tare per centner, or 100 pounds Prussian.
	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
15.—*Almanacs.*	*Rix-dol. gro.*	*Rix-dol. gro.*	*Dolls. cents.*	*Dolls. cents.*	
(a) Those intended for the interior will be tariffed according to the special stamp law.					
(b) Those passing through pay half duty, or 52½ kreutzers per 100; their re-export must be enrolled.					
16.—*Lime and gypsum.*					
Burnt, 4 scheffels or 1 ton - - - - - - -	5	-	11.5		
NOTE.—1. When used for manure, a permission may be obtained for their entry duty free.					
2. On the Saxon frontier, at Zittaw, the importation of lime is permitted at half the tariff rates.					
17.—*Cards or teasels.*					
Per centner - - - - - - - -	Free	5	Free	11.5	
18.—*Clothes.*					
New made, worn clothes, and linen, when meant for sale, per centner	110 0	-	75 90	-	20 in cases, 11 in baskets, 9 in bales.
19.—*Copper and brass.*					
(a) Hammered, rolled, moulded for vessels, copper pans, hammered tin, roof plates, common and plated wire, polished, rolled, and plated tables, and tinned wares, per centner.	6 0	-	4 14	-	13 in casks and cases, 6 in baskets, 4 in bales.

(b) Copper goods, kettles, stoves, &c., goods of brass, yellow and bell metal, girdlers' and needlemakers' wares, (not mixed with the precious metals,) lacquered copper and brass wares, per centner. NOTE.—On raw brass, red or black copper, rose copper, waste brass and copper, old bells, filings, copper and bullion (on special license) for melting, the general duty is payable—half a rix-dollar.	10 0	-	6 90	-	Idem.
20.—*Small ware, quincallerie, &c.*					
Wares wholly or in part of the precious metals, mixture of fine metals, bronze, gilt, mother-of pearl, pearls, corals, stones prepared or mounted in the precious metals; wares out of the aforesaid materials, with alabaster, amber, ivory, whalebone, gypsum, glass, wood, horn, bone, cork, buckskin, marble, meerschaum or amber, common metals, mother-of pearl, pearl, tortoise shell, false stones, &c.; fine perfumery in small bottles, and fancy articles, watches, pendules, clocks, lustres, (with bronze, gold or silver leaf,) fine lacquered wares of metal or *papier maché*, umbrellas and parasols, fans, artificial flowers, ornamental feathers, peruquery, &c.; all small wares under the Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 19, 21, 22, 27, 30, 31, 33, 35, 38, 40, 41, 42, and 43, of this tariff; fabrics of cotton, linen, silk, wool, mixed with iron, glass, wood, leather, bronze or steel, such as cloth or stuff caps, with leather, buttons, wood work, metal rattles, &c., per centner.	50 0	-	34 50	-	20 in casks and cases, 13 in baskets, 9 in bales.
21.—*Leather, leather wares, and similar manufactures.*					
(a) Tanned leather, or kid leather; prepared hides, kid leather, calf skins, saddlers' leather, boot leather, red hides, chamois leather, tanned leather, and parchment, per centner.	6 0	-	4 14	-	16 in casks and cases, 13 in baskets, 6 in bales.
(b) Brussels and Danish glove leather, Cordovan, Morocco, Saffian, and all colored or lacquered leather, (such as gum thread and other gum manufactures,) combined with other materials, per centner. NOTE.—At the common import duty are admitted: 1. Half prepared goat and sheep skins, for morocco and leather dressers of the country under control. 2. Gum elastic, in the form of shoes, flasks, &c.	8 0	-	5 52	-	Idem.
(c) Coarse shoemakers', saddlers', trunkmakers' wares; bellows, carriage and harness leather work, per centner.	10 0	-	6 90	-	Idem.

SPECIAL DUTIES—Continued.

Articles.	Prussian currency, the 14-dollar standard: the dollar being divided into 30 parts.		Federal currency.		Tare per centner, or 100 pounds Prussian.
	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
	Rix-dol. gro.	*Rix-dol. gro.*	*Dolls. cents.*	*Dolls. cents.*	
(*d*) Fine leather wares of Cordovan, Saffian, Morocco, Brussels; and Danish leather, tanned; and chamois leather, lacquered; and parchment; saddles and equipments, with rings and buckles, either of fine or mixed metals; gloves; and fine shoes of all sorts, per centner	22 0	–	15 .18	–	20 in casks and cases, 13 in baskets, 6 in bales.
22.—*Linen yarn, linen, and linen wares.*					
(*a*) Raw yarn, per centner	5	–	11.5		
(*b*) Bleached or colored yarn, per centner	1 0	–	69		
(*c*) Twist, per centner	2 0	–	1 38	–	13 in cases, 6 in bales.
(*d*) Gray packing cloth and sail cloth, per centner	20	–	46		
(*e*) Crude unfinished linens, twillings, and drillings	2 0	–	1 38	–	Idem.
Exceptions.					
Crude unbleached linen, free.					
(*aa*) In Prussia, on the frontier line, from Leobschütz to Seidenburg, in Upper Lausitz; from Heiligenstadt to Nordhausen; and from Herstelle to Anholt, to bleaching grounds or linen markets.					
(*bb*) In Saxony, on the frontier line, from Ostritz to Schandau, with license.					
(*cc*) In Electoral Hesse, with license, to bleaching grounds or linen markets.					
(*f*) Bleached, colored, printed, or finished linens, or made of bleached [illegible]	11 0	–	7 59	–	13 in cases, 9 in baskets, 6 in bales.

(g) Tapes, cambrics, borders, fringes, gauze, chamber cloths, laces, cords, stockings; spun and pressed goods, with metal and linen threads, or with iron, glass, wood, leather, bronze, and steel, per centner.	22 0	–	15 18	–	18 in cases, 13 in baskets, 6 in bales.
(h) Twist lace, per centner - - - - - - -	55 0	–	37 95	–	23 in cases, 11 in bales.
23.—*Candles, (tallow, wax, sperm.)*					
Per centner - - - - - - - - -	4 0	–	2 76	–	16 in cases.
24.—*Rags and waste, for paper making.*					
Linen, cotton, and woollen rags; waste paper, printed or written; old nets, tow, and thread per centner.	Free	3 0	Free	2 07	
NOTE.—Old fishing nets, tow, and thread, on shipment in Prussian ports, per centner.	Free	10	Free	23	
25.—*Food, articles of consumption, eatables.*					
(a) Beer and mead of all sorts, in casks, per centner - - -	2 15	–	1 72.5		
(b) Brandy of all sorts, arrack, rum, Cognac, and prepared spirits, per centner.	8 0	–	5 52	–	24 in chests, 16 in hampers, 11 in barrels.
(c) Vinegar of all sorts, in barrels, per centner - - - -	1 10	–	92		
(d) Beer and vinegar, in bottles and jars, per centner - - -	8 0	–	5 52	–	24 in chests, 16 in baskets.
(e) Oil, in bottles or jars, per centner - - - - -	8 0	–	5 52	–	Idem.
(f) Wine, must, and cider, per centner - - - - - -	8 0	–	5 52	–	24 in chests, 16 in baskets, 11 in barrels.
(g) Butter, per centner - - - - - - - - -	3 20	–	2 58	–	16 in barrels and pots.
NOTE.—Single lumps, not weighing more than three pounds, free.					
(h) Meat, butchered, fresh, salted, smoked; also, unmelted fat, bacon, sausages, and game, per centner.	2 0	–	1 38	–	16 in barrels and chests, 9 in baskets, 6 in bales.
(i) Fruits, southern fruits and leaves—					
(aa) Fresh oranges, citrons, lemons, Seville oranges, pomegranates, &c., per centner.	2 0	–	1 38	–	20 in casks and chests, 13 in baskets, 6 in bales.
If the owner prefer it, he may pay, per 100, 20 silver groshen, or 16 good groshen, or 1 fl. 10 kr.					
Spoiled fruit pays no duty when destroyed in the presence of the officer.					
(bb) Dried and dry dates, figs, chestnuts, currants, almonds, peach kernels, raisins, laurels and laurel leaves, oranges and orange peel, per centner.	4 0	–	2 76	–	13 in casks, 16 in chests, 13 in baskets, 6 in bales.

SPECIAL DUTIES—Continued.

Articles.	Prussian currency, the 14-dollar standard: the dollar being divided into 30 parts.		Federal currency.		Tare per centner, or 100 pounds Prussian.
	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
	Rix-dol. gro.	*Rix-dol. gro.*	*Dolls. cents.*	*Dolls. cents.*	
(*k*) Spices—as galanga, ginger, cardamoms, cubebs, nutmegs, mace, cloves, pepper, pimento, saffron, aniseed, vanilla, cinnamon, cassia, cinnamon flowers, per centner.	6 15	–	4 48.5	–	18 in cases, 16 in casks, 13 in baskets, 4 in bales.
(*l*) Herrings, per ton - - - - - - - -	1 0	–	69		
(*m*) Coffee and coffee surrogates, per centner - - - - -	6 15	–	4 48.5	–	13 in casks with heavy staves, or in cases; 10 in other casks, 9 in baskets, 4 in bales.
(*n*) 1. Cocoa in kernels, per centner - - - - - -	6 15	–	4 48.5		
2. Cocoa in cakes, chocolate and cocoa surrogate, per centner -	11 0	–	7 59	–	20 in casks and cases, 13 in baskets, 6 in bales.
(*o*) Cheese of all kinds, per centner - - - - - -	3 20	–	2 53	–	20 in cases above one centner, 16 in cases under, 11 in casks, 8 in barrels, 6 in bales.
(*p*) Sweetmeats, sugar work, confectionary of all sorts, fruits and spices in sugar or vinegar; caviare, sago, and their surrogates; olives, pastels, prepared mustard, and soups, per centner.	11 0	–	7 59	–	20 in casks and cases, 13 in baskets, 6 in bales.
(*q*) Starch, vermicelli, pastes made of corn and vegetables, and from husked grain, as oat and barley meal, groats, &c., per centner.	2 0	–	1 38	–	13 in casks, chests, and baskets, 6 in bales.
NOTE.—1. Common rye meal, on entrance by land on the Saxon line from Bohemia, per centner.	7 1-2	–	17.25		
2. Common rye bread on the same line, per centner - - -	5 0	–	11.5		
(*r*) Muscles, or sea shell fish, oysters, crabs, turtles, &c., per centner -	4 0	–	2 76		
(*s*) Rice, per centner - - - - - - - -	2 0	–	1 38	–	18 in casks, 4 in bales.
(*t*) Salt, (cooking and rock salt,) entry prohibited; on transit, duty to be specially settled.					
(*u*) Molasses, per centner - - - - - - -	4 0	–	2 76	–	11 in casks.

(v) Tobacco—					
1. Tobacco leaves (unmanufactured) and stems, per centner - -	5 15	-	3 79.5	-	12 in casks and canisters, 9 in baskets, 4 in bales.
2. Tobacco (manufactured)—					
(aa) Smoking tobacco, in rolls; rolled or cut rasp tobacco, and tobacco dust, per centner.	11 0	-	7 59	-	16 in casks, 13 in baskets, 6 in bales; 24 pounds on cigars additional when in cases, and 12 pounds when in small baskets.
(bb) Cigars and snuff, per centner - - - - -	15 0	-	10 35		
(w) Tea, per centner - - - - - - - - -	11 0	-	7 59	-	23 in chests.
(x) Sugar—					
1. Lump and mould, candied, broken, and crushed white sugar, per centner.	10 0	-	6 90	-	14 in casks with heavy oak staves, 10 in other casks, 13 in cases.
2. Raw sugar, and Muscovado sugar, per centner - - -	8 0	-	5 52	-	13 in casks with heavy staves, 10 in others; 16 in cases above 8 centners, 13 under; 10 in foreign canisters, 7 in alder baskets, 6 in bales.
3. Raw sugar for home refining, under stipulations and control, per centner.	5 0	-	3 45		
NOTE.—The duty on sugar, from 1 to 3, inclusive, continues only until September 1, 1844.					
26.—*Oil, in casks.*					
Per centner - - - - - - - -	1 20	-	1 15		
NOTE.—1. Cocoa, palm, sperm oil, bear the common import duty. Oil for manufactures admitted at the common rate, (half a rix-dollar per centner,) when one pound per centner oil of turpentine is introduced.					
2. Oil cakes, being the production of manufactures of linseed, rapeseed, turnipseed, &c., per centner.	1	-	2.3		
27.—*Paper and paper wares.*					
(a) Unpolished, ordinary, coarse, gray, half white, printing, packing, and coarse card paper, per centner.	1 0	-	69		
(b) All other sorts, per centner - - - - - - -	5 0	-	3 45	-	16 in cases, 6 in bales.
NOTE.—1. Lithographed, printed, and milled paper, account paper, visiting cards, &c., belong to the class *b*. 2. Gray blotting and wrapping paper are raised to the common import duty.					

SPECIAL DUTIES—Continued.

Articles.	Prussian currency, the 14-dollar standard: the dollar being divided into 30 parts.		Federal currency.		Tare per centner, or 100 pounds Prussian.
	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
	Rix-dol. gro.	*Rix-dol. gro.*	*Dolls. cents.*	*Dolls. cents.*	
(c) Paper hangings, per centner - - - - - - -	10 0	–	6 90	–	16 in cases, 13 in baskets, 6 in bales.
(d) Bookbinders' work on paper and pasteboard, and coarse lacquered goods of these materials, per centner.	10 0	–	6 90	–	Idem.
28.—*Fur work.*					
Prepared furs, as skins, caps, gloves, coverings, fur linings, fur muffs, &c., per centner.	22 0	–	15 18	–	16 in casks, 20 in cases, 6 in bales.
NOTE.—Except sheep skins, prepared, but not garnished, per centner	6 0	–	4 14	–	13 in casks, 6 in bales.
29.—*Gunpowder.*					
Per centner - - - - - - - - -	2 0	–	1 38	–	13 in casks.
30.—*Silk and silk goods.*					
(a) Colored or bleached silk, or floret silk—					
1. Untwisted, per centner - - - - - - -	8 0	–	5 52	–	16 in casks, 9 in bales.
2. Twisted; also, raw silk thread, per centner - - -	11 0	–	7 59	–	Idem.
(b) Silk goods, hosiery, shawls, ribbons, blonds, laces, petinets, gauze, threads, cords, silk buttons, net and knit silks, spun and striped silk waves, with metal threads; silk, with iron, glass, wood, leather, brass, and steel; gold and silver stuffs; silks, manufactured from silk waste, or silk and *bourre*, per centner.	110 0	–	75 90	–	22 in cases, 13 in bales.
(c) All other goods in which, beside silk or *bourre*, other spun materials, as wool, hair, cotton, linen, &c.; are mixed, with exclusion of gold and silver stuff or cloth, per centner.	55 0	–	37 95	–	20 in cases, 11 in bales.

31.—Soap.					
(a) Green, black, and soft soap, per centner	1 0	–	69		
(b) Common white, per centner	3 10	–	2 30	–	13 in cases, 6 in bales.
(c) Fine, in cakes, balls, boxes, jars, pots, &c., per centner	10 0	–	6 90	–	16 in cases.
32.—*Playing cards.*					
Playing cards of all sorts, for home use, and subject to the stamp duty and control, per centner.	10 0	–	6 90		
NOTE.—When in transit, the duty to be levied is 52½ kr. per centner.					
33.—*Stones.*					
(a) Broken and hewn stones of all sorts; mill, building, and whet stones, limestone, slate, tiles; bricks, by sea and by land, when intended for shipment, per last, or 37½ centners.	15	–	34.5		
(b) Goods of alabaster, marble, and talc; stones, not precious, worked with precious metals; also, cut stones, pearls, and corals, unset, per centner.	10 0	–	6 90	–	16 in cases and casks.
NOTES to *a* and *b*.—1. Large manufactures of marble statues, busts, and flint stones, fine mill and whet stones, wares of serpentine stones, pay the common import duty, (½ rix-dollar per centner.) 2. Broken and hewn stones, imported by the Lake of Constance, free.					
34.—*Coal.*					
Per centner	1 1-4	–	2.8		
NOTE.—To the Prussian frontier, by the Elbe, per centner	0 1-3	–	0.7		
35.—*Straw, reed, and bark goods.*					
(a) Mats and rugs of bark, straw, and reed, common—					
1. Uncolored, per centner	5	–	11.5		
2. Colored, per centner	3 0	–	2 07	–	16 in casks and cases, 6 in bales.
(b) Straw and bark woven goods, common hats, coverings of unslit straw, rushes, &c., ungarnished, per centner.	10 0	–	6 90	–	20 in cases, 9 in bales.
(c) Fine bark and straw hats, per centner	50 0	–	34 50		

SPECIAL DUTIES—Continued.

Articles.	Prussian currency, the 14-dollar standard: the dollar being divided into 30 parts.		Federal currency.		Tare per centner, or 100 pounds Prussian.
	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
36.—*Tallow (melted fat) and stearin.*	*Rix-dol. gro.*	*Rix-dol. gro.*	*Dolls. cents.*	*Dolls. cents.*	
Per centner - - - - - - - -	3 0	-	2 07	-	13 in casks and cases.
37.—*Tar, (mineral and other,) pitch, &c.*					
Tar, pitch, &c. - - - - - - -	5	-	11.5		
38.—*Clay and earthen ware.*					
(*a*) Clay for porcelain manufacture, per centner - - - - NOTE.—On the Bavarian frontier at Passau, the exportation of porcelain clay is free.	Free	15	Free	34.5	
(*b*) Common pottery, tiles, crucibles, per centner - - -	10	-	23		
(*c*) Plain or white earthen ware and pipes, per centner - - -	5 0	-	3 45		
(*d*) Painted, printed, gold, or silvered earthenware - - -	10 0	-	6 90	-	22 in cases, 13 in baskets.
(*e*) White porcelain, per centner - - - - -	10 0	-	6 90		
(*f*) Colored porcelain, or white with colored stripes, painted or gilt, per centner.	25 0	-	17 25	-	23 in cases, 13 in baskets.
(*g*) Earthen ware, Fayence and other sorts; white porcelain, with the common metals, per centner.	10 0	-	6 90	-	Idem.
(*h*) The same, mixed with gold, silver, platina, pinchbeck, and other fine metals; other porcelain with common or precious metals, per centner.	50 0	-	34 50	-	Idem.
39.—*Cattle.*					
(*a*) Women, [illegible], each - - - - - -	1 10	-	[illegible]		

NOTE.—Horses and other animals before mentioned are duty free when they are reported as drawing merchandise belonging to stages and other wagons, or the horses of mounted travellers; foals following their dams are free.					
(c) Cows, each	3 0	–	2 07		
(d) Heifers, each	2 0	–	1 38		
(e) Pigs, except sucking pigs—					
1. Fat, each	1 0	–	69		
2. Lean, each	20	–	46		
(f) Sheep, each	15	–	34.5		
(g) Other cattle, goats, small pigs, and calves, each	5	–	11.5		
NOTE.—On the frontier line, from Oberweisenthal, in Saxony, to Schusterinsel, in Baden, lean oxen, bulls, cows, and heifers, for fattening, and not for sale, are allowed to be introduced, with proper certificates, at one-fourth of the above duty.					
40.—*Wax cloth, oil cloth, &c.*					
(a) Coarse unprinted oil cloth, per centner	2 0	–	1 38	–	13 in cases, 9 in baskets, 6 in bales.
(b) All other sorts, wax, muslin, taffeties, painting cloth, &c., per centner	5 0	–	3 45		
(c) Fine embossed oil cloth, per centner	10 0	–	6 90	–	20 in cases.
41.—*Wool and woollen goods, &c.*					
(a) Sheep's wool, raw and combed, per centner	Free	2 0	Free	1 38	
(b) Three or more fold twisted white woollen and camels' hair; also, colored yarn, per centner.	8 0	–	5 52	–	16 in casks and cases, 7 in bales.
(c) Woollen goods—					
1. Woollen cloths and hosiery, cloths, shawls, felted goods, cords, buttonry, net and fancy woollens, and woollens mixed with iron, glass, wood, leather, bronze, and steel; also, with animals' hair; or wool with any materials except silk, per centner.	30 0	–	20 70	–	20 in cases, 7 in bales.
2. Woollen goods, not fulled, of wool and cotton, when printed, embroidered or sewed, per centner.	50 0	–	34 50	–	Idem.
(d) Carpets, with wool or other animal hair, or with flax mixed, per centner.	20 0	–	13 80	–	Idem.
NOTE.—1. Tanners' wool, or pulled wool, from such artisans as use the skins of the animals, can be exported by special license, or under control, at the duty of half a rix-dollar.					

SPECIAL DUTIES—Continued.

Articles.	Prussian currency, the 14-dollar standard: the dollar being divided into 30 parts.		Federal currency.		Tare per centner, or 100 pounds Prussian.
	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
2. Single and double woollen yarn, and oil cloths of horse hair, as also coarse stuffs of calves' hair and tow, pay the common entry duty of half a rix-dollar.	*Rix-dol. gro.*	*Rix-dol. gro.*	*Dolls. cents.*	*Dolls. cents.*	
42.—*Zinc and zinc wares.*					
(a) Raw zinc, per centner - - - - - -	2 0	–	1 38	–	10 in casks and cases, 6 in barrels.
NOTE.—On the Tyrol frontier, per centner - - - -	1 0	–	69		
(b) Tin and rough zinc wares, per centner - - - -	3 10	–	2 30	–	Idem.
(c) Fine and lacquered zinc wares, per centner - - - -	10 0	–	6 90	–	20 in casks and cases, 13 in baskets.
43.—*Tin and tin wares.*					
(a) Coarse tin wares—as plates, dishes, spoons, kettles, pots, and other vessels, per centner.	2 0	–	1 38	–	10 in casks and cases, 6 in baskets.
(b) Fine—such as lacquered tin wares, toys, &c., per centner - -	10 0	–	6 90	–	20 in casks and cases, 13 in baskets.
NOTE.—Tin in blocks, bars, &c., and old tin, pay the common import duty of half a rix-dollar.					

SPAIN.

Extracts translated from the new customs regulations of Spain, to be enforced on vessels arriving from the United States, on and after the 16th October, 1843.

[Translated by the U. S. consul at Malaga.]

ARTICLE 1. Shippers of merchandise in foreign countries shall present to the Spanish consul notes in duplicate, and without corrections, of the goods they wish to embark, expressing the name and nation of the vessel and of the master; port of destination; description of bales, boxes, barrels, or other packages, to be shipped; their marks and numbers, class, quality, and quantity of merchandise contained in each, in Castilian weight and measure; their consignees; if the goods be of national produce, and of the fabric of the place whence shipped; and, if foreign, of what nation or fabric they originate; ending with a declaration that the note details the true contents of the packages, without their containing any thing else—it being understood that there must be as many notes as there may be owners or consignees to whom the goods go directed.

ART. 3. From all these notes the consul is to form a general summary, (manifest,) with a copy of which, and one of each of the notes, there shall be formed the true register of the vessel's cargo, to be handed to the master of the same, in a sealed despatch, to be delivered to the administrator of the custom-house at the port of destination.

ART. 7. After delivering of this register to the master, no reclamation shall be admitted from those interested in the cargo; but, previous thereto, they can require that, in presence of the master, their notes be compared with the summary made up from them by the consul. Before closing the register, notice shall be fixed at the consulate of the day on which the master intends to take up this document.

ART. 8. The master who in the act of receiving pratique shall not immediately deliver to the administrator of the customs the sealed despatch or packet or packets received from the Spanish consul, shall pay a fine of reals vellon 8,000, ($400;) the cargo shall be landed and stored until the consul shall remit a certified copy of the original notes presented by the shippers, to be applied for by the administrator.

ART. 10. On examination by the administrator, in presence of the master, of the sealed packets, (from the consul,) if they manifest marks or evidences of having been previously opened, the master shall be fined $100 for this alone; and

ART. 11. In case amendments or alterations are observed with notes contained in the sealed packets, the master shall answer before the tribunal of finance for the crime of forgery he may have committed.

ART. 12. Where there is no consul or vice consul, shippers must send their notes to the one residing nearest, and the masters receive from him their registers, with the understanding that merchandise from foreign countries will not be allowed entry which does not come with these requisites.

ART. 14. The exceptions to the above are such cargoes of staves, lumber, cod fish, hides, and coal, which it may be evident have come in search of a market and to the orders of their masters; but, in such cases, they must produce the clearance or document accrediting their being from the

country of origin of the cargo, and that there the goods were embarked, the quantity of which must be detailed in the same.

Art. 21. The master, on arrival, if in quarantine, shall deliver to the officer of carabineers the despatches from the Spanish consul for the administrator; and said officer, together with those of the health-visit, shall examine their condition, making note of the state they may be found in.

Art. 22. Immediately on admission to pratique, the master shall deliver his log book, or ship's diary, to the commandant of carabineers, who, personally, shall examine it, and make note therein if all the leaves be found in good order, or if there be any which have been struck or added in; and, likewise, if the vessel has touched at any other port after leaving that in which she received the register, &c. The master who shall refuse to exhibit his log book shall pay a fine of $50, and shall not be cleared outward until he does present it.

Art. 23. Within the twenty-four hours after anchoring, the master shall present to the administrator of the custom-house a manifest of all the cargo, with two copies in the Spanish language, and the same if in ballast, expressing the same. The said twenty-four hours shall commence to count from the moment, after coming to anchor, he shall have received the health-visit.

Art. 26. If the vessel be placed in quarantine before the twenty-four hours expire, the commandant of carabineers shall take care to require from the master the manifest, and to make note of the hour in which he receives it.

Art. 27. If the master, whether in quarantine or not, does not present the manifest within the twenty-four hours as aforesaid, he shall pay a fine of one hundred dollars, ($100.)

Art. 31. After presentation of the manifest, no alteration or rectification of any description will be admitted.

Art. 38. The master shall be fined $100 for every package in excess, and $50 for every one less, if so found to differ between the consul's register and the manifest, &c.

Art. 39. If the manifest does not specify minutely the contents of the packages of prohibited merchandise, declared in transitu, they shall be landed for examination, &c.

Art. 42. All the items of the manifest shall be declared to their several owners or consignees, and in no case to "order;" neither will the generic term merchandise, or its equivalent, be admitted; and in any case of the kind the goods shall be landed and inspected in presence of the captain or his agent; and if the goods prove to be of the prohibited class, they shall be forfeited, and the captain shall be fined 25 per cent. if the goods be worth more than $2,000, or $500 if less; if of legal traffic, the fines shall be one half.

Art. 44. If prohibited goods be not included in the manifest, they shall be confiscated, and the master fined as above; and if of traffic, then in the same way—only one-half.

Note.—The provisions and stores of the vessel must be added to the manifest. If they exceed what may be requisite for the crew for twenty days, the duties on this excess shall be exacted, or they shall be disembarked and stored until the sailing of the vessel; and in tobacco, such excess must be graduated as all which exceeds half a pound per man.

Art. 181. Transhipments are prohibited.

Art. 182. Merchandise in transit for a foreign port shall go on to its destination in the same vessel. Merchandise cannot be manifested in transit for the same port whence the vessel first sailed, nor for any other touched at during the voyage.

Art. 298. The forfeitures (comisos) declared in virtue of the regulations, and in the same way the exactions of fines, are acts executive, in which, therefore, there can be no intervention of the tribunal of finance; neither is any form of law or legal process required for the purpose.

The civil disturbances of Spain have caused collateral derangements of commerce. The department has received several decrees emanating from local and temporary authorities affecting trade; but, as the operation of most of these has already expired by limitation, and as none can be regarded as permanent measures, it is considered useless to communicate them herein.

PORTUGAL.

TARIFF AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.—March, 1841.

Duties of import, export, and storage, in all the custom-houses of Portugal, and the provinces of the islands of the Azores, and the adjacent islands.

Article 1. The action of this tariff shall extend to all the custom-houses of Portugal, the provinces of the Azores islands, and islands adjacent; and these custom-houses shall despatch all merchandise enumerated in the said tariff, except the following, (being foreign,) viz: fabrics of cotton, of wool, of silk, of flax; articles made of said fabrics, whether for men or women; tea, wine, and other spirituous and fermented drinks; vinegar, corn stuffs, vegetables, olive oil, oil of *nabo*, and jewelry; the which can be admitted to despatch, whether for consumption or deposite, only in the custom-houses of Lisbon and Oporto, in Portugal; of Angra, in Terceira island; Porta Delgada, in the island of San Miguel; and Funchal, in the island of Madeira.

Art. 2. The duties expressed in this tariff relate solely to foreign merchandise, and to the produce of the Portuguese possessions, as therein designated, in regard to imports for consumption into the custom-houses of Portugal, the Azores, and adjacent islands; and to all merchandise in general, foreign or Portuguese, as regards export from said custom-houses to foreign ports. Such merchandise as, not being designated in the tariff as from Portuguese possessions, may be wholly the produce thereof, shall be free of import duty, in conformity to the decree of November 2, 1836, provided it arrives properly authenticated.

Art. 3. All spirituous drinks, fabrics of silk, or other merchandise, which, having entered the custom-houses where this law obtains, may be found to be in contravention of the prohibitions and restrictions established by said law, shall be seized, without any penalty being enforced against the owner or consignee of the merchandise.

Art. 4. All duties and charges which, under the denomination of seals,

tares, *pranchas*, or others, which heretofore have been collected in said custom-houses, whether at entrance or clearance, shall be superseded by the duties designated in this tariff, and three per cent. thereon additional, which shall be paid by the parties as an equivalent for said charges.

Art. 5. The product of this three per cent. shall be placed in the coffers *dos emolumentos*, treated of in the decree of 17th September, 1833; and from it shall be satisfied—1st, the persons having charge of the coffers denominated *dos emolumentos;* 2d, that which appertains to the abolished fees of the abolished *administradores geraes*, and other employees under the title of *taras, planchas, &c.*, according to the nett income of the three years ending June 30, 1836; 3d, to the expenses of the *casa do sello;* 4th to the expenses of books, paper, pens, and other necessary articles. The remainder in said coffers *dos emolumentos*, after deducting the wages of the employees, (who formerly received stated payments,) in proportion to their salaries, shall be applicable to Government purposes, in the form established by the following article:

Art. 6. At the end of each year, the heads of the custom-houses shall remit to the Government, through the inspector general of customs, an account showing an explicit statement of the accounts of the coffers of said three per cent., as well as the expenses of both branches, to the end that, upon inspection of said statement, the Government can ordain such alterations and new applications as it may esteem convenient.

Art. 7 In addition to the duties expressed, goods received in the custom-houses, whether for consumption or deposite, shall pay, after remaining therein one year, a storage duty per month equal to twenty reis per quintal on dry articles, and sixteen reis per almude on liquids. From the dispositions of this article are excepted raw cottons, sugar, cocoa, coffee, cinnamon, tea, curcuma, cloves, pepper, salt, saltpetre, tobacco, and vaquetas, which may remain in deposite for the space of two years; at the expiration of which, they shall commence to pay the aforesaid storage duty.

Art. 8. A special order of the Government authorizes the custom-houses to receive an additional duty upon goods imported from foreign nations, equivalent to the difference of duties which said nations may make between their national vessels and Portuguese, or upon Portuguese goods on their importation.

Art. 9. All possible assistance to national industry being one of the principal bases adopted in the formation of this tariff, all exemptions of raw materials, and other accessories for manufactories, which hitherto have been conceded by special charters, will cease upon the going into operation of this tariff.

Art. 10. When goods are found in the custom-houses to have been damaged at sea, the damage exceeding three per cent. on their first cost, if the parties request it, an abatement shall be made in the duties, proportionate to the difference between said state of damage and their perfect state.

Art. 11. To decide upon said proportion, the chief of the custom-house shall nominate a person familiar with the goods in question, as referee, and the owner shall nominate another; which persons shall, conjointly, declare in writing the cause of the damage, and the difference between the value of the articles as they appear, and that which would have been in an undamaged state; and on this declaration, the custom-house shall make the proportionate abatement of duty. In case the two referees do not agree,

the chief of the custom-house shall nominate a third, who shall decide definitively.

Art. 12. Merchandise presented for despatch, composed of divers materials plainly distinct, the duty shall be calculated according to the material of greatest value. This regulation does not apply to *ornatos*, or *enfeitas simples*, the total value of which may be less than the values of the principal material serving as its base, unless the contrary may be particularly expressed in this tariff.

Art. 13. All baggage is free of duty. By baggage, is understood only clothes in actual use, and other instruments and articles in daily use in the profession of the person, &c. For verifying these, all the packages containing baggage, with an inscription designating the owners, shall be sent to the custom-house, under the penalty of loss, and other penalties corresponding to the embezzlement of duties. At the custom-house, measures will be taken for the immediate verification and delivery of said articles, so soon as the owner shall present himself to receive them.

Art. 14. Articles, the produce of national industry, once exported to foreign countries, lose their nationality; and, in case of return, they shall be deemed in the custom-houses as foreign.

Sec. 1. Are excepted from this article the manufactures of silk, which shall be admitted to despatch in packages of any weight, to be re-exported within one year, counted from the date of their entrance into the custom-house; it being understood that said manufactures shall not have changed their ownership, and that their identity shall be legally established.

Art. 15. The classes of this tariff wherein are described the goods and merchandise most known in commerce, according to their various categories, are accompanied by a general index, presenting these goods and merchandise in alphabetical order, with reference to the classes, and the pages where they are described, with the design of facilitating the despatches with greater accuracy.

Art. 16. To avoid repeating in the classes of this tariff goods which, from their analogy to others of the same species, should pay the same duties, the phrase is adopted, "all others not specified." It does not follow that the names of said goods should not be designated in the billets of despatch. On the contrary, the employees of the custom-house shall take particular care as regards their description, avoiding, as far as possible, denominations arbitrary or unknown, and positively prohibiting compensation for better or worse qualities than are apparent in the despatch.

Art. 17. The general index shall designate what may be the goods not specified; and the permanent commission of *puntas* shall make therein such additions and alterations as experience may in future teach.

Art. 18. All the merchandise mentioned in this tariff shall pay the respective duties upon their nett weight, except such as it will not be possible to ascertain the weight of without the tares; the which shall be regulated by table A, forming part of this tariff. The merchant can, however, have his goods weighed in either mode, as he may esteem convenient. From this are excepted manufactures of silk, wool, flax, cotton, and tortoise shell, as well as furs; which articles shall always be weighed without the tares, and pay duty on their real weight.

Art. 19. The legal tare will be allowed to liquids which should pay by nett weight, and to other goods; but when these tares are vessels or jars of porcelain, crystal, common glass, or copper, or when the tares or en-

velopes are of such articles as are ordinarily sold in commerce, such tares or vessels shall pay the duties established by this general tariff.

Art. 20. When any article is presented, omitted in the tariff or in the index, the surveyors employed in the despatch shall immediately proceed to ascertain the nature of said article, the use to which it is destined, and its approximate value in the market; and, having obtained these, and what further information they may judge necessary, they shall make of the whole a statement, which they shall deliver to the chief of the custom-house, or his deputy, accompanied by a sample of the article in question, and indicating the article in the tables or classes of the tariff or its index, which they may decide to possess the nearest analogy to the article in question.

Art. 21. In case of emergency, the chief of the custom-house, or his deputy, can order the despatch to be continued, deciding to adopt the opinion of the surveyors, and collecting the duties as on said analogous article; but he not so deciding, or the owner of the goods or his legal representative not concurring, the despatch can only be continued by placing in deposite the amount of said duty, and one-third thereof additional.

Art. 22. In case of dispute between the owners or consignees of the merchandise and the officers of the custom-houses, concerning the duties which ought to be received when they are presented for despatch, said duties shall be deposited provisionally, and the case will be referred to the permanent commissioners of the tariff, who are authorized by the Government to hear the parties concerning doubts and difficulties which may arise relative to the kind, origin, or quality of the articles, and to propose to the Government the necessary emendations or alterations, to the end that the proceedings shall be adjusted.

Art. 23. Those goods which, on account of paying greater duties of export than import, ought to be excepted from the general rule and established practice of being free from export duties when they have paid the duties of import or of consumption, shall pay, when re-exported, in addition to the said duty of consumption already paid, that of export designated in the tariff.

Art. 24. The same goods on which the export duties are less than the import, having been deposited in the custom-houses, and the owners thereof wishing to re-export them, shall pay a tenth part of the export duties which are designated in this tariff.

Art. 25—relates to frontier custom-houses.

Art. 26. The chiefs of the custom-houses shall take all care not to permit the despatch of foreign goods for consumption in Portuguese vessels, under the specious title of being for re-exportation. Regarding it necessary to benefit national navigation, it is ordered that the foreign goods described in table B, for fitting out or provisioning said vessels, shall pay the export duty designated by the tariff as for re-exportation.

March 20, 1841.

Note.—In the following abstract of the tariff, the principal articles of each class only are given; and much of what is considered superfluous matter of explanations, &c., has been omitted, as unnecessary to the object of this document.

Tariff of Portugal, under regulations of March, 1841.

Articles.	Unities.	Duties of Import.	Duties of Export.
Class I.			
Liquids.		Dlls. cts. mills.	Dlls. cts. mills.
Wine of Oporto, not already subject to a duty of twelve milreis, and wine of other ports.	Pipe	- -	11 2.
Wines, foreign, in casks, &c., either for consumption or deposite.	3.64 galls.	8 6 4.	
Gin, whiskey, &c., of the kingdom and islands -	Do	- -	5 6
Gin, whiskey, &c, foreign, for consumption or deposite.	Do	8 6 4.	7 8.04
N. B. The pipe contains thirty almudes, Lisbon measure—equal to 109.2 imperial gallons.			
Class II.			
Produce of fisheries.			
Whalebone, unwrought - - -	32 lbs.	28 0.	2 8.
prepared or cut - - -	Do	3 36 0.	3 3 6
Whalebone, manufactured into articles of all kinds	Do	20 16 0.	
Oil, fish, of all kinds - - - -	Do	35 8.4	5.6
spermaceti, raw - - - -	Do	71 6.8	1 6.8
prepared - - -	Do	1 79 2.	1 6.8
manufactured - - -	Do	6 45 1.2	1 6.8
Fish, salt-water, fresh, dry, or salted - -	128 lbs.	89 6.	1 6 8
smoked - - - - - -	Do	1 79 2.	1 6.8
Class III.			
Live animals.			
[Unimportant.]			
Class IV.			
Produce of animals.			
Meat, salted, smoked, and prepared, including bacon.	32 lbs.	1 34 4.	1 1.2
Meat, hams - - - - - -	Do	1 68 0.	1 6 8
All other salt meats - - - -	Do	67 2.	5.6
Tallow, in cakes or unwrought, from the possessions.	Do	2 8.	5.6
Tallow, in cakes or unwrought, from other countries.	Do	17 9.2	5.6
Tallow candles, from the possessions - -	Do	33 6.	5.6
from other countries - -	Do	2 68 8.	5.6
Candles, stearin, from the possessions - -	Do	33 6.	5 6
from other countries - -	Do	4 60 0.8	5.6
Hog's lard - - - - - -	Do	1 34 4.	5.6
Butter, of all qualities - - - -	Do	1 79 2.	6 7.2

TARIFF—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Duties of Import.			Duties of Export.		
Class V.							
Produce of animals—horns, bones, teeth, shell, hoops, &c. [Unimportant.]							
Class VI.							
Produce of animals of various kinds.		Dlls.	cts.	mills.	Dlls.	cts.	mills.
Wax, in cakes, white, from the possessions -	32 lbs.		78	4.		2	2.4
from other countries -	Do	2	68	8.		2	2.4
Wax, in cakes, yellow, from the possessions -	Do		50	4.		2	2.4
from other countries -	Do	1	44	4.8		2	2.4
Feathers, for beds, of goose, duck, and swan -	Do	3	58	4.		5	6.
of all other birds - -	Do		89	6.		2	2.4
Plumes, white and colored, unprepared - -	1 lb.	1	34	4.		11	2.
prepared - -	Do	26	88	0.		11	2.
Class VII.							
Produce of animals.							
Hides, in hair or raw, of all animals, green or dry, salted or not.	32 lbs.		3	5.2		1	1.2
Sole leather, of all qualities - - -	Do	1	79	2.		1	1.2
Leather or calf skins, cut for manufacture -	1 lb.		40	3.2			5.6
Skins, sheep or goat, bark-tanned - -	Do		20	1.6			5.6
colored - - -	Do		40	3.2			5.6
Shoes, slippers, &c. - - - -	Pair		44	8.		26	8.8
Boots, bootees, &c., for men - - -	Do	3	58	4.		per 128 lbs.	
for women - - -	Do	1	79	2.			
Class VIII.							
Silk, and manufactures thereof.							
Silk, raw - - - - - -	32 lbs.	2	24	0.	2	24	0.
Silk thread, raw - - - - -	1 lb.	2	1	6.		2	2.4
colored - - - - -	Do	2	68	8.		2	2.4
Silk gauze, muslins, crape, tulle velvets, blond, whether plain, wrought, embroidered, printed, or in shawls, and handkerchiefs.	Do	8	6	4.		4	4.8
Silk, gros de Naples, taffety, damask, chali, &c., and all others not specified, as well as mixed with cotton, wool, or other materials.	Do	5	37	6.		4	4.8
Silk buttons, galloons, caps, fringes, ribbons, laces, belts, suspenders, and all other of these classes, whether mixed with wool, cotton, or other materials, including marks, stamps, buckles, clasps, and ornaments.	Do	5	37	6.		4	4.8
All other fancy goods, whether for women or men, shall pay four times the duties which would be paid on the material of which they are principally composed, including the weight of the buttons, buckles, and other ornaments.							

TARIFF—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Duties of Import.			Duties of Export.		
		Dlls.	cts.	mills.	Dlls.	cts.	mills.
All the fabrics and other articles above detailed, when mixed with gold or silver, although the same be false, shall pay, in addition.	1 lb.	2	24	0.			
CLASS IX.							
Wool, hair, &c., and manufactures thereof.							
Wool, of Saxony or Spain - - -	32 lbs.		Free			4	4.8
Wool, from all other places, and of all qualities, washed.	Do	1	7	5.2		2	2.4
Wool, from all other places, uncleaned - -	Do		26	8.8			
colored, of all colors and qualities - -	Do	3	12	5.6		6	7.2
Woollen thread or yarn, white, for embroidering, called "la de camello."	1 lb.	1	34	4.		2	2.4
Woollen thread or yarn, white, of all other qualities	Do		26	8.8			5.6
colored, for embroidering -	Do	2	68	8.			5.6
of all other kinds -	Do		44	8.			1.12
Fabrics.							
Carpets and rugs, though mixed with any other material, except silk.	Do		40	3.2			5.6
Coverlets, blankets, "alforjas," though mixed with cotton or other materials, except silk.	Do		26	8.8			5.6
Damask, *duraque*, stamine, stocking stuffs, broadcloths, superfine, fine, ordinary, &c.	Do		40	3.2			5.6
Durant, without gloss, camlets, hair cloth, Brussels, gala, Scotch stuffs, &c., commonly used for cloaks.	Do		33	6.			5.6
Coarse baize, common ordinary baize, with gloss; baize, fine white; serafine, borel, and shag.	Do		26	8.8			5.6
Serge, crize, drugget, crape, &c. - -	Do		56	0.			5.6
Cassimere, shorn, woven of wool, with cotton or flax, (known in commerce by that name.)	Do	1	12	0.			5.6
Shawls and handkerchiefs, of chali, marcelaine, and merino, stamped or woven of one or more colors, or mixed with any other material, except silk.	Do	2	68	8.		2	2.4
Shawls and handkerchiefs of all other qualities, stamped or woven, of one or more colors, or mixed with any other material, except silk.	Do	1	34	4.		1	1.2
Shawls and handkerchiefs of wool, called cassimere smooth web, or cross bar, stamped.	Do		44	8.			5.6
Wearing apparel, for men or women, shall pay eight times the duty payable on the principal manufacture of which they are made, including the weight of the buttons, buckles, and other ornaments.							
Buttons, cord for hats or shoes, ribbons, galloons, stay lace, bands or girths, garters, and all other manufactures of the same class, whether of wool only, wool and cotton, wool and flax, wool and hair, &c.	Do		78	4.		1	1.2
Shawls and stuffs called cashmere of Asia -	Do	22	40	0.	1	12	0.
of any other country - -	Do	6	72	0.		11	2.
Bonnets, plain - - - - -	Each	1	12	0.			5.6

TARIFF—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Duties of Import.	Duties of Export.
		Dlls. cts. mills.	Dlls. cts. mills.
Bonnets, ornamented - - - -	Each	2 24 0.	1 1.2
Hats, hat bodies, plain - - - -	Do	2 24 0.	1 1.2
ornamented - - - -	Do	4 48 0.	1 1.2
N. B. Whatever paper, cord, tablets, lead, or pasteboard, in or with which the foregoing articles are packed, for security, &c., shall be included in the weight.			
CLASS X.			
Flax, hemp, cairo, piacaba, matweed, &c., and manufactures thereof.			
Hemp, &c., for cordage - - - -	128 lbs.	11 2.	2 2.4
white, for cord - - - -	Do	11 2.	2 2.4
dressed, in bundles - - -	Do	7 16 8.	2 2.4
Strikes or heads.			
Tow, of all kinds - - - -	Do	11 2.	1 1.2
Thread, simple, for woof or warp, crude - -	1 lb.	10 0.8	1.12
white - -	Do	15 6.8	1.12
twisted or spun, crude - - -	Do	1 12 0.	1.12
white - - -	Do	1 68 0.	1.12
colored - - -	Do	2 24 0.	1.12
Brown linen, coarse - - - -	32 lbs.	89 6.	5.6
Brin, (a sort of canvass) - - -	12 lbs.	10 0.8	1.12
Brown Holland - - - - -	Do	15 6.8	1.12
Bleached or white sail cloth - - -	Do	6 7.2	1.12
White or bleached Britannias.			
Irish linens and counterfeit Hollands - -	1 lb.	67 2.	1 1.2
Linen cambric - - - - - -	Do	22 4.	2 2.4
Lace, open work, &c., whether in pieces, shawls, veils, handkerchiefs, &c.	Do	3 58 4.	
Buttons, galloons, stay lace, fringes, girdles, bands, suspenders, &c., pure or mixed with cottons, including in the weight all marks, leather, buckles, clasps, &c.	Do	44 8.	1.2
Bed or table furniture, wearing apparel, &c., whether for men or women, shall pay four times the duty payable on the class of the principal material—appendages and ornaments being included in the weight.			
All fabrics, &c., embroidered with silk, gold, or silver, fine or false, shall pay $2 24 per lb. additional; embroidered with cotton, linen, or wool, $1 12 per lb. additional.			
Twine, untarred, to half inch diameter - -	128 lbs.	6 72 0.	4 4.8
Shrouds, cordage, and cables, untarred - -	Do	4 03 2.	2 2.4
Twine, marline, tarred - - - -	Do	5 60 0.	2 2.4
Packthread, tarred - - - -	Do	3 36 0.	2 2.4
Shrouds, cables, and cordage, tarred, new or old -	Do	3 36 0.	2 2.4

TARIFF--Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Duties of Import.	Duties of Export.
		Dlls. cts. mills.	Dlls. cts. mills.
Class XI.			
Cotton, and manufactures thereof.			
Cotton, raw, uncleaned, from Portuguese possessions	32 lbs.	Free	1.12
from other countries -	Do	6 7.2	1 1.2
Cotton, cleaned, from the possessions - -	Do	Free	1 1.2
from other countries - -	Do	13 4.4	2 2.4
wadding gummed, for wadding, &c. -	1 lb.	11 2.	1.12
Thread, plain, for warp and woof, or for spinning—			
Crude—To No. 40 - - -	Do	5 6.	1.12
From 41 to 80 - - -	Do	7 8.4	1.12
From 81 to 120 - -	Do	13 4.2	1.12
Above 120 - - -	Do	28 0.	1.12
White or colored—To No. 40 - -	Do	8 9.6	1.12
From 41 to 80 -	Do	13 4.4	1.12
From 81 to 120 -	Do	26 8.8	1.12
Above 120 - -	Do	56 0.	1 12
Thread, twisted, for sewing or other purposes—crude, white or colored, whether in skeins or clews—			
To No. 40 - - - - -	Do	11 2.	5.6
From 41 to 80 - - -	Do	26 8.8	5.6
From 81 to 120 - - -	Do	53 7.6	5.6
Above 120 - - - - -	Do	1 12 0.	5.6
Candle wicking - - - - - -	Do	44 8.	1.12
Cotton fabrics, as carpets, coverlets, and colicos of one single color.	Do	22 4.	1.12
Cotton fabrics, as carpets, &c., of more than one color, whether wove or printed.	Do	33 6.	1.12
Canvass and duck - - - -	Do	5 6.	1.12
Calicos in patterns for sayas, shawls, half shawls, handkerchiefs, whether single or in pieces.	Do	44 8.	1.12
Stuffs, cotton, or mixed with flax—			
Crude—To 14 threads warp in the ¼ inch -	Do	4 4.8	1.12
From 15 to 24 threads in the ¼ inch	Do	6 7.2	1.12
From 25 and upwards - -	Do	11 2.	1.12
White—To 14 threads warp in the ¼ inch -	Do	5 6.	1.12
From 15 to 20 threads in the ¼ inch	Do	7 8.4	1.12
From 21 and upwards - -	Do	13 4.4	1.12
Dyed in the thread, of one or more colors—			
To 16 threads warp in the ¼ inch -	Do	22 4.	1.12
In patterns, for clothing, shawls, handkerchiefs, single or in pieces.	Do	44 8.	1.12
From 17 threads upwards - -	Do	44 8.	1.12
In patterns, for clothing, &c. -	Do	67 2.	1.12
Printed or colored in the piece—			
Chintzes and striped stuffs, of one or more colors.	Do	22 4.	1.12
Shawls and handkerchiefs, of one or more colors.	Do	28 0.	1.12
Fine stuffs—White—To 20 threads of warp in the ¼ inch.	Do	11 2.	1.12
From 21 upwards - -	Do	17 9.2	1.12
Colored—Printed in the piece, of one or more colors.	Do	22 4.	1.12

TARIFF—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Duties of Import.	Duties of Export.
		Dlls. cts. mills.	Dlls. cts. mills.
Fine stuffs—Colored—In patterns, for clothing, shawls, &c.	1 lb.	44 8.	1.12
Dyed in the thread -	Do	49 2.8	1.12
Cassas and cambrics—White—To 20 threads warp	Do	22 4.	1.12
From 21 upwards	Do	44 8.	1.12
Dyed in the thread, or printed, shall pay 22 cents 4 mills additional.			
Oil cloths, varnished, waxed, or painted, or lined with wool or canvass, of one or more clors.	Do	33 6.	1.12
Tapes and ribbons of cotton only, of every quality	Do	33 6.	1.12
Bobbinets, laces, shawls, and handkerchiefs, embroidered, &c.	Do	4 3 2.	5.6
Buttons, galloons, bands, stay laces, suspenders, of cotton only.	Do	44 8.	1.12
Barret caps, pantaloons, drawers, petticoats, socks, stockings, reticules, &c.	Do	44 8.	1.12
Hats, cotton - - - - -	Each	2 24 0.	5.6
Fabrics and other articles specified above, embroidered with silk, gold, or silver, fine or false, shall pay $2 24 additional per lb.; the envelopes, packing cord, &c., shall be included in the weight.			
Class XII.			
Paper and its fabrics.			
Boxes, cases, dolls, masks, and other similar articles, manufactured of pasteboard.	32 lbs.	6 72 0.	2 24
Japanned work, of all qualities - - -	Do	23 44 0.	2 24
Tobacco boxes - - - - - -	Do	23 44 0.	2 24
Visiting cards - - - - - -	Do	10 8 0.	1.12
Charts and maps, geographical and hydrographic, of all sizes.	Do	1 43 3.6	1.12
Playing cards - - - - - -	Do	24 33 6.	5.6
Prints, engravings, and lithography, of all kinds -	1 lb.	1 79 2.	1.12
Books in the Portuguese language - -	32 lbs.	2 86 7.2	1.12
Books, reprinted in foreign countries from Portuguese editions.	Do	22 40 0.	1 1.2
Books in foreign languages, unbound - -	Do	Free	1.12
bound in boards or other materials - -	Do	1 43 3.6	1.12
Blank books - - - - - -	Do	5 60 0.	1.12
Music, printed, lithographed, or written - -	Do	2 80 0.	1.12
Paper hangings - - - - - -	Do	2 86 7.2	1 1.2
ruled for music - - - - -	Do	2 15 0.4	5.6
common writing - - - - -	Do	1 79 2.	5.6
imperial, royal, &c., and other qualities, not specified.			
Class XIII.			
Wood, and manufactures thereof.			
Woods, common, such as oak, pine, chestnut, beech, willow, &c.—			
Wood, fire - - - - - -	128 lbs.	4 4.8	1.12

TARIFF—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Duties of Import. Dlls	cts.	mills.	Duties of Export. Dlls.	cts.	mills.
Charcoal - - - - - -	128 lbs.		33	6.			1.12
Sawed boards, to 1 inch thick - - -	Foot			2.24			1.12
from 1 to 2 inches thick - -	Do			4.48			1.12
from 2 to 3 inches thick - -	Do			6.72			1.12
more than 3 inches thick - -	Do			7.84			1.12
Beams and joists of all dimensions - -	Do		2	3.6			3.36
Shingles, chestnut - - - - -	Dozen		33	6.			5.6
pine - - - - - -	Do		26	8.8			1.12
Timber for masts and spars, &c., to 15 feet long -	Each		8	9.6		4	4.8
from 16 to 30 feet - -	Do		16	8.		8	4.
from 31 to 35 feet - -	Do		28	0.		14	0.
from 36 to 40 feet - -	Do		33	6.		16	8.
from 41 to 45 feet - -	Do		49	2.		19	6.
from 76 to 80 feet - -	Do	1	12	0.		56	0
from 81 feet and upwards -	Do	1	68	0.		84	0.
Oak knees, braces, anchor stocks, &c. - -	Foot		2	3.6			3.36
Hoops, to 68 inches long - - -	Thousand		22	4.			5.6
from 69 to 136 inches - - -	Do		44	8.		22	4.
from 136 inches and upwards - -	Do		89	6.		44	8.
Staves, to 29 inches long - - -	Hundred		8	9.6		4	4.8
from 29 to 37 inches - - -	Do		13	4.4		6	7.2
from 37 to 46 inches - - -	Do		22	4.		11	2.
from 46 to 57 inches - - -	Do		28	0.		13	4.4
from 57 inches and upwards - -	Do	1	12	0.		44	8.
Staves, undressed, shall pay according to thickness, in the proportion of one inch, more or less, on each stave.							
Oars in rough - - - - - -	Each		11	2.			5.6
finished - - - - - -	Do		33	6.			5.6
Handspikes, in rough - - - - -	Dozen		11	2.			5.6
finished - - - - -	Do		33	6.			5.6
Sassafras - - - - - -	32 lbs.		71	6.8			1.12
Aloe, quassia, white sandal wood, citron, &c. -	Do	1	43	3.6			5.6
Cork, rough - - - - - -	128 lbs.		33	6.			5.6
wrought - - - - - -	Do	2	68	8.			5.6
Closets, bureaus, cupboards, and clothes presses, of mahogany or satin wood.	Each	44	80	0.		11	2.
Closets, bureaus, cupboards, and clothes presses, of any other wood.	Do	22	40	0.		5	6.
Sideboards of mahogany or satin wood - -	Do	67	20	0.		16	8.
of other woods - - -	Do	33	60	0.		8	4.
Washstands - - - - - -	Do	9	40	8.		2	2.4
Washstands, with mirrors - - -	Do	13	44	0.		3	3.6
Tables, dining, of mahogany or satin wood -	Do	47	4	0.		11	2.
of other woods - - -	Do	26	88	0.		6	7.2
Sofas, with seats of reed or straw, or mahogany or satin wood.	Do	23	52	0.		6	7.2
Sofas, of other woods - - - - -	Do	10	68	0.		2	2.4
Carts and wagons for carrying goods, with or without springs, 4 wheeled.	Do	67	20	0.		16	8.
Carts and wagons for carrying goods, with or without springs, 2 wheeled.	Do	40	32	0.		11	2.
Phaetons, new or used - - - -	Do	560	0	0.	1	12	0.
Wheels, new or used, large - - -	Pair	13	44	0.		3	3.6
small - - -	Do	6	72	0.		1	1.2
Chaises, two wheeled, new or used - -	Each	168	0	0.		44	8.

TARIFF—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Duties of Import.			Duties of Export.		
Class XIV.							
Chemicals, &c.		Dlls.	cts.	mills.	Dlls.	cts.	mills.
Acetate of alumina, pure	1 lb.		35	8.4			5.6
ammonia, crystallized	Do	2	15	0.4		2	2.4
liquid	Do		8	9.6			1.12
cinchona	Ounce		67	2.		1	1.2
morphine	Do	1	34	4.		2	2.4
nickel	1 lb.	1	61	2.8		2	2.4
quinine	Ounce		53	7.6			1.12
soda	1 lb.		53	7.6			1.12
strontian	Do	1	43	3.6		2	2.4
Acid of arsenic	Do		53	7.6			1.12
bromic	Ounce		67	2.		2	2.4
camphoric	Do		53	7.6		1	1.2
chromic	Do		44	8.		1	1.2
citric	1 lb.		71	6.8			1.12
nitric, medicinal	Do		26	8.8			1.12
common	Do		17	9.2			1.12
sulphuric, pure	Do		8	9.6			1.12
common	Do		2	2.4			1.12
tartaric	Do		53	7.6			1.12
Alkali of ammonia	Do		16	8.			1.12
barilla, crude	32 lbs.		11	2.			5.6
white or purified	Do	2	68	8.			5.6
potash, crude	Do		22	4.			5.6
Arseniate of copper	1 lb.		53	7.6			1.12
potash or soda	Do		23	5.2			1.12
cobalt	Ounce		29	1.2			5.6
Bi-borate of soda, (borax,) crude	32 lbs.		26	8.8			5.6
Carbonate of ammonia (sub)	1 lb.		20	1.6			1.12
lime, pure	Do		35	8.4			5.6
copper	Do	1	7	5.2			1.12
magnesia	Do		20	1.6			1.12
potash (sub)	Do		13	4.4			
(bi)	Do		53	7.6			5.6
of soda (sub)	Do		22	4.			1.12
(bi)	Do		53	7.6			1.12
Chlorate of barytes	Ounce		33	6.			5.6
potash	1 lb.	1	34	4.			5.6
Chromate of ammonia	Ounce		67	2.		1	1.2
barytes	Do		6	7.2			1.12
mercury	Do		4	4.8			1.12
lead	1 lb.		6	7.2			1.12
potash	Do		11	2.			1.12
iron	128 lbs.		11	2.		1	1.2
Chloride of lime, dry	1 lb.		13	4.4			1.12
liquid	Do		4	4.8			1.12
mercury or (proto) calomel	Do		52	7.6			1.12
mercury (deuto) or corrosive sublimate	Do		53	7.6			1.12
Muriate of ammonia	Do		6	7.2			1.12
cinchona	Ounce		33	6.			5.6
morphine	Do		71	6.8			5.6
potash	1 lb.		13	4.4			1.12
soda or common salt	–	Prohibited			Free.		

TARIFF—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Duties of Import.			Duties of Export.		
		Dlls.	cts.	mills.	Dlls.	cts.	mills.
Muriate of soda, refined	1 lb.		13	4.4	Free.		
Kreosote, white	Ounce		44	8.			5.6
dark	Do		22	4.			1.12
Nitrate of copper	Do		35	8.4			1.12
lead	Do		13	4.4			1.12
Nitrate of potash, or nitre, crude, from Portuguese possessions.	32 lbs.		6	6.			5.6
Nitrate of potash, or nitre, crude, from other places	Do		33	6.			5.6
refined	Do	1	61	2.8	1		1.2
Nitrate of silver, or lunar caustic	1 lb.	5	60	0.	1		1.2
Oxide of antimony, (proto)	Do		22	4.			1.12
lead, litharge	32 lbs.		16	8.	1		1.2
copper	1 lb.	2	15	0.4	1		1.2
iron, (deuto)	Do		13	4.4			5.6
mercury, or red precipitate, (deuto)	Do		33	6.			1.12
zinc, white	Do		40	3.2			1.12
Sulphate of alumina	Do		56	0.	1		1.2
ammonia	Do		6	7.2			1.12
copper, or blue vitriol	32 lbs.		26	8 8			5.6
iron, or copperas	128 lbs.		13	4.4			5.6
magnesia, or sal Epsom	32 lbs.		44	8.			5.6
morphine	Ounce	1	34	4.	2		2.4
soda, or sal glauber	32 lbs.		67	2.			5.6
zinc, or white vitriol	Do	1	34	4.	1		1.2
barytes	Do		8	9.6			1.12
Sulphuret of potash	1 lb.		8	9.6			1.12
antimony, or mineral kermes	Do		53	7.6			1.12
arsenic, (King's yellow)	32 lbs.		44	8.			5.6
mercury, (proto)	1 lb.		67	2.			1.12
copper	Do	2	15	4.			5.6
Tartrate of potash, or crude tartar	32 lbs.		13	4.4	32		6.
cream of tartar	Do	1	79	2.	2		2.4
antimony	1 lb.		33	6.			1.12
Tartrate of potash and soda, or sal Seignette, sal Rochelle, &c.	Do		20	1.6			1.12
Cantharides	Do		33	6.			1.12
Electuaries of all qualities	Do	1	79	2.	2		2.4
Elixirs of all qualities	Do		53	7.6	1		1.2
Plasters of all kinds	Do		26	8.8			1.12
Ether, nitric	Do	1	34	4.			5.6
sulphuric	Do		56	0.			5.6
acetic	Do		80	6.4			5.6
muriatic	Do		53	7.6			5.6
Pills of all kinds, including boxes	Ounce		26	8.8			1.12
Tinctures of all kinds, including bottles	Do	2	15	4.	1		1.2
Ointments of all kinds	Do		53	7.6			1.12
Vinegar, medicinal, of all kinds	Do		20	1.6			1.12
Wines, medicinal, of all kinds	Do		20	1.6			1.12
Sirups of all kinds	Do		53	7.6			1.12

TARIFF—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Duties of Import.			Duties of Export.		
		Dlls.	cts.	mills.	Dlls.	cts.	mills.
Class XV.							
Dyes, dye woods, &c.							
Rainha, in logs	32 lbs.		33	6.	1	1.2	
Brazil, Campeachy, fustic, sandal, and all others not specified.	Do		5	6.		1.12	
Rainha, pulverized	Do	1	34	4.	3	6.	
all other kinds	Do		56	0.	2	2.4	
Saffron flowers	Do	4	11	1.2	6	7.2	
Bark, quercitron	Do		3	3.6		1.12	
oak	128 lbs.		32	4.	Prohibited.		
cork, or others, for tanning	128 lbs.		32	4.	Prohibited.		
Sumach	Do		20	1.6		1.12	
Indigo of all qualities	Do	1	7	5.2	8	9.6	
Blue, Prussian, in whatever form	Do	1	34	4.	6	7.2	
Carmine of all qualities	Ounce		56	0.	4	4.8	
Cochineal	1 lb.		11	2.		5.6	
Kermes, or alkermes, in grain	32 lbs.	1	34	4.	2	2.4	
in powder	Do	1	79	2.	3	3.6	
Gum lac, natural	Do		8	9.6		5.6	
Lac dye, or shellac	Do		71	6.8	4	4.8	
Black lead, or plumbago	Do		71	6.8	1	1.2	
Black lead pencils, common, including the weight of the boxes.	Do	3	58	4.	4	4.8	
Black lead pencils, fine, including the weight of the boxes.	Do	17	20	3.2	13	4.4	
Ivory black	Do		35	8.4		5.6	
Spanish black	Do		11	2.		5.6	
Frankfort black	Do		35	8.4		5.6	
Prussiate of potash	1 lb.		14	5.6		1.12	
Ink, India	32 lbs.	3	58	4.	8	9.6	
writing, liquid, bottles included	Do	3	58	4.	2	2.4	
powder, boxes or wrappers included	Do	7	16	8.	4	4.8	
printing	Do	1	7	5.2	2	2.4	
fine colored, for painting, &c., in powder or liquid, including envelopes or bottles.	1 lb.	3	58	4.	8	9.6	
Ultramarine blue	Do	5	37	6.	67	2.	
Varnish of all qualities	Do		44	8.		5.6	
Class XVI.							
Vegetable juices.							
Gum, cherry, olive, &c., and other common gums of Europe.	32 lbs.		11	2.		5.6	
Gum, Arabic, Senegal, Alcatira, and all other exotics not specified—							
From possessions	Do		11	2.		5.6	
From Barbary	Do		26	8.8	4	4.8	
From other places	Do		80	6.4	4	4.8	
Tar, pitch, &c.	128 lbs.		22	4.	1	1.2	
Turpentine, common, liquid or semi-solid	32 lbs.		22	4.		5.6	
Venice	Do		67	2.	1	1.2	
Gum, resins, copaiva	Do		44	8.		5.6	
scammony	1 lb.	1	34	4.	2	2.4	

TARIFF—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Duties of Import.			Duties of Export.		
		Dlls.	cts.	mills.	Dlls.	cts.	mills.
resins, jalap - - - -	1 lb.		44	8.	1		1.2
opoponax - - - -	Do		22	4.			5.6
copal from the possessions - -	32 lbs.		22	4.			5.6
copal from other countries - -	Do	1	7	5.2			5.6
asafœtida, ammoniacal myrrh, olibano, or incense, and all other exotics not specified, from the possessions.	Do		22	4.	1		1.2
ditto from other countries -	Do		89	6.	4		4.8
n, benzoin, pure - - - -	1 lb.		44	8.			5.6
Mecca - - - - -	Do	1	7	5.2			1.12
Tolu, and all balsams not specified, liquid -	Do		11	2.			5.6
solid -	Do		22	4.	1		1.2
chouc, or gum elastic - - -	32 lbs.		71	6.8	1		1.2
rice - - - - - -	Do	1	43	3.6	2		2.4
hor, refined - - - -	Do	5	73	4.4	6		7.2
, socotrine - - - -	Do		89	6.	3		3.6
hepatic - - - - -	Do		44	8.	2		2.4
a - - - - - -	Do	2	86	7.2	2		2.4
ı - - - - - -	Do	13	44	0.	22		4.
japonica, from the possessions - -	Do		33	6.	2		2.4
from other countries - -	Do	1	43	3.6	2		2.4
sweet almonds - - - -	1 lb.		8	9.6	1		1.2
nut, &c. - - - - -	Do		4	4.8			5.6
palm - - - - - -	Do		11	2.			5.6
castor - - - - - -	Do		8	9.6	1		1.2
fish, of all kinds, (Lisbon measure) -	3.64 galls.		67	2.			5.6
linseed - - - - - -	32 lbs.		67	2.	2		2.4
olive, domestic - - - -	3.64 galls.	–		–	2		2.4
ces, or volatile oil of cinnamon, rhodium, nge flowers, cloves, mace, sassafras, &c., inling flasks.	1 lb.		22	4.	1		1.2
orange and lemon, including flasks -	Do		89	6.	2		2.4
aniseed, bergamot, citron, cummin, juniper, &c., including flasks.	Do		22	4.	1		1.2
ı of turpentine, including flasks - -	32 lbs.		26	8.8			5.6
Class XVII.							
Roots, &c.							
cuanha of all qualities - - -	Do	3	58	4.	1		1.2
- - - - - -	Do	2	68	8.	4		4.8
parilla - - - - -	Do	1	79	2.	2		2.4
arb - - - - - -	Do	7	16	8.	4		4.8
ga, Senegal - - - -	Do	1	34	4.	4		4.8
nwort - - - - -	Do	5	37	6.	4		4.8
nbo and zodoary - - - -	Do	2	15	0.4	2		2.4
rice - - - - - -	Do		26	8.8			5.6
quinia - - - - - -	Do	4	30	0.8	5		6.
all not specified - - - -	Do	2	86	7.2			5.6
ı leaves, from the possessions - -	Do		22	4.			5.6
from other countries - -	Do	2	15	0.4	1		1.2

TARIFF—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Duties of Import.	Duties of Export.
		Dlls. cts. mills.	Dlls. cts. mills.
Fruits, seeds, &c.			
Cassia buds - - - - - -	32 lbs.	71 6.8	1 1.2
Aniseed - - - - - -	Do	2 15 0.4	1 1.2
Coloquintida - - - - - -	Do	2 15 0.4	1 1.2
Flax seed - - - - - -	Do	11 2.	5 6.
Fungi and lichens of all qualities - -	Do	71 6.8	5.6
CLASS XVIII.			
Substances peculiar to medicine, perfumery, and various compounds.			
Amber - - - - - - -	Ounce	67 2.	1 1.2
Musk - - - - - - -	Do	67 2.	1 1.2
Cantharides - - - - - -	1 lb.	22 4.	5.6
Castor - - - - - - -	Do	33 6.	1 1.2
Chocolate - - - - - -	32 lbs.	6 45 1.2	2 2.4
Sponge - - - - - - -	1 lb.	17 9.2	1.12
Marrow, all qualities - - - -	32 lbs.	2 68 8.	5.6
Mustard, in grain - - - -	Do	1 43 3.6	1 1.2
in powder - - - -	Do	2 86 7.2	1 1.2
in conserve or liquid, including flasks -	Do	5 37 6.	2 2.4
Gunpowder - - - - - -	Do	Prohibited	1.12
Leeches - - - - - - -	1,000	22 4.	22 4.
Rouge - - - - - - -	1 lb.	2 68 8.	2 2.4
Pomades of all qualities - - -	Do	53 7.6	5.6
Powders for the hair or teeth - - -	Do	53 7.6	5.6
Soap, foreign - - - - - -	Do	Prohibited	1 6.8
domestic - - - - -	Do	Prohibited	1 7.92
Oils, perfumed, of all qualities - - -	Do	44 8.	5.6
CLASS XIX.			
Goods denominated colonial.			
Sugar, prepared, in whatever form—			
From the posses ions - - -	32 lbs.	Free	1 1.2
From other countries - - -	Do	1 84 4.	1 1.2
of all qualities, from the possessions -	Do	Free	5.6
from other countries -	Do	56 0.	1 1.2
Molasses, from the possessions - - -	Do	Free	5.6
from other countries - - -	Do	16 6.	5.6
Sweet sirups, sugar cakes, pastes for drink, jellies, &c., of all qualities—			
From the possessions - - -	Do	22 4.	2 2.4
From other countries - - -	Do	1 79 2.	2 2.4
Cocoa and cocoa shells, from the possessions -	Do	Free	1 1.2
from other countries -	Do	44 8.	1 1.12
Coffee, from the possessions - - -	Do	Free	1 1.2
from other countries, shelled - -	Do	89 6.	1 1.2
in husk - -	Do	71 6.8	1 1.2
Cinnamon, common, from the possessions -	1 lb.	2 6.	2.2
from other countries -	Do	5 6.	2.2
fine, from the possessions - -	Do	13 4.4	5.6
from other countries -	Do	26 8.8	1 1.2

TARIFF—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Duties of Import.	Duties of Export.
		Dlls. cts. mills.	Dlls. cts. mills.
Cloves, common, of all qualities—			
From the possessions - - -	1 lb.	1 6.8	2.24
From other countries - - -	Do	6 7.2	2.24
Cloves, fine, of all qualities, from the possessions	Do	2 8.	5.6
from other countries	Do	11 2.	5.6
Nutmegs of all qualities, from the possessions -	Do	16 8.	5.6
from other countries -	Do	50 4.	5.6
Mace of all qualities, from the possessions -	Do	22 4.	5.6
from other countries -	Do	67 2.	5.6
Pepper and pimento, of all qualities—			
From the possessions - - -	32 lbs.	35 8.4	1 1.2
From other countries - - -	Do	1 7 5.2	1 1.2
Tea, of all qualities, from the Portuguese possessions in India and China, solely in Portuguese ships.	1 lb.	38 0.8	1 1.2
from other countries, imported solely in Portuguese vessels of not less than 100 tons.	Do	89 6.	1 1.2
Cardamom, from the possessions - -	Do	8 9.6	5.6
from other countries - -	Do	11 2.	5.6
Tobacco is a *regie* import; duties according to fiscal exigencies.	32 lbs.	- -	2 2.4
manufactured - - - -	- -	Prohibited	1 per cent. on selling prices.
CLASS XX.			
Farinaceous substances.			
(See Law of September 14, 1837, at the end of this tariff.)			
Malt - - - - - - -	128 lbs.	1 68 0.	5.6
Rice, from Eastern Africa - - -	Do	Free	5.6
from other possessions, cleaned - -	Do	35 8.4	1 1.2
in husk - -	Do	22 4.	1 1.2
from other countries, cleaned - -	Do	1 7 5.2	1 1.2
in husk - -	Do	80 6.4	1 1.2
Beans, (fava,) from the possessions - -	Do	Free	5.6
f om other countries - -	Do	56 0.	5.6
Peas, dry, from the possessions - - -	Do	Free	5.6
from other countries - - -	Do	1 56 8.	5.6
Potatoes, from the possessions - - -	Do	Free	5.6
from other countries - - -	Do	50 4.	5.6
Pastes for soups, and other substances for the same use.	Do	10 75 2.	2 2.4
Chestnuts - - - - - -	Do	1 7 5.2	1 1.2
Biscuit, from the possessions - - -	Do	Free	1 1.2
from other countries - - -	Do	2 1 6.	1 1.2
Bread, of all qualities, from the possessions -	Do	Free	1 1.2
from other conntries -	Do	2 15 0.4	1 1.2
Sago, from the possessions - - -	Do	Free	1 1.2
from other countries - - -	Do	1 25 4.4	1 1.2

TARIFF—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Duties of Import.	Duties of Export.
Class XXI.			
Fruits, seeds, plants, &c.		Dlls. cts. mills.	Dlls. cts. mills.
Fresh oranges, lemons, limes, and other varieties -	1,000	1 12 0.	1 1.2
Fresh cocoas - - - - - -	100	16 8.	5.6
Fresh algarobas, bananas, and others, not specified	32 lbs.	1 7 5.2	5.6
Dry figs, cherries, plums, pears, and others, not specified.	Do	44 8.	1 1.2
Seeds, for distilling, as juniper berries, &c. -	Do	44 8.	1 1.2
for sowing - - - - -	Do	11 2.	1 1.2
Onions - - - - - - -	Do	22 4.	1.12
Bulbous roots (flowers) - - - - -	Do	2 68 8.	2 2.4
Teasels - - - - - - -	128 lbs.	11 2.	5.6
Hay, straw, &c. - - - - -	Do	1 34 4.	1 1.2
Bran, of all kinds - - - - -	Do	52 7.6	5.6
Hops, in flower or leaf - - - - -	32 lbs.	17 9.2	5.6
Class XXII.			
Metals.			
Gold, in ore, lumps, bars, or dust - -	Mark	Free	1 12 0.
leaf, including the weight of the books containing it.	Do	4 3 2.	3 3.6
coins, Portuguese - - - - -	Do	Free	Prohibited.
foreign - - - - -	Do	Free	56 0.
galloons, fringes, purl, spangles, &c., new or used.	Do	5 37 6.	4 4.8
jewelry, plain, or with false stones, corals, &c.	Do	28 0 0.	4 4.8
with fine stones, pearls, &c. -	Do	1 per cent.	½ per cent.
broken - - - - -	Do	Free	1 12 0.
Silver, in ore, lumps, or bars - - -	Do	Free	11 2.
leaf, including the weight of the books -	Do	56 0.	1 1.2
coin, Portuguese - - - - -	Do	Free	Prohibited.
foreign - - - - -	Do	Free	5 6.
galloons, fringes, purl, &c., new or used -	Do	4 3 2.	2 2.4
jewelry, plain, or with false stones -	Do	8 96 0.	2 2.4
with fine stones, pearls, &c. -	Do	1 per cent.	½ per cent.
gilt, or gold washed - -	Do	8 96 0.	2 2.4
broken - - - - -	Do	Free	11 2.
Steel, raw, all qualities - - - -	128 lbs.	22 4.	1 1.2
files, to No. 6 inclusive, saws and other tools	Do	7 16 8.	11 2.
from No. 7 to No. 20 inclusive -	Do	3 58 4.	5 6.
all other manufactures, not specified -	Do	14 33 6.	11 2.
Copper, raw, in pigs, bars, &c. - - -	Do	11 2.	3 3.6
hammered, in plates or sheets - -	Do	56 0.	5 6.
wire - - - - - - -	32 lbs.	2 80 0.	2 4.4
coin, Portuguese - - -	Do	Prohibited	Free.
foreign, same as copper manufactured.			
manufactures, of all kinds, with or without ornaments of other metals, (except gold or silver.)	Do	13 44 0.	2 2.4
Alembics, or distilling apparatus, of whatever form or fashion.	Do	3 58 4.	1 1.2

TARIFF—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Duties of Import.			Duties of Export.		
		Dlls.	cts.	mills.	Dlls.	cts.	mills.
Brass, crude	128 lbs.		11	2.		3	3.6
cast, in pigs or bars	Do		11	2.		3	3.6
hammered, in plates or sheets	Do		56	0.		5	6.
wire	32 lbs.	2	80	0.		2	2.4
pins, including the papers	Do	4	48	0.		5	6.
manufactures of all kinds	Do	13	44	0.		2	2.4
Old copper, brass, &c.	128 lbs.		11	2.	1	61	2.8
Iron, raw	Do		1	1.2		1	1.2
cast, in pigs or bars	Do		11	2.		1	1.2
plain	Do	4	48	0.		2	2.4
manufactured in articles for manufactories and chemical arts, such as alembics, cylinders, retorts, boilers, &c., and all others, their weight not exceeding 300 lbs.	Do		67	2.			5.6
manufactures, ornamented with other metals, (except precious, &c.	Do	9	85	6.		2	2.4
wrought, in bars, rods, &c.	Do		11	2.		1	1.2
sheets	Do		11	2.		1	1.2
plain wire	Do	1	79	2.		5	6.
pins, including the papers	Do	7	16	8.		11	2.
hoops	Do		11	2.		2	2.4
chains, cables, anchors, cranes, &c.	Do		67	2.		2	2.4
nails of all kinds	Do	5	60	0.		1	1.2
manufactures of, all other	Do	8	96	0.		2	2.4
burnished or varnished, all manufactures of	Do	14	33	6.		2	2.4
japanned, do do	Do	26	88	0.		4	4.8
sheet do do	Do	14	33	6.		2	2.4
wire, silk wound	1 lb.	13	88	8.		2	2.4
filings	128 lbs.		11	2.		1	1.2
old scrap	Do		1	1.2		17	9.2
Lead, crude	Do			5 6		1	1.2
in pigs and bars	Do		11	2.		1	1.2
hammered, or rolled	Do		11	2.		1	1.2
manufactured into balls or shot	Do	1	34	4.		1	1.2
all other manufactures of	Do	4	3	2.		1	1.2
old scrap	Do		11	2.		53	7.6
Tin, crude, or in bars	Do		11	2.		1	1.2
Britannia, teutenegue, bismuth, and alloys of these metals—							
Rolled or hammered	Do		44	8.		5	6.
In grains, ashes, or powder	Do	16	80	0.		5	6.
In plates, for mirrors, or buttons	Do	2	68	8.		2	2.4
All other manufactures of	Do	11	20	0.		2	2.4
Old, in scraps	Do		11	2.	1	61	2.8
Zinc, crude	Do		11	2.		1	1.2
cast, in bars	Do		44	8.		2	2.4
in sheets or pigs	Do		44	8.		2	2.4
hammered or rolled	Do		44	8.		2	2.4
all manufactures of	Do	8	6	4.		2	2.4
old scrap	Do		11	2.		67	2.
Antimony, crude	Do		5	6.		1	1.2
regulus of	Do	1	34	4.		2	2.4
Cobalt, raw	Do		11	2.		2	2.4
vitrified	32 lbs.		22	4.		2	2.4
Quicksilver	1 lb.		2	2.4			1.12

TARIFF—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Duties of Import.			Duties of Export.		
		Dlls.	cts.	mills.	Dlls.	cts.	mills.
Plumbago, or black lead - - - -	32 lbs.		71	6.8		2	2.4
Printing type, not used - - - -	1 lb.		16	8.			5.6
old - - - - -	Do		1	1.2		8	9.6
Class XXIII.							
Vitrified substances.							
Refracting bricks, for furnaces - - -	32 lbs.		67	2.			1.12
Earthen ware, common, of red earth - -	Do		80	6.4			5.6
black, vitrified or not - -	Do	3	36	0.		3	2.6
Porcelain, transparent—							
Not gilded, painted, or embossed -	Do	8	96	0.		6	7.2
Gilded or embossed - - -	Do	17	92	0.		13	4.4
imitations of, of whatever quality -	Do	5	4	0.		3	3.6
Glass, black, in bottles, flasks, demijohns, &c. -	Do		31	3.6			5.6
light, in plates, for windows, &c., plain -	Do	3	80	8.8			
stained -	Do	35	84	0.		8	9.6
lenses, for spectacles and watch crystals, &c.	Do	3	36	0.		6	7.2
all other articles of - - -	Do	5	4	0.			5.6
shreds or fragments - - -	Do		Free		1	43	3.6
Flint glass, in articles of whatever form or use—							
Plain, with or without gold - -	Do	8	96	0.		6	7.2
Polished, with or without gold -	Do	17	92	0.		13	4.4
Cut, with or without figures - -	Do	35	84	0.		26	8.8
Plate glass, for mirrors, without amalgam—							
Up to 100 inches of superficies -	Do	1	61	2.8		5	6.
256 inches of superficies -	Plate		41	4.4	5 cents 6 mills per 32 lbs.		
(The duty increases in proportion to the size of the plate—of which a few examples will suffice :)							
Up to 484 inches, superficies - -	Do	1	19	8.4	Do.		
900 inches, superficies - -	Do	3	89	7.6	Do.		
1,521 inches, superficies - -	Do	10	75	2.	Do.		
3,481 inches, superficies - -	Do	68	27	5.2	Do.		
4,356 inches, superficies - -	Do	114	40	8.	Do.		
5,037 inches, superficies - -	Do	165	8	8.	Do.		
5,658 inches, superficies - -	Do	204	6	4.	Do.		
6,003 inches, superficies - -	Do	227	58	4.	Do.		
6,624 inches, superficies - -	Do	272	83	2.	Do.		
Glass, cones or tubes for cutting and polishing -	32 lbs.	1	7	5.2		2	2.4
cut, ground, or polished, in pieces, for jewelry	Do	13	44	0.		11	2.
beads, counters for rosaries, gilt - -	Do	13	44	0.		26	8.8
small, for embroidering - -	Do	1	68	0.		5	6.
Class XXIV.							
Stones, earths, &c.							
Alabaster, rough or in dust - - -	Do		8	9.6			5.6
manufactured - - - -	Do	5	37	6.		1	1.2
Marble, rough or in powder - - -	Do		8	9.6			5.6
manufactured - - - -	Do	5	37	6.		1	1.2
Roman cement - - - - -	Do		13	4.4			5.6
Clay, unwrought - - - -	128 lbs.		6	7.2			1.12

TARIFF—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Duties of Import. Dlls.	cts.	mills.	Duties of Export. Dlls.	cts.	mills.
y, tiles and bricks of - - - -	32 lbs.		67	2.			1.12
ster, in stone - - - -	128 lbs.		17	9.2			1.12
prepared - - - -	Do		44	8.			1.12
manufactures of - - - -	32 lbs.	5	37	6.			1.12
nes, grind - - - - -	128 lbs.		6	7.2			1.12
whet - - - - -	32 lbs.		71	6.8			5 6
filtering - - - - -	Do		67	2.			1.12
ı flints - - - - -	Do		26	8.8			1.12
nenian bole - - - - -	Do		67	2.		1	1.2
l - - - - - -	Ton		22	4.		1	1.2
e - - - - - -	128 lbs.		44	8.		2	2.4
haltum - - - - -	32 lbs.		26	8.8			1.12
oleum } ıhtha } - - - - -	1 lb.		4	4.8			1.12
Class XXV.							
Various articles.							
ns, artillery, fit for service, of iron - -	128 lbs.	3	36	0.		13	4.4
of brass - -	Do	12	44	0.		53	7.6
old, for recasting, of iron -	Do		1	1.2		17	9.2
of brass -	Do		44	8.	1	61	2.8
onets - - - - - -	Each		8	9.6			1.12
ket barrels - - - - -	Do		80	6.4			5.6
kets, with or without bayonets - -	Do		89	6.			5.6
ling pieces, single barrelled - - -	Do	8	6	4.		4	4.8
double barrelled - - -	Do	10	75	2.		5	6.
les, for swords, sabres, &c. - - -	Do		6	7.2			1.12
ols, of less than a hand long - - -	Pair	8	96	0.		2	2.4
from a hand upwards - - -	Do	6	72	0.		4	4.8
nderbusses, iron - - - -	Each		89	6.			5.6
brass - - - - -	Do	2	68	8.		2	2.4
nsols and umbrellas—							
Of silk - - - - - -	Do	1	79	2.		1	1.2
Of oil cloth, and other materials not specified	Do		67	2.			5.6
In pieces, for manufacturing—such as sticks, points, ferules, &c.	32 lbs.	20	16	0.		4	4.8
lery—							
Pen knives, case knives and forks, Rodgers's pocket knives, such as—							
With handles of wood - - -	Do	4	48	0.		4	4.8
of bone or horn, unpolished	Do	8	96	0.			5.6
of metal - - -	Do	13	44	0.		11	2.
of whalebone, or polished horn.	Do	16	12	8.			
of ivory, mother-of-pearl, or tortoise shell.	Do	21	50	4.		2	2.4
ificial flowers, of cotton, cambric, silk, or feathers	1 lb.	6	72	0.		1	1.2
sical instruments—							
Accordions - - - -	Each		67	2.		1	1.2
Harps - - - - -	Do	56	0	0.		4	4.8
Bass viols, contra bass, &c. - -	Do	5	37	6.		1	1.2
Drums, &c. - - - -	Do	1	34	4.		4	4.8

TARIFF—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Duties of Import.	Duties of Export.
		Dlls. cts. mills.	Dlls. cts. mills.
Instruments of mathematics, astronomy, optics, navigation, physics, chemistry, and surgery.	- -	5 per cent.	¼ per cent.
Sealing wax - - - - - -	1 lb.	20 1.6	1.12
Wafers - - - - - - -	Do	53 7.6	5.6
Machines for manufactories or laboratories -	128 lbs.	11 2.	5.6
for other purposes - - -	- -	20 per cent.	½ per cent.
Ancient arms, engraved stones, ancient marbles, shells, medals in common metals, ancient money, and all other curiosities not specified.	- -	Free	½ per cent.
Watches, for the pocket, gold or silver gilt -	Each	2 24 0.	5 6.
silver, pinchbeck, and other metals -	Do	1 12 0.	2 2.4
Clocks, with works or movements of wood -	Do	89 6.	1 1.2
with metal works, in wooden cases -	Do	6 72 0.	11 2.
in cases of copper, gilt, jasper, marble, &c.	Do	22 40 0.	33 6.
Materials for watch and clock making—such as springs, wheels, stones, chains, pendulums, &c.	1 lb.	11 2.	6 7.2
Boxes or cases, sewing or shaving—			
Plain, without ornaments, and not exceeding 24 inches of superficies.	Each	1 34 4.	2 2.4
Ornamented, of more than 24 inches of superficies.	Do	5 37 6.	8 9.6
Wooden, plain, for tobacco - -	32 lbs.	6 72 0.	8 9.6
lined with horn or lead - -	Do	10 75 2.	11 2.
Needles, of all qualities, including the envelopes -	1 lb.	17 9.2	5.6
Brushes, with wooden backs, of all qualities -	32 lbs.	13 44 0.	2 2.4
Phosphoric matches - - - -	1 lb.	1 34 4.	1 1.2
Lanterns, hand - - - - -	Dozen	3 36 0.	1 1.2
carriage - - - -	Pair	5 33 6.	2 2.4
Bellows, blacksmiths' - - - -	Each	10 75 2.	6 7.2
hand - - - - - -	Do	53 7.6	5.6

March 20, 1841.

CORN LAWS.

Article 1.

The importation of grain, and flour from grain, potatoes, and bread, the produce of foreign countries, for deposite or consumption, is prohibited in all the maritime and inland frontier ports of the kingdom of Portugal and the Algarves, except in special cases.

Article 2.

When the crop of the kingdom is insufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants, the Government is authorized to admit so much foreign corn as is judged necessary to supply the deficiency.

Sec. 1. The decree of the Government shall declare the quantity, kind, and quality of the corn to be admitted.

Sec. 2. The maritime importations shall only be permitted in the ports of Lisbon, Oporto, and Faro.

Sec. 3. Before corn is permitted entrance in these ports, certain designated officers are to be consulted.

Sec. 4. The importation of corn through the inland frontier ports of any district is not permitted without intelligence is given from certain designated officers, declaring the port or ports where such importation should be made; and the Government shall designate such ports by name in the decree of admission.

Sec. 5. In addition to the special information determined in the preceding paragraphs, the Government shall command the "*conselhos do districto*" of the whole kingdom to report regularly each year after harvest in regard to the product of their respective districts, compared with the estimated consumption by the inhabitants; these reports to be in the possession of the Government by the 30th day of November.

Article 3.

Foreign corn admitted for consumption through Lisbon shall pay, in addition to the "*vendagem do costume*," the duties established by the *alvara* of the 15th October, 1824, and amended by the law of the 31st March, 1827.

Sec. 1. Foreign corn admitted for consumption in the ports of Oporto and Faro shall pay the duties established by the said laws in regard to foreign corn admitted in the port of Oporto.

Sec. 2. The manifests shall be made immediately after the harvest of the different kinds of corn, and be published in the respective parishes.

Sec. 3. Foreign corn admitted at the inland frontier ports shall pay the following duties:

	Cts.	mills.	
Wheat - - - - - -	11	2.	per alquiere
Rye - - - - - -	6	7.2	do.
Barley - - - - - -	4	4.8	do.

Sec. 4. The product of these duties shall be applied as established by the "alvara" of the 15th October, 1824.

ARTICLE 4.

The Government shall report annually to the Cortes in regard to the exercise of this law.

ARTICLE 5.

Land proprietors in the province of Alemtejo, whose corn is within five leagues of the Spanish frontier, are obliged, after each year's harvest, to manifest to certain designated officers the quantity and kind of corn in their possession, as are also the inhabitants of other provinces adjacent to the Spanish frontier.

SEC. 1. The correctness of the manifests shall be scrupulously verified by said authorities; and those exhibiting a false manifest shall be liable to the loss of the difference, more or less, in the articles fraudulently manifested.

SEC. 2. The manifests shall be made immediately after the harvest of the different kinds of corn, and be published in the respective provinces.

SEC. 3. Owners or agents wishing to carry said corn away from the respective "*conselhos*" shall obtain a permit from the authority before which they were manifested, &c.

ARTICLE 6.

The "*alvara*" of October 15, 1824, remains in force in all dispositions not contrary to the present.

ARTICLE 7.

The legislation anterior to the decree of 10th January of the current year, regulating the commerce in corn in the district of the Azores, remains also in force.

ARTICLE 8.

All legislation contrary to the dispositions of the present law is revoked, &c.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1837.

MODIFICATIONS OF THE FOREGOING TARIFF.

s 1st of the law of October 9, 1841.—The foreign goods and merchandise designated in the nexed table shall pay duties therein marked on their importation or exportation through the tom-houses of this kingdom, the Madeira islands, Porto Santo, and the Azores.

Table of alterations.

Articles.	Unities.	Duties of Import.			Duties of Export.		
		Dlls.	*cts.*	*mills.*	*Dlls.*	*cts.*	*mills.*
CLASS I.							
gn wines, either for consumption or deposite, &c.	3.64 gals.	2	91	2		13	4.4
gn vinegar to be admitted under the same forms wines - - - - - - -	Do -	5	37	6		6	7.2
CLASS II.							
lebone, cut - - - - - -	32 lbs. -	8	96	0		3	3.6
lebone, prepared, polished, or manufactured -	Do -	26	88	0		3	3.6
CLASS VII.							
Animal products.							
s, raw, of all animals, fresh or dry, salted or not	Do -		11	2		1	1.2
CLASS IX.							
Wool, hair, &c., and manufactures thereof.							
llen carpets and rugs, of one or more colors, xed or not with other materials except silk -	1 lb. -		44	8			5.6
kets, coverlets, mantos, and alforjas, mixed or not th other materials except silk - - -	Do -		31	3.6			5.6
sk: duraque, Amiens, satins, satinet, drugget, &c.	Do -		53	7.6			5.6
dcloth, fine, superfine, and ordinary, or fine ze, &c. - - - -	Do -		67	2			5.6
nhas: durant, without gloss, hair cloth, camlet, ussels, Scotch stuffs, &c., which are commonly ed for cloaks - - - - -	Do -		40	3.2			5.6
s, (common,) baize, (glossy,) flannel, shalloon, ag, &c. - - - - -	Do -		31	3.6			5.6
s of all qualities, colored flannels, cloth drugget, d durant (glossy) - - - -	Do -		19	0.4			5.6
rls and handkerchiefs of wool, called *cazemira,* nooth, woven, or crossbar, stamped - -	Do -		67	2			5.6
CLASS X.							
Hemp, flax, &c., and manufactures thereof.							
p, &c., for cordage - - - -	128 lbs.		44	8		2	2.4
white, for spinning - - - -	Do -		89	6		4	4.8
dressed, in bundles, bunches, or heads -	Do -	7	16	8		8	9.6
raw, or oakum of all kinds - - -	Do -		44	8		1	1.2
n, common coarse - - - -	32 lbs. -		89	6			5.6
fine, and from 6 to 8 "*coroas*" *calha macos,* a sort of coarse linen - - -	Do -	1	34	4			5.6

TABLE—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Duties of Import.	Duties of Export.
		Dlls. cts. mills.	*Dlls. cts. mills.*
Canvass, crude, or half bleached, for sails	1 lb.	10 6	1.12
and aniagens	Do	17 9.2	1.12
Hollands, brown	Do	15 6.8	1.12
Cloth (pannos) of flax or tow	Do	22 4	1.12
Rugs or carpets, colored, the warp and woof of which are hemp and flax	Do	11 2	1.12
All other manufactures not specified, mixed or not with cotton	Do	22 4	1.12
Sail cloth, bleached	Do	6 7.2	1.12
Creas, cloth of flax or tow, bleached	Do	26 8.8	1.12
Canvass and duck, bleached	Do	17 9.2	1.12
Britains, Irish linens, &c., and imitation Hollands, bleached	Do	67 2	1 1.2
Cambraetas, and all other manufactures bleached, not specified	Do	1 0 8	2 2.4
Laces, net work, &c., whether in pieces, shawls, veils, kerchiefs, &c.	Do	4 3 2	1 1.2
CLASS XI.			
Cotton, and manufactures thereof.			
Bobbinets, lace, shawls, and handkerchiefs, embroidered or woven, of all qualities	Do	5 37 6	5.5
CLASS XIII.			
Wood, and manufactures thereof.			
Oak, chestnut, beech, pine, &c., sawed boards--			
To 1 inch in thickness	Foot	3.36	1.12
From 1 to 2 inches	Do	6.72	1.12
Of more than 2 inches	Do	1 0.08	2.24
Of more than 3 inches	Do	1 3.44	4.48
In beams, joists, &c.	Do	6.72	1.12
Bengallas of wood, with "*castas*" of the same	Each	11 2	1.12
Of whatever quality, except gold or silver	Do	44 8	1.12
Bengallas of Indian cane, varnished or not	Do	53 7.6	1.12
Carpenters' rules, shoemakers' measures, boxes, comb cases, tooth pick cases, &c., of boxwood, or whatever other material	1 lb.	44 8	5.6
CLASS XIX.			
Articles called colonial.			
Sugar, in loaves, or in whatever form prepared—			
From the possessions	32 lbs.	Free	1 1.2
From other countries	Do	1 79 2	1 1.2
Sugar, white--			
From the possessions	Do	Free	1 1.2
From other countries	Do	80 6.4	1 1.2
Sugar, muscovado or raw--			
From the possessions	Do	Free	1 1.2
From other countries	Do	67 2	1 1.2

TABLE—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Duties of Import.			Duties of Export.	
		Dlls.	*cts.*	*mills.*	*Dlls.*	*cts. mills.*
Molasses—						
From the possessions - - -	32 lbs.		4	4.8		5.6
From other countries - - -	Do -		35	8.4		5.6
CLASS XXII.						
Metals.						
Steel, raw, all qualities - - - -	128 lbs.		67	2	1	1.2
Iron, cast, in pigs or bars - - - -	Do -		26	8.8	1	1.2
forged, in bars or rods - - - -	Do -		26	8.8	1	1.2
sheet - - - - - - -	Do -		33	6	1	1.2
hoop - - - - - - -	Do -		33	6	1	1.2
manufactures of, japanned - - -	Do -	29	27	2	4	4.8
Zinc, Britannia, teutenegue, bismuth, and alloys of these metals—						
Raw, in bars, &c. - - - -	Do -		26	8.8		1.12
All manufactures of - - - -	32 lbs.		26	8.8		2.24
Raw - - - - - -	128 lbs.		22	4	1	1.2
CLASS XXIII.						
Vitrified substances.						
Glass, common, cast, wrought, or blown, of all qualities - - - - - -	32 lbs.	8	6	4		5.6
flint, in pieces, of whatever form or use -	Do -	9	40	8	6	7.2
flint, in polished plates for mirrors, with amalgam, up to 100 inches superficies, including the weight of the boxes, mouldings, or ornaments, whether of wood or pasteboard -	Do -	2	68	8	5	6.
CLASS XXV.						
Various articles.						
Umbrellas and parasols of silk, large or small -	Each -	2	68	8	1	1.2
of oil cloth or other materials, not specified	Do -	1	7	5.2		5.6
frames of, whalebone, &c., large - -	Do -	1	12	0	4	4.8
frames of, whalebone, &c., small - -	Do -		67	2		5.6
materials for making, such as handles, points, ferules, &c. - - - -	32 lbs.	30	24	0	4	4.8
Toys of all descriptions, and articles for amusement, &c.	Do -	10	75	2	2	2.4
All woven fabrics, except silk, with leathern trappings or trimmings, in pieces, of ribbons, bands, girths, &c., and gallows - - - -	Do -	1	34	4		5 6

OCTOBER 9, 1841.

SARDINIA.

Tariff, in part, of import duties which took effect January 1, 1843.

Articles.	Present duty.		Former duty.	
	L. cen.	*Dolls cts.*	*L. cen.*	*Dolls. cts.*
Raw sugar, per quintal	35 00	6 51	45 00	8 37
Ammonia, per quintal	20 00	3 37	32 00	5 95.20
Soap, per quintal	30 00	5 58	50 00	9 30
Nitric acid, per quintal	25 00	4 65	80 00	14 88
Sulphuric acid, per quintal	9 00	1 67.40	80 00	14 88
Potash, soda, &c., per quintal	5 00	93	20 00	3 72
Copperas, per quintal	16 00	2 97.60	20 00	3 72
Zinc, sulphate of, per quintal	10 00	1 86	20 00	3 72
Litharge, per quintal	6 00	1 11.60	12 00	2 23.20
Gum lac, per quintal	4 00	74.40	10 00	1 86
Dye woods, per quintal	1 05	19.53	2 00 to 4 00	37.20 to 74.40
Quercitron bark, per quintal	3 00	55.80	6 00	1 11.60
Glue, per quintal	10 00	1 86	20 00	3 72
Fish glue, per quintal	50 00	9 30	65 00	12 09
Furs, per quintal	12 00	2 23.20	24 00	4 46.40
Harness, plain, each	1 20	22.32	2 00	37.20
Harness, ornamented, each	2 50	46.50	5 00	93
Saddles, each	20 00	3 72	30 00	5 58
Gloves, per pair	25	4.65	1 00	18.60
Shoes, per pair	1 50	27.90	5 00	93
Boots, per pair	5 00	93	18 00	3 34.80
Gaiters, leather, per pair	2 00	37.20	6 00	1 11.60
Hemp, per quintal	1 00	18.60	2 00	37.20
Oil cloth, per quintal	80	14.88	2 00	37.20
Hosiery, embroidered, per kilogramme	5 00	93	7 00	1 30.20
Thread buttons, white or dyed, per kilogramme	2 50	46.50	5 50	1 02.30
Thread lace, first quality, per kilogramme	20 00	3 72	32 00	5 95.20
Thread lace, second quality, per kilogramme	16 00	2 97.60	16 00	2 97.60
COTTON TWIST, UNBLEACHED.				
Below No. 40, per kilogramme	90	16.74	1 00 to 1 50	18.60 to 27.90
Above No. 40, per kilogramme	70	13.02		
Double twisted, whatever number, per kilogramme	1 20	22.32	3 00	55.80
Bleached or dyed, per kilogramme	1 80	33.48	4 00	74.40
COTTON CLOTHS.				
Unbleached, per kilogramme	2 00	37.20	4 00	74.40
Bleached, per kilogramme	2 50	46.50	4 00	74.40
Colored or dyed, per kilogramme	3 00	55.80	5 00	93
Printed, per kilogramme	4 00	74.40	5 50	1 02.30
Embroidered with thread, cotton, or wool, per kilogramme	5 00	93	8 00	1 48.80
Embroidered with silk, silver or gold, per kilogramme	12 00	2 23.20	20 00	3 72

TARIFF—Continued.

Articles.	Present duty.		Former duty.	
	L. cen.	*Dolls. cts.*	*L. cen.*	*Dolls. cts.*
COTTON HOSIERY.				
Plain, or embroidered with silk, cotton, or wool, per kilogramme - - -	5 00	93	8 00	1 48.80
Buttons, white or dyed, per kilogramme -	2 50	46 50	5 50	1 02.30
WOOLLEN STUFFS.				
Plain, or mixed with cotton or wool, per kilogramme - - - - - -	2 00 and 20 p. ct. on value.	37.20 and 20 p. ct. on value.	5 00	93
Embroidered with thread, wool, cotton, silk, gold, or silver, per kilogramme - -	5 00 and 12 00	93 2 23.20	20 00 to 30 00	3 72 5 58
Hosiery, plain and embroidered, per kilogramme - - - - -	5 00	93	7 00	1 30.20
Carpets, (Turkey excepted,) per kilogramme	3 00	55 80	20 00	3 72
SILKS.				
Stuffs, all of silk, or mixed with other materials, per kilogramme - - -	20 00	3 72	30 00	5 58
Hosiery, silk or mixed, per kilogramme -	20 00	3 72	30 00	5 58
Hosiery, of waste silk, plain, or mixed, per kilogramme - - - - -	12 00	2 23.20	20 00	3 72
Ribbons, plain or mixed, per kilogramme -	20 00	3 72	30 00	5 58
Lace, blonde, per kilogramme - -	20 00	3 72	30 00	5 58
Paper, duties reduced about 30 per cent. -				
Umbrellas and parasols, silk, each - -	2 00	37.20	4 00	74.40
Umbrellas and parasols, cotton, each - -	1 50	27.90	3 00	55.80
Carriages, with springs, on value - -	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.
COPPER.				
Copper ore, per quintal - - -	10	1.86	1 00	18.60
In pigs or pieces, per quintal - -	8 00	1 48.80	16 00	2 97.60
In sheets, per quintal - - -	16 00	2 97.60	40 00	7 44
Worked with iron, per quintal - -	30 00	5 58	40 00	7 44
Worked without iron, per quintal - -	40 00	7 44	50 00	9 30
Copper wire, per quintal - - -	40 00	7 44	50 00	9 30
BRASS.				
In bars or pieces, per quintal - -	8 00	1 48.80	16 00	2 97.60
In plates, per quintal - - -	16 00	2 97.60	40 00	7 44
Zinc, per quintal - - - -	8 00	1 48.80	12 00	2 23 20
Zinc, in sheets, per quintal - - -	16 00	2 97.60	20 00	3 72

REMARKS.

This tariff has not been officially transmitted to the department. The above extract therefrom is, however, obtained from a source which entitles it to credit.

The denomination "L." means "*lire nuove*," which is of the same value as a franc; the decimal parts are centimes.

The quintal is equal to 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 25 lbs. nearly, (221 pounds.)

The kilogramme is equal to 2 lbs. 8 oz. 4.428 drachms, avoirdupois.

MEXICO.

On the 2d of December, 1842, the import duties on cotton were raised by decree, the principal articles of which are as follows:

ARTICLE 1 Plain *brown* cotton cloths, of more than thirty threads of warp and woof to the quarter square inch, shall pay, instead of twelve and a half cents per square yard, as designated in the tariff of April 30th, fifteen cents per square yard; and plain *white* cotton cloths, of more than thirty threads to the quarter square inch, instead of ten cents, shall pay fifteen cents.

Plain cotton cloths, printed or dyed with fast colors, striped or checked, of more than twenty-six threads to the quarter square inch, instead of nine cents, shall pay thirteen cents.

ART. 2. Cotton cloths, stamped or dyed, moleskins, damasked, flushed, open worked, velvet-like, &c., instead of eleven cents, shall pay thirteen cents.

ART. 4. The collection of duties according to article 1st shall begin to take effect in the custom houses on the Gulf of Mexico in forty-five days from the publication of this decree, as regards effects imported in vessels arriving from ports in the Antilles, Central America, and the United States of America; and in three months as regards those arriving from Europe and the States of South America. In the custom-houses of the south, in six months for vessels arriving from ports in the Antilles, Central America, United States, and Europe; and in three months from ports in South America.

MEXICO, *December* 2, 1842.

By decree of 24th December, 1842, article 4th of the foregoing decree was annulled, and the time for the taking effect thereof in all the custom-houses fixed at six months from its publication.

—

Decree further increasing import duties.

ARTICLE 1. During the continuance of the war carried on by the nation against the rebels in Texas and the *dissidents* in Yucatan, the import duties as established by the tariff of April 30, 1842, shall be increased twenty per cent.

ART. 2. The white, brown, and colored cotton cloths, to which the decree of December 2, 1842, relates, shall only pay the amount of duty thereby established for the encouragement of the mines and manufactures; the collection of the said duty to commence at the date fixed by the subsequent decree of December 24, 1842.

ART. 3. The increase to which the 1st article relates shall go into effect four months after the publication of this decree in the capital of the Republic, as respects cargoes arriving in ports on the Gulf of Mexico, and four months for those arriving at ports of the Pacific and California coasts.

ART. 4. The amount of the increase of twenty per cent. designated in article 1st, as well as the difference in the duty on cottons, as fixed by the tariff, and those designated by the decree of 2d December last, shall be satisfied in warrants, payable in the terms prescribed in the *arancel* for import duties, drawn in favor of the general treasury, there to be preserved at the disposition of the Supreme Government.

ART. 5. The maritime custom-houses, for the fulfilment of the foregoing, will add the twenty per cent. established in the 1st article of this decree to the total of the duties on each leaf of the despatch, (as according to said *arancel;*) and for the collection of the difference between the quotas of said *arancel* and the decree of December 2d, in respect to cottons, it shall be placed in a separate column.

ART. 6. The collection of the duty of one per cent. on imports, treated of by the law of March 31, 1838, as well as the two per cent duty of *averia*, shall be verified in proportion to the increase made by this decree and that of 2d December last.

ART. 7. Unimportant.

Given at Tacubaya, April 7, 1843.

SANTA ANNA.

—

Export duties—Decree of April 6, 1843.

ARTICLE 1. A duty of six per cent. ad valorem shall be paid on all logwood exported from the ports of Carmen and Tobasco; all dispositions which have reduced this duty being hereby annulled.

ART. 2. Exports of the same article from the remaining ports of the department of Yucatan, when they return to obedience to the Government, shall be subject to the payment of said duty.

ART. 3. The collection of the duty established by article 1st shall begin to take effect four months after the publication of this decree in the capital of the Republic.

Given at Tacubaya, April 6, 1843.

—

Important modifications of the tariff were published on the 26th of September, 1843.

NOTE.—The late date at which this tariff was received will not permit of a full translation being given.

The body of the tariff of April 30, 1842, is taken as the base of the present.

As this tariff was submitted among the papers accompanying the last annual report, (Doc. H. R. No. 29, 3d session 27th Congress,) the modifications thereof by the present tariff are considered all that is necessary to be now communicated.

EXTRACT OF ARTICLE V.

Additions to the list of free articles.

Printing ink.
Printing types.

ARTICLE VIII.

Additions to the prohibitions.

Sulphur.
Artificial flowers.
Biscuits.
Blank books, ruled or not, and invoice forms; note books; schedules of discharge from the custom-houses, whether printed, engraved, or lithographed

Ammunition of lead or any other metal.
Broadcloth, not of the first quality.
Pastes of flour, as maccaroni, vermicelli, and others similar.
Saltpetre.

The supreme decree of August 14, 1843, in respect to the articles therein prohibited, and other provisions, remains in force.

The manufactures of gold and silver, to which it has relation, are not only prohibited when of these metals pure, but mixtures thereof, or of other metals, and those of silver gilded. With respect to manufactures of iron and steel, the following are excepted from the prohibition, and will pay the duties thereunto corresponding:

Awls.
Fish hooks.
Hoops for casks, &c.
Augers.
Breast bitts.
Gravers.
Knives for the arts.
Cords for musical instruments.
Hand vices, with screws.
Dentists' instruments.
Files.
Saws.
Screws.

Articles not expressed in the nomenclature will be appraised, and upon the appraised value 30 per cent. duty will be levied.

SECTION IV.—ARTICLE XIII.

Specific duties.

NOTE.—The weights used are the Spanish—about 1¾ per cent. less than avoirdupois. The measure of length is the *vara*, or ell Spanish, of which 100 are equal to 100 yards English.

Articles.	Unities.	Duties.
Provisions, haberdashery, and groceries.		
Beads of all colors - - - - -	25 lbs.	$2 00
Fans of mother-of-pearl, ivory, or metal, with or without case - - - - -	Each -	2 00
Fans of bone, wood, or tortoise shell - -	Do -	40
Oil of almonds - - - - -	1 lb. -	10
whale - - - - - -	25 lbs.	1 80
linseed - - - - - -	1 lb. -	12½
olive - - - - - -	25 lbs.	1 80
Olives - - - - - -	Do -	60
Steel - - - - - -	Do -	1 00

SPECIFIC DUTIES,—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Duties.
Spurs, metal - - - - - -	12 pairs	$1 00
Acid, nitric - - - - - -	1 lb. -	25
sulphuric - - - - -	Do -	25
Gall nuts - - - - - -	25 lbs.	2 00
Gin - - - - - - - -	Do -	2 00
Rum - - - - - - - -	Do -	4 80
Brandy, without allowance for mermage - -	Do -	4 00
Perfumed waters, of whatever herb, flower, or wood, including the weight of the flasks - - -	1 lb. -	16
Needles, *de arria*, up to six inches - - -	1,000 -	90
sewing, of all numbers - - -	Do -	30
White lead - - - - - -	1 lb. -	12½
Capers - - - - - - -	25 lbs.	66
Pins, all kinds - - - - -	1 lb. -	40
Tares or carobs, (algarobas) - - - -	25 lbs.	33
Lavender - - - - - -	Do -	84
Almonds, sweet and bitter, shelled - - -	Do -	2 00
unshelled - -	Do -	1 30
False jewels, of flint glass, of all shapes - -	1,000 -	2 50
Mortars, of flint glass, marble, or alabaster, with pestles	Each -	44
Alum - - - - - - -	1 lb. -	12½
Chrome yellow - - - - -	Do -	20
Spectacles and eye glasses, with rims of steel, metal, or shell, with or without case - - -	Dozen	2 00
Spectacles and eye glasses, with rims gilt or plated -	Do -	3 00
Spectacles and eye glasses, with one or two glasses, with box of horn, shell, or mother-of-pearl - -	Do -	2 00
Spectacles, opera glasses, of one or two tubes, with or without box - - - - -	Each -	1 67
Curtain rings of metal - - - -	Gross -	25
Borax - - - - - - -	1 lb. -	12½
Filberts - - - - - -	25 lbs.	1 20
Jet, unwrought - - - - -	1 lb. -	12
wrought - - - - - -	Do -	24
Saffron, dry or in vinegar - - - -	Do -	2 00
Prussian blue - - - - -	Do -	33
smalts - - - - -	Do -	33
Cod and other fish, dry or smoked - - -	25 lbs.	1 25
Whalebone, wrought or unwrought - - -	1 lb. -	14
Canes of all kinds and lengths, with or without ferules, not prohibited - - - - -	Each -	33
Calf skins and morocco, of all colors and sizes -	1 lb. -	50
Vermilion - - - - - -	Do -	33
Hinges of copper or brass, of all sizes - -	12 pairs	1 00
Billiard balls, white or colored - - -	1 lb. -	1 33
Bottles, common glass - - - -	Dozen	75

SPECIFIC DUTIES—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Duties.
Demijohns - - - - - - -	Dozen	$1 00
Portable medicine chests, half vara cube - -	Each -	3 00
Buttons of whalebone, or covered with whatever stuffs	Gross -	60
Buttons of mother-of-pearl - - - -	Do -	30
Clasps of copper - - - - -	1 lb. -	40
Cocoa of Guayaquil, Para, or Islas - - -	25 lbs.	1 00
Cocoa, other kinds - - - - -	Do -	2 00
Paint boxes, with flasks or cakes, from 12 to 48, without other implements - - - -	Dozen	3 33
Paint boxes, with flasks or cakes, and different instruments for using them - - - -	Each -	1 33
Cinnamon of all kinds, including cassia - -	1 lb. -	1 25
Verdigris - - - - - - -	25 lbs.	3 00
Pasteboard of every thickness, size, or color - -	Do -	1 50
Percussion caps - - - - -	1 lb. -	66
Shoe brushes - - - - - - -	Dozen	50
Tooth brushes - - - - -	Do -	16
Clothes and hair brushes - - - -	Do -	1 00
Beeswax, white - - - - -	25 lbs.	6 25
Beeswax, yellow - - - - -	Do -	5 00
Bristles - - - - - - -	1 lb. -	1 00
Beer and cider, in bottles of 1½ quartillos, without allowance for breakage - - - -	Dozen	3 00
Beer and cider, in barrels, without allowance for mermage - - - - - - -	25 lbs.	2 75
Small beads, bugles, &c., for stringing, of all sizes and colors - - - - - - -	1 lb. -	16
Cloves - - - - - - -	Do -	50
Coffers or iron money chests - - - -	100 lbs.	6 00
Nipple glasses of all sizes and colors - - -	1,000 -	4 67
Eatables, such as are not prohibited, such as hams, sausages, &c. - - - - - -	25 lbs.	6 00
Conserves, including in the weight the jars containing them - - - - - - -	1 lb. -	50
Coral, plain, wrought, or polished, of every size -	Do -	3 00
Crystal or glass, wrought in pieces of all forms, colors, and sizes, excepting window glass, without allowance for breakage, (gross weight) - - -	25 lbs.	1 50
Iron spoons of all sizes, covered with tin or other metal	Dozen	16
Knife blades, without handles - - -	Do -	50
Knife blades, common, with handles of bone or wood	Do -	50
Knife blades, table, handles of ivory or shell - -	Do -	1 50
Cuentas, or pearls, of solid flint glass, of all sizes and colors, and rosaries of the same - - -	25 lbs.	3 67
Sweatmeats of all classes, including the weight of the vases - - - - - - -	1 lb. -	50

SPECIFIC DUTIES—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Duties.
Oil cloths of all kinds and forms, upon fabrics of hemp, wool, or flax - - - - -	1 lb. -	$0 16
Oil cloths, upon fabrics of cotton or silk - -	Do -	40
Pickles in vinegar, &c., including weight of jars -	Do -	25
Fowling pieces, with or without cases, of one or two barrels - - - - - - -	Each -	3 00
Essences of all kinds, including the weight of the vases	1 lb. -	1 33
Smalt of colors - - - - - -	Do -	1 33
Emery - - - - - - -	25 lbs.	2 00
Mirrors, in paper, gilt, or colored, in cases of the same, Nos. 4 to 5 zeros - - - - -	Dozen	30
Mirrors, toilet, lined in paper, with box, from one-eighth to one-third plate - - - -	Do -	1 12½
Spermaceti, wrought - - - - -	1 lb. -	25
cakes - - - - - -	Do -	12½
Prints, unbound, of all kinds and colors - -	Do -	25
Bottle cases of all kinds, containing up to 12 empty bottles - - - - - - -	Each -	1 33
Fruits, in brandy and other liquors, including the weight of the jars - - - - - -	1 lb. -	50
Pulleys of brass, of one or more wheels - -	Dozen	1 00
Syringes of all kinds and sizes, with or without cases	Each -	40
Gum, Arabic, and other - - - -	25 lbs.	3 00
lac - - - - - - -	Do -	2 00
Gloves of leather, for the arm or hand, of all qualities	12 pairs	1 33
Twine and packthread - - - - -	25 lbs.	3 00
Iron of all kinds, crude - - - - -	100 lbs.	3 00
Iron in bars, wrought - - - - -	Do -	2 00
Iron in sheets, cast, hammered, or hoop - -	Do -	6 00
Sword blades - - - - - -	Dozen	6 00
Sheet tin of all kinds and sizes - - -	100 lbs.	6 00
Ialdre, a yellow color - - - - -	1 lb. -	16
Sealing wax - - - - - - -	Do -	66
Books or imprints of primary instruction or devotion -	25 lbs.	2 00
Crockery ware, fine, of all kinds, white, colored, or gilt, without allowance for breakage - -	12 piec's	1 30
Woods, fine, in boards, 19 feet - - -	M. feet	30 00
Woods, for building, permitted in St. Anna de Tamaulipas and Matamoras, by decree of 3d June, 1840 - - - - - - -	Do -	20 00
Woods, shingles, in virtue of the same decree -	1,000 -	2 00
Butter, including the weight of the jar - -	25 lbs.	2 00
Masks of pasteboard or cloth - - -	Each -	25
Coffee mills, hand, of all sizes - - -	Dozen	3 00
Pen knives of all kinds and sizes, up to eight blades -	Do -	2 00
Razors, with handles of pearl, ivory, bone, or whalebone, with or without case - - -	Pair -	50

SPECIFIC DUTIES—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Duties.
Razors, with handles of any other material, with or without case	Pair	$0 12½
Tinsel	1 lb.	50
Paper, *florete and half florete*	100 lbs.	12 00
letter	Do	16 00
drawing and music	Do	16 00
ruled for accounts and other purposes, and that gilt, silvered, or ornamented	Do	24 00
for walls of rooms	Do	24 00
unsized, for printing	Do	6 00
for copying presses	Do	16 00
wrapping, of all kinds	Do	7 00
brown	Do	3 00
Raisins, figs, and all dry fruits	25 lbs.	75
Combs, bone or ivory, of all kinds	Dozen	1 00
Fur, beaver, of all kinds	1 lb.	8 00
Fur, vicuna, hare, rabbit, and others, for hats	Do	75
False pearls of all kinds and qualities	Do	1 00
Flints	25 lbs.	1 00
Pimienta, fine and common	Do	2 00
Pencils (brushes) of various sizes	Gross	2 00
Quills, writing	1,000	3 00
Pens, metal	Dozen	12½
Pomatum, including the weight of the jars	1 lb.	25
Cheese of all kinds, including the weight of the envelopes	25 lbs.	2 00
Sardines, salmon, tunny, and whatever shell fish, pickled, salted, or in oil, including the weight of the jars	Do	1 25
Hats, reed, (jipijapa)	Each	3 00
Corks	1,000	75
Billiard cues	Do	2 00
Tea of all kinds	1 lb.	1 00
Scissors, cast, of all sizes, common	Dozen	25
Scissors, wrought, fine, for cloth	Do	2 00
Scissors, for paper and other uses	Do	2 00
Shears, tailors'	Do	3 67
Writing ink, black or red, including the weight of the bottles	1 lb.	16
Case knives and forks of iron, with handles of bone or wood	Dozen	50
Case knives and forks, with handles of ivory or shell	Do	1 50
Window glass of all numbers and colors, without allowance for breakage	25 lbs.	2 50
Vinegar	Do	1 00
Wine, white, of all kinds, in barrels, without allowance for mermage	Do	2 50

SPECIFIC DUTIES—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Duties.
Wine, white, of all kinds, in bottles, without allowancce for breakage - - - -	25 lbs.	$3 25
Wine, red, of all classes, in barrels, without allowance for mermage - - - - -	Do -	2 25
Wine, red, of all kinds, in bottles, without allowance for breakage - - - - -	Do -	3 00
ARTICLE XIV.		
Flax, hemp, grass, &c.		
Alfombra (carpet stuff) of hemp, up to one vara wide	Vara -	12½
Brines (coarse stuff) of flag or hemp, true or counterfeit, of all kinds and colors, to one vara wide -	Do -	9
Half stockings, of all colors - - - -	Dozen	1 00
Girdles, of all kinds and colors - - -	1 lb. -	75
Gloves, of all kinds and colors - - -	Dozen	1 00
Thread, white linen, of all kinds and numbers -	1 lb. -	1 00
Thread, colored, of all kinds and numbers - -	Do -	1 50
Linens, white, unbleached, or colored, of hemp, up to one vara wide - - - - - -	Vara -	8
Linens and smooth fabrics of flax or of grass, white and unbleached, to one vara - - -	Do -	9
Linens and smooth fabrics of flax or of grass, figured or striped, to one vara - - - -	Do -	10
Linens, white, crude, or colored, worked, serged, or damasked, to one vara - - - -	Do -	12½
Linens, white, crude, or colored, embroidered, or open worked, to one vara - - - -	Do -	18
Stockings, of all kinds and colors, for men or women	Dozen	2 00
for children -	Do -	1 00
Kerchiefs, plain, white, or colored, to one vara -	Vara -	2 50

NOTE.—1. Kerchiefs which exceed a vara square shall be measured, to subject them to the corresponding duty.

2. All linens and fabrics comprehended in this classification, if they contain any mixture of cotton, shall pay the quota as if cotton in the corresponding class. If the mixture be of material other than cotton, metal, or silk, they shall pay the same quota which, according to their kind, is designated for the unmixed.

SPECIFIC DUTIES—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Duties.
ARTICLE XV.		
Wool, hair, feathers, &c.		
Carpets, and shag of all kinds, to one vara - -	Vara -	$0 75
Half stockings, of all kinds and colors - -	Dozen	1 00
Under shirts and drawers of net work - -	Each -	50
Cassimeres, of all kinds and colors - - -	Vara -	75
Woollen yarn, of all kinds and colors - -	1 lb. -	75
Caps, of knit work - - - - -	Dozen	3 00
Gloves, of all kinds and colors - - -	Do -	1 00
Stockings, of all kinds and colors, for men or women -	Do -	2 00
for children - -	Do -	1 00
Broadcloths, of first quality, plain, striped, or checked, of all colors, to one vara - - - -	Vara -	1 00
Shawls, plain, worked, or serged, of all colors, with or without fringe, to one vara - - -	Do -	20
NOTE.—Shawls which exceed a square vara shall be measured, to subject them to the corresponding duty.		
Plain fabrics, white or colored, to one vara - -	Do -	12½
Plain fabrics, worked, damasked, serged, striped, and checked, of all colors, to one vara - - -	Do -	15
NOTE.—The fabrics comprehended in this classification, if they contain any mixture of cotton, shall pay, in addition to the quota corresponding to their class, 15 per cent. on that quota. If the mixture is of any material other than cotton, metal, or silk, they shall pay the same quota which, according to its class, is designated for the unmixed fabric.		
ARTICLE XVI.		
Silks.		
Blonde, laces, and *point de toile*, of all kinds and colors, plain or embroidered - - - -	1 lb. -	12 00
Umbrellas and parasols, of all sizes - - -	Each -	1 25
Silk, raw, of all kinds - - - -	1 lb. -	1 00
floss, of all kinds and colors - - -	Do -	2 00
thread, twist, and *gusanillo*, of all kinds and colors	Do -	3 00
Fabrics, plain, serged, damasked, velvet worked, embroidered, and all manufactures of silk alone, of all kinds and denominations - - - -	Do -	3 00
NOTE.—The fabrics and other merchandise comprehended in this classification, although they may contain in any proportion mixtures other than metal, shall pay duty as if of silk alone.		

SPECIFIC DUTIES—Continued.

Articles.	Unities.	Duties.
ARTICLE XVII.		
Cottons.		
Half stockings - - - - -	Dozen	$1 12½
Under shirts and drawers of net work - -	Each -	50
Girdles, white or colored - - - -	1 lb. -	75
Caps of net work - - - - -	Dozen	3 00
Gloves, of all sizes and colors - - -	Do -	1 12½
Fabrics, plain and striped, white and brown, of more than 30 threads of warp and woof to a quarter square inch, up to 1 vara - - - -	Vara -	15
Fabrics, brown, serged, or twilled, of more than 30 threads, &c. - - - - -	Do -	15
Fabrics, plain or striped, colored, not of fast colors, of more than 30 threads, &c. - - - -	Do -	15
Fabrics, white, twilled, damasked, embroidered, open worked, felt-like, velvet-like, up to one vara -	Do -	15
Fabrics, plain, printed, or dyed with fast colors, striped, from 26 threads of warp and woof to the quarter square inch, up to 1 vara - - - -	Do -	13
Fabrics, printed or dyed, serged, damasked, felt-like, embroidered, open worked, and velvet worked -	Do -	13
Stockings, of all kinds and colors, men's or women's -	Dozen	2 25
Muslins, *linoes*, gauzes, and other cotton goods, *precisamente*, *aclarinados*, white, embroidered, open worked, or colored, without reference to the number of threads, to 1 vara - - - -	Vara -	12½
Kerchiefs, printed, striped, or checked, of fast colors, from 26 threads, &c., to 1 vara - - -	Each -	13
Kerchiefs, white, plain, or white edged, or colored, of more than 30 threads, &c., to 1 vara - -	Do -	15
Kerchiefs, white, serged, striped, and checked, to 1 vara - - - - - - -	Do -	15
Kerchiefs, white, with the edges or corners embroidered, or open worked, to 1 vara - - -	Do -	18
Kerchiefs, white or colored, *precisamente*, *aclarinados*, without reference to the number of threads, to 1 vara - - - - - -	Do -	12½

NOTE 1.—All kerchiefs of more than a vara square shall be measured, to adjust them to the duty corresponding to their class.

NOTE 2.—All fabrics comprehended in this classification, although they may contain mixture of flax, hemp, or grass, &c., shall pay the quota as if wholly of cotton.

ARTICLE CI.

This *arancel* shall commence to be in force at the frontier custom-houses in forty five days from its publication in the capital of the Republic; in an equal time at the maritime custom-houses of the ports of the Gulf of Mexico, so far as regards effects brought in vessels proceeding from ports in the Antilles, Central America, and the United States of America; and in four months with respect to those which come from ports of Europe and the States of South America. In the maritime custom-houses of the south, six months for those vessels which arrive from ports of Europe, the Antilles, Central America, and the United States of America; and at three months for those which arrive from the States of South America.

ARTICLE CVII.

Export duties.

All national goods, fruits, and effects, which may be exported, shall be free from all duties, and neither the departments nor territories whence they proceed, nor those through which they pass, nor upon the coast, can impose them under any denomination; except the following, which shall pay to the national treasury:

Gold, coined, 6 per cent.
Gold, wrought, *quintado*, 6½ per cent.
Silver, coined, 6 per cent.
Silver, wrought, *quintado*, 7 per cent.
Silver, wrought, *copeya*, certified to have paid the duty of *quinto*, 7 per cent.
Dye woods, in those ports only which are pointed out in the decree of 6th April of this year.

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[Translation.]

Decree of the 14th August, 1843, cited in article 8, foregoing.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Provisional President, &c.—Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, general of division, *benemerito* of the country, and Provisional President of the Mexican Republic, to the inhabitants thereof: Know, that, desirous of protecting national industry, giving occupation and means of subsistence to the needy classes, and availing of the many elements which abound in the territory of the Republic, in virtue of the faculties conceded me by the seventh of the bases adopted in this *villa*, and sanctioned by the nation, I have judged proper to decree the following:

ARTICLE 1.

The following articles are prohibited importation into the Repualic, under the penally of confiscation.

Coaches, *quitrines*, and all kinds of foreign carriages.
Harnesses.
Hats and hat bodies.
Movables of all kinds.
Piano fortes.
Dolls and toys of all kinds.

ıanufactures of gold, silver, and copper, gilt or plated, which are designated in continuation.

icles of *tiradura*, (wire work.)
:s.
s, for table condiments.
tantes.
s for table legs.
stands.
clasps.
s.
pots.
es.
: rings.
ngs.
l stands.
.
bowls.
rs' basins.
basins.
(baculos,) for images.
rs.
chains.
esticks.
ıs.
lets.
ıg dishes.
s.
s, tea.
table.
s.
s.
ls.
ıles.
ırs.
d winders.
ıs.
ons.
services.
s.
ı rings.
ls.
llions.
s.
ıas, (large medals.)
ırds.
ı.
ı for the hair.
ıns.
ng desks.
llars.

Sand boxes.
Buckles.
Cups.
Trenchers.
Vinegeros.
Hand bells.
Candelabras.
Church chandeliers.
Table chandeliers.
Lamps.
Cartridge boxes.
Powder boxes.
Hat buckles.
Cigar cases, pocket.
Ear drops.
Collars.
Cups.
Goblets.
Crosses.
Fruit trays.
Wash basins.
Collars, (golas.)
Ornaments for arms, saddle housings, &c.
Torch stands.
Hostiarios.
Censors.
Soap boxes.
Jars.
Jugs.
Saucers.
Stamps.
Incensories.
Wafer boxes.
Hand candlesticks.
Combs.
Dishes.
Pozuelos.
Presentallas.
Bracelets.
Ferules for canes.
Caskets.
Salvers.
Soup plates.
Inkstands.
Pincers for smokers.
Pinchbeck ornaments.

Utensils and implements of iron and steel, as follows:

Chafing dishes.
Spurs.
Chest handles.
Watchmakers' pliers.
Rings for keys.
Rings for curtains.
Frames of iron, with handles of bone, horn, or wood, for handsaws.
Scales and balances.
Breast bitts.
Anvils.
Gravers.
Dog chains and collars.
Kettles.
Lamps.
Pulleys.
Cot bedsteads.
Locks, bolts, and latches.
Chocolate pots.
Nails of all kinds and sizes, including bolts.
Compasses of iron.
Cords for musical instruments.
Thimbles.
Snuffers.
Screw drivers.
Spurs.
Stirrups.
Figures (stamps) for marking.
Books.
Hooks.
Dentists' hooks.
Hinges, (*goznes.*)
Axes.
Hatchets.
Iron, wrought, for balconies, window grates, &c.
Files.
Small brass kettles.
Sledges.
Moulds.
Wire.
Door knockers.
Awls.
Currycombs.
Fish hooks.
Iron hoops for casks, &c.
Anvils.
Spades.
Adzes.
Fire shovels.
Augers.
Door hinges.
Bridle bitts.
Bedsteads.
Trays and baskets.
Padlocks.
Trunk plates.
Planes.
Chisels.
Bosses for horse bitts.
Conteras, (the metal ferule at the end of a sword scabbard.)
Knives.
Hand vices.
Mortising chisels.
Writing desks.
Steels for striking fire.
Stoves.
Window fasteners.
Bridles.
Frontlets, (horse trappings.)
Jack planes.
Cramping irons.
Gouges.
Horse shoes and nails.
Sickles and scythes.
Ovens.
Large lamps.
Gun and pistol locks.
Wheel tires.
Hammers.
Springs for doors.
Springs for coaches.
Marline spikes.
Brooches for the hair.
Pernios, (door hinges.)
Flat or sad irons.
Sword hilts.
Window grates.
Steelyards.
Corkscrews.
Curtain rings and hooks.
Tongs, curling.
chimney.
Screws.
Shoemakers' knives.
All manufactures of sheet tin and zinc.
Boilers.

Shovels.
Hand candlesticks.
Gridirons.
Weights.
Door bolts.
Picks.
Tackle blocks.
Rakes.
Ploughshares.
Worms, (gun screws.)
Saws.
Gimlets.
Silversmiths' anvils.
Pincers, (shoemakers'.)
Trusses.
Axles.

ARTICLE II.

The prohibition set forth in the foregoing article shall commence to take effect in four months from the publication of this decree in the capital of the Republic, in respect to those cargoes which arrive in the ports on the Gulf of Mexico, and in six months for those arriving at ports of the South sea, Gulf of California, and sea of Upper California.

ARTICLE III.

The articles of commerce at present on hand, which ought never to have been introduced into the country, shall be sold or reshipped within the period of six months; which being passed, all that may be found in the stores and houses of commerce shall be confiscated, and the value be applied to the informant and apprehenders, in the manner established by the *pauta* of confiscations, without prejudice to the exaction of a fine from the holders of from ten to three hundred dollars, applicable to the treasury, in the terms prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The term of one year is conceded for the consumption, by sale or reshipment, of the articles at present remaining in the Republic, with the design of trade, the importation of which is prohibited by this decree; and this period being concluded, all which may be found will be proceeded against according as is prescribed by the foregoing article.

ARTICLE V.

The penalty of deprivation of employment is imposed on the collectors and inspectors of the maritime custom-houses through which it shall appear that any of the effetcs referred to have been introduced.

Therefore, I command this to be printed, published, and circulated, and that due fulfilment be given.

NATIONAL PALACE IN TACUBAYA,
August 14, 1843.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

IGNACIO TRIGUEROS,
Minister of Finance.

The following decree, affecting particularly the interests of commerce has been promulgated by the Mexican Government.

[Translation.]

PALACE OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT,
At Tacubaya, September 23, 1843.

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, general of division, benemerito of the country, Provisional President of the Mexican Republic, to its inhabitants:

Be it known, that, taking into consideration the repeated complaints of all the departments against the exercise of the retail trade, which has been illegally allowed to foreigners, and the reduced state of that business as carried on by natives of the country, who, from well-known circumstances, cannot compete with foreigners in the market; being obliged to revive and protect it by all the means dictated by justice and permitted by law; seeing that among other nations the most enlightened the said trade by foreigners is restricted in various ways; that Mexicans cannot enjoy it by reciprocity; that the existing laws of the Republic, which have not been repealed by others, restrict foreigners in the exercise of the said trade; that, for those persons themselves, it would be most advantageous to fix, by a declaration, their position in this country in that respect; reconciling all that is possible to concede to them with the public interests; using the right inherent in the sovereignty of the nation, and the faculties conceded to me by it, I have determined to declare and decree as follows:

ARTICLE 1. Foreigners are prohibited from exercising the retail trade, either publicly or privately, in all parts of the Mexican territory.

ART. 2. Persons naturalized in the Republic, or who are married to Mexicans, or who reside with their families in Mexico, are excepted from the prohibitions of the preceding article.

ART. 3. The foreigners excepted by the 2d article, who may wish to continue in this business, must petition the Supreme Government, through the Department of Foreign Relations and Government, to be allowed to do so, within the exact term of six months, annexing to their petition the following documents, to wit: those who have obtained a letter of naturalization, an authentic copy thereof; and those who are not naturalized, are to present—1st. Evidence of their being married, authenticated duly by some of the diplomatic or consular agents of Mexico abroad, or by the curate of the port of the Republic in which the marriage took place: 2d. The certificate of the chief political authority of the place in which they are established, proving the fact of their residence there as married persons; 3d. The certificate of the legation of their respective country, declaring that the capital which they use is their own. The want of any one of the said documents of evidence will be sufficient to prevent the person applying from exercising any retail trade.

ART. 4. Foreigners who may hereafter enter the Republic may also carry on the said business, after having fulfilled what is required in the preceding article.

ART. 5. A register shall be kept, in the Department of Foreign Affairs and Government, of the individuals excepted by this decree, setting forth the circumstances under which such exception was made, their residence,

and presentation of proofs, in order to prevent any question from arising thereafter.

ART. 7. Every foreigner not excepted, who, at the expiration of the term herein allowed, shall have sold any thing in retail, shall forfeit the goods, and shall pay a fine equal to its value. Every Mexican or foreigner guilty of fraud against this decree shall pay the same fine, or shall suffer the penalty of imprisonment for from two months to two years; and the goods, as well as the amount of the fine, after deducting the judicial expenses, shall be given to the informer and the seizer, in equal parts to each, or the whole to whoever shall combine both characters. As despatch is most necessary in this class of judgments, they will conform to the dispositions of the existing tariff of October 26, 1842.

ART. 8. Foreigners may keep shops for the sale of articles made by themselves in any port of the Republic, provided they have some Mexicans with them as apprentices or journeymen.

Therefore, let this decree be printed, published, circulated, and executed.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

IGNACIO TRIGUEROS,
Minister of Finance.

TEXAS.

The 9th section of the act of January 27, 1842, to raise a revenue, &c., is as follows:

"SEC. 9. *Be it enacted, &c.,* That an additional duty of five per cent. ad valorem, over and above that which the laws otherwise direct, be collected from all goods imported in foreign bottoms, with the exception of those foreign vessels which, by treaty or act of Congress, are permitted to enter on the payment of the domestic duty."

The provisional relations between the United States and Texas, conforming to the stipulations of the treaty between the United States and Mexico, expired May 19, 1842. No further treaty having been concluded, the above-quoted regulation is consequently enforced against vessels of the United States, in common with those of other nations, except the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, France, and the Netherlands, with which Powers treaties have been concluded.

NEW GRANADA.

CUSTOMS.

Modification of customs regulations for the ports of Tumaco and Iznandé.

The following decree, adopted by Congress April 16, 1841, was published at Bogota the 20th of the same month:

[Translation.]

ARTICLE 1. During twenty years, the port of Tumaco may receive and expedite all classes of national or foreign vessels free from port charges, duties of import or export, or other national duties. Are excepted from this privilege, vessels of nations at war with New Granada.

ART. 2. The custom-house at Tumaco shall be removed to the place which the executive power shall decree most convenient.

ART. 3. The port of *Izenandé*, in the province of Buenaventura, is closed until the definitive opening of the route for which provision was made by decree of May 19, 1836. It shall be open only to the commerce of salt and provisions necessary for the inhabitants of the provinces of Izenandé, Micai, and Barbacoas.

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In 1842, the Granadian Government, having expressed to Congress the belief that the privileges accorded in the port of Tumaco by article 1 of the foregoing decree should not extend to the importation of articles other than those actually consumed in the island, specified the object of these dispositions in the following decree, adopted June 16, and published on the 19th of the same month:

ARTICLE 1. Foreign productions imported into the port of Tumaco, for the consumption of the inhabitants of the island of that name, shall pay no duties of import, *alcabala*, or other customs duties; but if the productions imported are sent to other places in the Republic where there is no custom-house, that of Tumaco shall collect the duties of import, *alcabala*, and others, in conformity with the laws.

Paragraph.—Merchandise imported into the port of Tumaco, on being sent to another qualified port of the Republic, shall pay in the new port of importation all the duties, without exception, imposed by the regulations in force; and, in this case, shall pay nothing at their re-exportation from Tumaco.

ART. 2. The produce of the soil or the industry of the island shall be free from export duties.

ART. 3. The foregoing exemptions are applicable to merchandise imported or exported since the publication of the decree of April 20, 1841, and shall remain in force during twenty years from that date.

ART. 4. The terms of the foregoing articles indicate the true sense of the decree of April 20, 1841.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

May 17, 1844.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Atchison made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany joint resolution S. 16.]

The Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to whom was referred the petition of Seth M. Leavenworth, have had the same under consideration, and report:

That the Postmaster General, in 1837, solicited proposals for carrying the mail on various routes, and among the rest on route 2,504, from Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, to the town of Leavenworth, in said State, one hundred and thirty-one miles. Among the bidders was the petitioner and one John Orchard. The proposal of this petitioner was $5,240 per annum for carrying the mail upon said route, and was accepted. The contract to carry the mail, as aforesaid, commenced on the first day of January, 1838, and expired on the 30th day of June, 1842. The mail was to be carried in four-horse post coaches, with the privilege of running five months in each year in carts or on horses. Leavenworth, in anticipation that the mail would be delivered to him, sent his agent along the route, to negotiate with John Orchard, who, with Leavenworth and one Williams, were the old contractors on the same route, to purchase Orchard's stock on said route. Propositions were made to effect that object, and rejected by Orchard. An effort was then made, by persons selected for that purpose by the said Leavenworth and Orchard, to value the stock of said Orchard, but they could not agree. All the proceedings in this matter were reported to the Postmaster General. He decided that Leavenworth had done all that the rules of the department required of him; and the Postmaster General then executed the duplicate contract with petitioner, (to wit, on the 26th of June, 1838,) and the mail was delivered to Leavenworth, and he proceeded in the performance of his contract. Some time in the month of September, 1838, upon the application of Orchard, the Postmaster General set aside this contract entered into with Leavenworth, and transferred the same to Orchard, who then carried the mail upon said route. Leavenworth placed new stock upon the whole route, and made every arrangement necessary to the performance of his contract, and that at great expense, as he represents; and, by reason of the transfer of the contract, as aforesaid made, Leavenworth avers that he has sustained great damage. The committee are therefore of opinion that the petitioner is entitled to relief to the extent of the damages he has sustained; and for that purpose they report a joint resolution, and recommend its adoption.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE

AND

DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO TEXAS, FROM WHICH THE INJUNCTION OF SECRECY HAS BEEN REMOVED.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1844.

Resolved, That twenty thousand copies of the treaty, documents, and papers, from which the injunction of secrecy has been removed, be printed for the use of the Senate, together with so much of the President's message at the commencement of the present session of Congress as relates to the affairs of Mexico and Texas, and all the documents upon the same subject communicated with said message; and also the letter of the Texan chargé d'affaires to John Forsyth, former Secretary of State, upon the subject of annexation, the answer of Mr. Forsyth thereto, and the reply of the Texan chargé d'affaires to the same; and also all the proceedings and votes of the Senate upon the subject of the removal of the injunction of secrecy from the treaty and documents aforesaid, and from which proceedings and votes the injunction of secrecy is hereby removed.

MONDAY, MAY 20, 1844.

Resolved, That the injunction of secrecy be removed from the message of the President relative to the armistice between Mexico and Texas and the accompanying documents, and that it be published in connexion with the documents of which twenty thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

Attest: ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary*.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION—SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1844.

Mr. Crittenden submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the injunction of secrecy be removed from the treaty with Texas, and the message and documents accompanying the same, which were received on the 22d instant, and ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate.

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1844.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution submitted by Mr. Crittenden on the 29th ultimo.

On motion, by Mr. Crittenden, the resolution was amended by inserting after the words "*Resolved*, That," the words: *under the peculiar circumstances of this case.*

On motion, by Mr. Benton, the resolution was further amended by adding to the end thereof the following words: *and from all messages, documents, and other matters, that have since been communicated to the Senate on the same subject.*

On motion, by Mr. McDuffie, further to amend the resolution by adding after the word "case" the words: *the treaty and documents having been surreptitiously made public*—

On motion by Mr. Foster,

The Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1844.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Crittenden, as amended, together with the amendment proposed by Mr. McDuffie.

On motion, by Mr. Allen, to amend the proposed amendment, by striking out the words "surreptitiously made public," and inserting *disclosed and published without the consent of the Senate*—

On motion by Mr. Archer,

The Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1844.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Crittenden, and the amendment proposed thereto; and

After debate,

On motion by Mr. Archer,

The Senate adjourned.

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1844.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Crittenden the 29th of April last, together with the amendment proposed by Mr. McDuffie, and the amendment proposed by Mr. Allen to that amendment.

On the question, to agree to the amendment, proposed by Mr. Allen, to the amendment,

It was determined in the negative.

The amendment proposed by Mr. McDuffie was then agreed to.

On motion, by Mr. Sevier, that the resolution, as amended, lie on the table,

It was determined in the negative, { Yeas, ... 18, Nays, ... 23.

On motion by Mr. Sevier,

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the Senators present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Messrs. Archer, Bagby, Berrien, Breese, Buchanan, Clayton, Fulton, Hannegan, Haywood, Henderson, Huger, Lewis, McDuffie, Phelps, Semple, Sevier, Walker, Woodbury.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Messrs. Atherton, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Benton, Choate, Crittenden, Evans, Fairfield, Francis, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, Mangum, Mil-

ler, Morehead, Porter, Simmons, Tallmadge, Tappan, White, Woodbridge, Wright.

On motion by Mr. Crittenden,

Ordered, That the resolution be postponed to and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1844.

On motion by Mr. Crittenden,

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by him on the 29th of April last, as amended on the 13th instant.

On motion, by Mr. Crittenden, to amend the resolution, as amended, by striking out all after the words "*Resolved*, That," and inserting—

Whereas the annexation of the Republic of Texas to the United States is a subject of great importance, on which the will of the people of this Union ought to be consulted; and whereas the treaty for that annexation, now before the Senate, is of great moment, and there is nothing in said treaty, or the documents accompanying it, which requires the further observance of secrecy, and, resting as it does upon its own peculiar circumstances, cannot be drawn into precedent for different cases in time to come: therefore, the injunction of secrecy be, and the same is hereby, removed from said treaty, and all documents and papers in relation thereto, now before the Senate.

On motion, by Mr. Sevier, to strike out the preamble of the amendment, commencing with the word "Whereas," in the first line, and ending with the word "therefore," in the eleventh line; after debate,

On the question to agree thereto,

It was determined in the negative, { Yeas, ... 11, Nays, ... 29.

On motion by Mr. Sevier,

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the Senators present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Messrs. Breese, Buchanan, Colquitt, Fulton, Haywood, Huger, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Walker, Woodbury.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Messrs. Allen, Archer, Atherton, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Clayton, Crittenden, Evans, Fairfield, Francis, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Tappan, White, Woodbridge, Wright.

So the amendment proposed by Mr. Sevier was rejected.

On motion, by Mr. McDuffie, that the Senate do now adjourn,

It was determined in the negative, { Yeas, ... 19, Nays, ... 24.

On motion by Mr. Sevier,

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the Senators present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Messrs. Archer, Atherton, Bagby, Berrien, Breese, Buchanan, Colquitt, Fulton, Hannegan, Haywood, Huger, Lewis, McDuffie, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Walker, Woodbury.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Messrs. Allen, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Benton, Clayton, Crittenden, Evans, Fairfield, Francis, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, Mangum, Mil-

ler, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Tappan, White, Woodbridge, Wright.

On motion, by Mr. McDuffie, to amend the amendment proposed by Mr. Crittenden, by adding at the end thereof the words, *except the messages and documents received this day*,

It was determined in the negative, { Yeas, ... 21, Nays, ... 22.

On motion by Mr. Walker,

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the Senators present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Messrs. Archer, Atherton, Bagby, Berrien, Breese, Buchanan, Colquitt, Fairfield, Francis, Fulton, Hannegan, Haywood, Huger, Lewis, McDuffie, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Walker, Woodbury.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Messrs. Allen, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Benton, Clayton, Crittenden, Evans, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Tappan, White, Woodbridge, Wright.

So the amendment proposed by Mr. McDuffie was rejected.

On motion, by Mr. Walker, to amend the amendment proposed by Mr. Crittenden, by adding at the end thereof the following: *and that a reasonable time should be given to hear from the people, after this publication, before the final decision of the Senate upon the treaty*—

It was determined in the negative, { Yeas, ... 15, Nays, ... 26.

On motion by Mr. Walker,

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the Senators present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Breese, Buchanan, Colquitt, Fairfield, Fulton, Hannegan, Lewis, McDuffie, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Walker, Woodbury.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Messrs. Archer, Bagby, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Clayton, Crittenden, Evans, Francis, Haywood, Huger, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Tallmadge, Tappan, White, Woodbridge, Wright.

So the amendment proposed by Mr. Walker was rejected.

On the question, to agree to the amendment proposed by Mr. Crittenden,

It was determined in the affirmative, { Yeas, ... 27, Nays, ... 14.

On motion by Mr. Walker,

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the Senators present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Clayton, Crittenden, Evans, Fairfield, Francis, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Tallmadge, Tappan, White, Woodbridge, Wright.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Messrs. Archer, Bagby, Breese, Fulton, Hannegan, Haywood, Huger, Lewis, McDuffie, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Walker, Woodbury.

So the amendment proposed by Mr. Crittenden was agreed to.

On the question, to agree to the resolution of Mr. Crittenden as amended,

It was determined in the affirmative, { Yeas, ... 26, Nays, ... 17.

On motion by Mr. Berrien,

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the Senators present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Benton, Clayton, Crittenden, Evans, Fairfield, Francis, Haywood, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Tappan, White, Woodbridge, Wright.

Those who voted in the negative, are,

Messrs. Archer, Bagby, Berrien, Breese, Buchanan, Colquitt, Fulton, Hannegan, Huger, Lewis, McDuffie, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Walker, Woodbury.

So the resolution was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That whereas the annexation of the Republic of Texas to the United States is a subject of great importance, on which the will of the people of this Union ought to be consulted; and whereas the treaty for that annexation, now before the Senate, is of great moment, and there is nothing in said treaty, or the documents accompanying it, which requires the further observance of secrecy, and, resting as it does upon its own peculiar circumstances, cannot be drawn into precedent for different cases in time to come: therefore, the injunction of secrecy be, and the same is hereby, removed from said treaty, and all documents and papers in relation thereto, now before the Senate.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, APRIL 22, 1844.

Read the first and second times, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for your approval and ratification, a treaty, which I have caused to be negotiated between the United States and Texas, whereby the latter, on the conditions therein set forth, has transferred and conveyed all its right of separate and independent sovereignty and jurisdiction to the United States. In taking so important a step, I have been influenced by what appeared to me to be the most controlling considerations of public policy and the general good; and in having accomplished it, should it meet with your approval, the Government will have succeeded in reclaiming a territory which formerly constituted a portion, as it is confidently believed, of its domain, under the treaty of cession of 1803, by France, to the United States.

The country thus proposed to be annexed has been settled principally by persons from the United States, who emigrated on the invitation of both Spain and Mexico, and who carried with them into the wilderness which they have partially reclaimed the laws, customs, and political and domestic institutions of their native land. They are deeply indoctrinated in all the principles of civil liberty, and will bring along with them, in the act of reassociation, devotion to our Union, and a firm and inflexible resolution to assist in maintaining the public liberty unimpaired—a consideration which, as it appears to me, is to be regarded as of no small moment. The country

itself, thus obtained, is of incalculable value in an agricultural and commercial point of view. To a soil of inexhaustible fertility, it unites a genial and healthy climate, and is destined, at a day not distant, to make large contributions to the commerce of the world. Its territory is separated from the United States, in part, by an imaginary line, and by the river Sabine for a distance of 310 miles; and its productions are the same with those of many of the contiguous States of the Union. Such is the country, such are its inhabitants, and such its capacities to add to the general wealth of the Union. As to the latter, it may be safely asserted, that in the magnitude of its productions it will equal, in a short time, under the protecting care of this Government, if it does not surpass, the combined production of many of the States of the Confederacy. A new and powerful impulse will thus be given to the navigating interest of the country, which will be chiefly engrossed by our fellow-citizens of the Eastern and Middle States, who have already attained a remarkable degree of prosperity by the partial monopoly they have enjoyed of the carrying trade of the Union, particularly the coastwise trade, which this new acquisition is destined in time, and that not distant, to swell to a magnitude which cannot easily be computed; while the addition made to the boundaries of the home market, thus secured to their mining, manufacturing, and mechanical skill and industry, will be of a character the most commanding and important. Such are some of the many advantages which will accrue to the Eastern and Middle States by the ratification of the treaty—advantages, the extent of which it is impossible to estimate with accuracy or properly to appreciate. Texas being adapted to the culture of cotton, sugar, and rice, and devoting most of her energies to the raising of these productions, will open an extensive market to the Western States, in the important articles of beef, pork, horses, mules, &c., as well as in breadstuffs. At the same time, the Southern and Southwestern States will find, in the fact of annexation, protection and security to their peace and tranquillity, as well against all domestic as foreign efforts to disturb them; thus consecrating anew the Union of the States, and holding out the promise of its perpetual duration. Thus, at the same time that the tide of public prosperity is greatly swollen, an appeal, of what appears to the Executive to be of an imposing, if not of a resistless character, is made to the interests of every portion of the country. Agriculture, which would have a new and extensive market opened for its produce; commerce, whose ships would be freighted with the rich productions of an extensive and fertile region; and the mechanical arts, in all their various ramifications, would seem to unite in one universal demand for the ratification of the treaty. But important as these considerations may appear, they are to be regarded as but secondary to others. Texas, for reasons deemed sufficient by herself, threw off her dependence on Mexico as far back as 1836, and consummated her independence by the battle of San Jacinto, in the same year; since which period, Mexico has attempted no serious invasion of her territory; but the contest has assumed features of a mere border war, characterized by acts revolting to humanity. In the year 1836, Texas adopted her Constitution, under which she has existed as a sovereign Power ever since, having been recognised as such by many of the principal Powers of the world; and contemporaneously with its adoption, by a solemn vote of her people, embracing all her population but ninety-three persons, declared her anxious desire to be admitted into association with the United States, as a portion of their territory. This vote, thus solemnly

taken, has never been reversed; and now, by the action of her constituted authorities, sustained as it is by popular sentiment, she reaffirms her desire for annexation. This course has been adopted by her, without the employment of any sinister measures on the part of this Government. No intrigue has been set on foot to accomplish it. Texas herself wills it, and the Executive of the United States, concurring with her, has seen no sufficient reason to avoid the consummation of an act esteemed to be so desirable by both. It cannot be denied, that Texas is greatly depressed in her energies by her long-protracted war with Mexico. Under these circumstances, it is but natural that she should seek for safety and repose under the protection of some stronger Power; and it is equally so that her people should turn to the United States, the land of their birth, in the first instance, in pursuit of such protection. She has often before made known her wishes; but her advances have, to this time, been repelled. The Executive of the United States sees no longer any cause for pursuing such a course. The hazard of now defeating her wishes may be of the most fatal tendency. It might lead, and most probably would, to such an entire alienation of sentiment and feeling, as would inevitably induce her to look elsewhere for aid, and force her either to enter into dangerous alliances with other nations, who, looking with more wisdom to their own interests, would, it is fairly to be presumed, readily adopt such expedients; or she would hold out the proffer of discriminating duties in trade and commerce, in order to secure the necessary assistance. Whatever step she might adopt, looking to this object, would prove disastrous, in the highest degree, to the interests of the whole Union. To say nothing of the impolicy of our permitting the carrying trade and home market of such a country to pass out of our hands into those of a commercial rival, the Government, in the first place, would be certain to suffer most disastrously in its revenue by the introduction of a system of smuggling, upon an extensive scale, which an army of custom-house officers could not prevent, and which would operate to affect injuriously the interests of all the industrial classes of this country. Hence would arise constant collisions between the inhabitants of the two countries, which would evermore endanger their peace. A large increase of the military force of the United States would inevitably follow—thus devolving upon the people new and extraordinary burdens, in order not only to protect them from the danger of daily collision with Texas herself, but to guard their border inhabitants against hostile inroads, so easily excited, on the part of the numerous and warlike tribes of Indians dwelling in their neighborhood. Texas would undoubtedly be unable, for many years to come, if at any time, to resist, unaided and alone, the military power of the United States; but it is not extravagant to suppose that nations reaping a rich harvest from her trade, secured to them by advantageous treaties, would be induced to take part with her in any conflict with us, from the strongest considerations of public policy. Such a state of things might subject to devastation the territory of contiguous States, and would cost the country, in a single campaign, more treasure, thrice told over, than is stipulated to be paid and reimbursed by the treaty now proposed for ratification. I will not permit myself to dwell on this view of the subject. Consequences of a fatal character to the peace of the Union, and even to the preservation of the Union itself, might be dwelt upon. They will not, however, fail to occur to the mind of the Senate and of the country. Nor do I indulge in any vague conjectures of the future. The documents now transmitted along with the treaty lead to the conclusion, as inevitable, that if the boon

now tendered be rejected, Texas will seek for the friendship of others. In contemplating such a contingency, it cannot be overlooked that the United States are already almost surrounded by the possessions of European Powers. The Canadas, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, the islands in the American seas, with Texas, trammelled by treaties of alliance or of a commercial character, differing in policy from that of the United States, would complete the circle. Texas voluntarily steps forth, upon terms of perfect honor and good faith to all nations, to ask to be annexed to the Union. As an independent sovereignty, her right to do this is unquestionable. In doing so, she gives no cause of umbrage to any other Power; her people desire it, and there is no slavish transfer of her sovereignty and independence. She has for eight years maintained her independence against all efforts to subdue her. She has been recognised as independent by many of the most prominent of the family of nations, and that recognition, so far as they are concerned, places her in a position, without giving any just cause of umbrage to them, to surrender her sovereignty at her own will and pleasure. The United States, actuated evermore by a spirit of justice, has desired, by the stipulations of the treaty, to render justice to all. They have made provision for the payment of the public debt of Texas. We look to her ample and fertile domain as the certain means of accomplishing this; but this is a matter between the United States and Texas, and with which other Governments have nothing to do. Our right to receive the rich grant tendered by Texas is perfect; and this Government should not, having due respect either to its own honor or its own interests, permit its course of policy to be interrupted by the interference of other Powers, even if such interference was threatened. The question is one purely American. In the acquisition, while we abstain most carefully from all that could interrupt the public peace, we claim the right to exercise a due regard to our own. This Government cannot, consistently with its honor, permit any such interference. With equal if not greater propriety might the United States demand of other Governments to surrender their numerous and valuable acquisitions, made in past time, at numberless places on the surface of the globe, whereby they have added to their power and enlarged their resources.

To Mexico, the Executive is disposed to pursue a course conciliatory in its character, and at the same time to render her the most ample justice, by conventions and stipulations not inconsistent with the rights and dignity of the Government. It is actuated by no spirit of unjust aggrandizement, but looks only to its own security. It has made known to Mexico, at several periods, its extreme anxiety to witness the termination of hostilities between that country and Texas. Its wishes, however, have been entirely disregarded. It has ever been ready to urge an adjustment of the dispute upon terms mutually advantageous to both. It will be ready at all times to hear and discuss any claims Mexico may think she has on the justice of the United States, and to adjust any that may be deemed to be so on the most liberal terms. There is no desire on the part of the Executive to wound her pride, or affect injuriously her interest; but, at the same time, it cannot compromit by any delay in its action the essential interests of the United States. Mexico has no right to ask or expect this of us—we deal rightfully with Texas as an independent Power. The war which has been waged for eight years has resulted only in the conviction, with all others than herself, that Texas cannot be reconquered. I cannot but repeat the

opinion, expressed in my message at the opening of Congress, that it is time it had ceased. The Executive, while it could not look upon its longer continuance without the greatest uneasiness, has nevertheless, for all past time, preserved a course of strict neutrality. It could not be ignorant of the fact of the exhaustion which a war of so long a duration had produced. Least of all was it ignorant of the anxiety of other Powers to induce Mexico to enter into terms of reconciliation with Texas, which, affecting the domestic institutions of Texas, would operate most injuriously upon the United States, and might most seriously threaten the existence of this happy Union. Nor could it be unacquainted with the fact, that although foreign Governments might disavow all design to disturb the relations which exist under the Constitution between these States, yet that one, the most powerful amongst them, had not failed to declare its marked and decided hostility to the chief feature in those relations, and its purpose, on all suitable occasions, to urge upon Mexico the adoption of such a course in negotiating with Texas as to produce the obliteration of that feature from her domestic policy, as one of the conditions of her recognition, by Mexico, as an independent State. The Executive was also aware of the fact, that formidable associations of persons, the subjects of foreign Powers, existed, who were directing their utmost efforts to the accomplishment of this object. To these conclusions it was inevitably brought by the documents now submitted to the Senate. I repeat, the Executive saw Texas in a state of almost hopeless exhaustion, and the question was narrowed down to the simple proposition, whether the United States should accept the boon of annexation upon fair and even liberal terms, or, by refusing to do so, force Texas to seek refuge in the arms of some other Power, either through a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, or the adoption of some other expedient, which might virtually make her tributary to such Power, and dependent upon it, for all future time. The Executive has full reason to believe that such would have been the result, without its interposition, and that such will be the result, in the event either of unnecessary delay in the ratification, or of the rejection of the proposed treaty.

In full view, then, of the highest public duty, and as a measure of security against evils incalculably great, the Executive has entered into the negotiation, the fruits of which are now submitted to the Senate. Independent of the urgent reasons which existed for the step it has taken, it might safely invoke the fact, which it confidently believes, that there exists no civilized Government on earth, having a voluntary tender made it of a domain so rich and fertile, so replete with all that can add to national greatness and wealth, and so necessary to its peace and safety, that would reject the offer. Nor are other Powers, Mexico inclusive, likely, in any degree, to be injuriously affected by the ratification of the treaty. The prosperity of Texas will be equally interesting to all, in the increase of the general commerce of the world: that prosperity will be secured by annexation.

But one view of the subject remains to be presented. It grows out of the proposed enlargement of our territory. From this, I am free to confess, I see no danger. The federative system is susceptible of the greatest extension compatible with the ability of the representation of the most distant State or Territory to reach the seat of Government in time to participate in the functions of legislation, and to make known the wants of the constituent body. Our Confederated Republic consisted originally of thirteen members. It now consists of twice that number, while applications are before

Congress to permit other additions. This addition of new States has served to strengthen rather than to weaken the Union. New interests have sprung up, which require the united power of all, through the action of the common Government, to protect and defend upon the high seas and in foreign parts. Each State commits, with perfect security, to that common Government those great interests growing out of our relations with other nations of the world, and which equally involve the good of all the States. Its domestic concerns are left to its own exclusive management. But if there were any force in the objection, it would seem to require an immediate abandonment of territorial possessions which lie in the distance, and stretch to a far-off sea; and yet no one would be found, it is believed, ready to recommend such an abandonment. Texas lies at our very doors, and in our immediate vicinity.

Under every view which I have been able to take of the subject, I think that the interests of our common constituents, the people of all the States, and a love of the Union, left the Executive no other alternative than to negotiate the treaty. The high and solemn duty of ratifying or of rejecting it is wisely devolved on the Senate by the Constitution of the United States.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, *April* 22, 1844.

A treaty of annexation, concluded between the United States of America and the Republic of Texas, at Washington, the 12th day of April, 1844.

The people of Texas having, at the time of adopting their Constitution, expressed, by an almost unanimous vote, their desire to be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and being still desirous of the same with equal unanimity, in order to provide more effectually for their security and prosperity; and the United States, actuated solely by the desire to add to their own security and prosperity, and to meet the wishes of the Government and people of Texas, have determined to accomplish, by treaty, objects so important to their mutual and permanent welfare.

For that purpose, the President of the United States has given full powers to John C. Calhoun, Secretary of State of the said United States, and the President of the Republic of Texas has appointed, with like powers, Isaac Van Zandt and J. Pinckney Henderson, citizens of the said Republic; and the said plenipotentiaries, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed on and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The Republic of Texas, acting in conformity with the wishes of the people and every department of its Government, cedes to the United States all its territories, to be held by them in full property and sovereignty, and to be annexed to the said United States as one of their Territories, subject to the same constitutional provisions with their other Territories. This cession includes all public lots and squares, vacant lands, mines, minerals, salt lakes and springs, public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and accoutre-

ments, archives and public documents, public funds, debts, taxes and dues unpaid at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

ARTICLE II.

The citizens of Texas shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and admitted, as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, privileges, and immunities, of citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE III.

All titles and claims to real estate, which are valid under the laws of Texas, shall be held to be so by the United States; and measures shall be adopted for the speedy adjudication of all unsettled claims to land, and patents shall be granted to those found to be valid.

ARTICLE IV.

The public lands hereby ceded shall be subject to the laws regulating the public lands in the other Territories of the United States, as far as they may be applicable; subject, however, to such alterations and changes as Congress may from time to time think proper to make. It is understood between the parties, that, if in consequence of the mode in which lands have been surveyed in Texas, or from previous grants or locations, the sixteenth section cannot be applied to the purpose of education, Congress shall make equal provision by grant of land elsewhere. And it is also further understood, that, hereafter, the books, papers, and documents of the General Land Office of Texas shall be deposited and kept at such place in Texas as the Congress of the United States shall direct.

ARTICLE V.

The United States assume and agree to pay the public debts and liabilities of Texas, however created, for which the faith or credit of her Government may be bound at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty; which debts and liabilities are estimated not to exceed, in the whole, ten millions of dollars, to be ascertained and paid in the manner hereinafter stated.

The payment of the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be made at the Treasury of the United States, within ninety days after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, as follows: Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to Frederick Dawson, of Baltimore, or his executors, on the delivery of that amount of ten per cent. bonds of Texas; one hundred thousand dollars, if so much be required, in the redemption of the exchequer bills which may be in circulation at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. For the payment of the remainder of the debts and liabilities of Texas, which, together with the amount already specified, shall not exceed ten millions of dollars, the public lands herein ceded, and the nett revenue from the same, are hereby pledged.

ARTICLE VI.

In order to ascertain the full amount of the debts and liabilities herein assumed, and the legality and validity thereof, four commissioners shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall meet at Washington, Texas, within the period of six months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, and may continue in session not exceeding twelve months, unless the Congress of the United States should prolong the time. They shall take an oath for the faithful discharge of their duties, and that they are not directly or indirectly interested in said claims at the time, and will not be during their continuance in office; and the said oath shall be recorded with their proceedings. In case of the death, sickness, or resignation of any of the commissioners, his or their place or places may be supplied by the appointment as aforesaid, or by the President of the United States during the recess of the Senate. They, or a majority of them, shall be authorized, under such regulations as the Congress of the United States may prescribe, to hear, examine, and decide on all questions touching the legality and validity of said claims, and shall, when a claim is allowed, issue a certificate to the claimant, stating the amount, distinguishing principal from interest. The certificates so issued shall be numbered, and entry made of the number, the name of the person to whom issued, and the amount, in a book to be kept for that purpose. They shall transmit the records of their proceedings and the book in which the certificates are entered, with the vouchers and documents produced before them, relative to the claims allowed or rejected, to the Treasury Department of the United States, to be deposited therein; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the same, ascertain the aggregate amount of the debts and liabilities allowed; and if the same, when added to the amount to be paid to Frederick Dawson, and the sum which may be paid in the redemption of the exechequer bills, shall not exceed the estimated sum of ten millions of dollars, he shall, on the presentation of a certificate of the commissioners, issue, at the option of the holder, a new certificate for the amount, distinguishing principal from interest, and payable to him or order, out of the nett proceeds of the public lands hereby ceded, or stock of the United States, for the amount allowed, including principal and interest, and bearing an interest of three per cent. per annum from the date thereof; which stock, in addition to being made payable out of the nett proceeds of the public lands hereby ceded, shall also be receivable in payment for the same. In case the amount of the debts and liabilities allowed, with the sums aforesaid to be paid to Frederick Dawson, and which may be paid in the redemption of the exchequer bills, shall exceed the said sum of ten millions of dollars, the said Secretary, before issuing a new certificate, or stock, as the case may be, shall make in each case such proportionable and ratable reduction on its amount as to reduce the aggregate to the said sum of ten millions of dollars; and he shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations necessary to carry into effect the powers hereby vested in him.

ARTICLE VII.

Until further provision shall be made, the laws of Texas, as now existing, shall remain in force, and all executive and judicial officers of Texas,

except the President, Vice President, and heads of departments, shall retain their offices, with all power and authority appertaining thereto; and the courts of justice shall remain in all respects as now established and organized.

ARTICLE VIII.

Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a commissioner, who shall proceed to Texas and receive the transfer of the territory thereof, and all the archives and public property, and other things herein conveyed, in the name of the United States. He shall exercise all executive authority in said Territory necessary to the proper execution of the laws, until otherwise provided.

ARTICLE IX.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the contracting parties, and the ratifications exchanged at the city of Washington, in six months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of the Republic of Texas, have signed, by virtue of our powers, the present treaty of annexation, and have hereunto affixed our seals, respectively.

Done at Washington, the twelfth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty-four.

J. C. CALHOUN. [SEAL.]
ISAAC VAN ZANDT. [SEAL.]
J. PINCKNEY HENDERSON. [SEAL.]

Messrs. Van Zandt and Henderson to Mr. Calhoun.

LEGATION OF TEXAS,
Washington City, April 15, 1844.

The undersigned, &c., in reply to the inquiries of Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of State of the United States, have the honor to submit the following:

In 1836, after the declaration of the independence of Texas, in pursuance of the orders of the convention and the expression of the popular will, the President *ad interim*, by his proclamation, ordered an election to be held throughout the Republic, for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution which had been adopted by the convention, and for the expression by the people of their wishes in regard to the annexation of Texas to the United States. The result was, that, upon a full poll, but ninety-three votes were given against the annexation.

Following up this declared wish of the people, the first Congress that assembled thereafter passed an act empowering the President to appoint a minister to present the question to the Government of the United States. The proposition having been declined, it was deemed prudent, in order to facilitate negotiations with other countries, not to press the question of annexation further, and therefore it was withdrawn.

Subsequently, in 1842, instructions were given for the informal renewal of the negotiations which, not having been met by a reciprocal action on the part of the United States, were, in August last, again withdrawn, and the attention of the Government of Texas directed to the objects calculated, in its opinion, to secure its safety and advance its prosperity, for the attainment of which reasonable assurances had been received. Afterwards, on the 16th of October last, the proposition for the formation of a treaty of annexation was made by this Government, through the late Secretary of State, Mr. Upshur, to the Government of Texas. At that time, no arrangement having been concluded inconsistent with such a step, and the Congress having expressed their approbation of the measure, and every expression of public sentiment fully indicating that the people of Texas were yet desirous to consummate a measure believed to be promotive of the mutual welfare of both countries, and without which, from motives of policy or necessity, they might be compelled to adopt measures which it is to be feared, would engender a feeling of unfriendly rivalship, productive of discord and strife, and dangerous to their mutual peace and quiet, the President of Texas determined to accede to the proposition, and accordingly empowered the undersigned to adjust the terms of the treaty just concluded.

The undersigned have the most abiding confidence, that, should the annexation be consummated, the same will receive the hearty and full concurrence of the people of Texas. And believing that the fate of this treaty, be the decision whatever it may, will forever decide the question of annexation, a question the continued agitation of which has prevented their Government from pursuing rigorously any other policy, they feel the highest gratification that this opportunity has thus been offered. They will not anticipate nor speculate upon the consequences of a rejection. Satisfied, however, that the language, institutions, and locality of the two countries have fitted them for becoming members of the same great political family, or fated them to a conflict of interest, which may result in evil consequences, they trust that it may be so determined as to secure the blessings of liberty to both, and promote the happiness of mankind.

Upon the subject of the public lands, the undersigned submit a summary statement, made from a late report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the President of Texas.

	Acres.
He estimates the aggregate at - - - -	203,520,000
Lands appropriated - - - - - -	67,408,673
Remainder unappropriated - - - - -	136,111,327

In a report of a committee of the House of Representatives of the Congress of Texas, made to that body on the 12th of January, 1841, the debt and liabilities of the Republic are stated to be as follows:

Funded debt, bearing 10 per cent. interest - - -	$1,650,000
Bonds sold and pledged, bearing 10 per cent. interest -	1,350,000
Treasury notes without interest - - - -	3,000,000
Debts of various descriptions, say audited drafts and other claims without interest - - - - -	1,000,000
	7,000,000

This report includes the interest then accrued, and a number of unaudited claims, supposed to be valid, which were not computed in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the same Congress, which report shows the public debt as less than five millions of dollars.

Since the date above referred to, no further general estimate has been made at the Treasury Department. It is known, however, that the revenues of the Government have nearly equalled its expenditures; so that the debt has not been materially increased, except from the interest which has since accrued.

The undersigned avail themselves of this occasion to offer to Mr. Calhoun assurances of their distinguished consideration.

ISAAC VAN ZANDT.
J. PINCKNEY HENDERSON.

Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Van Zandt to Mr. Webster.—[EXTRACTS.]

LEGATION OF TEXAS,
Washington City, December 14, 1842.

SIR: The undersigned, chargé d'affaires of the Republic of Texas, (under the instructions of his Government,) begs leave to submit for your consideration a subject of general concern to civilized nations, but of peculiar interest to Texas, viz: *the character of war at present waged against Texas* by Mexico. From the nature of the facts involved, it is believed that this step will be deemed not only admissible, but entirely proper.

The civilized and Christian world are interested in the unimpaired preservation of those rules of international intercourse, both in peace and war, which have received the impress of wisdom and humanity, and been strengthened through a long course of time by the practice and approval of the most enlightened of modern States. To these rules, in their application to the pending difficulties between Texas and Mexico, your attention is respectfully invited.

Whenever a people separate and sovereign are admitted into the great community of nations, they incur responsibilities and contract obligations which are reciprocal in their character, and mutually binding upon all the members of that community, the extent and force of which depend upon that code of ethics which prescribes the reciprocal duties and obligations of each sovereign member. Hence arises the right to supervise the mode and manner of warfare pursued by one nation towards another, and the corresponding duty of inhibiting the perpetration of acts at variance with the laws of humanity and the settled usages of civilized nations.

In view of the character of hostilities at present waged by Mexico and Texas, and of those principles which it is believed have been so frequently and flagrantly violated by Mexico, the hope is confidently indulged by my Government that the direct interference of nations mutually friendly will be exerted to arrest a species of warfare unbecoming the age in which we live, and disgraceful to any people professing to be civilized.

The course of conduct uniformly observed by the Government and people of Texas towards Mexico stands in palpable contrast with the manifold

enormities and wanton aggressions of the latter, and will, it is confidently believed, furnish abundant ground for the exercise of the right of interference now invoked.

* * * * * * * * *

What is most to be deplored in a war of this character is, that the unoffending and defenceless become victims of the most relentless cruelty. War, in its most generous and noble aspect, is accompanied by great calamities. Nations are seldom benefited by it, and it must be productive of great individual suffering. But when individuals and nations are exasperated by repeated wrongs, even cruelty may be rendered tolerable when it is used as retaliation for injuries long endured. The massacres and cruelties which have been inflicted upon Texas since the commencement of the revolution have been responded to by a generous forbearance. But that forbearance cannot be expected much longer to exist.

The object of Mexico in her course cannot be misunderstood. By incursions of the character complained of she may depress our husbandmen and farmers; the cry of invasion that is kept up, and the excitement incident to a state of war, may prevent emigration and embarrass our revenue, by deterring men of enterprise and capital from making importations of goods into our country. These, for a time, may avail her something; but the aggregate of human suffering will be a poor recompense for the advantages thus gained. The origin, genius, and character of the people of Texas are guarantees for her ultimate success. Nations that contribute to her advancement will command her gratitude.

Never since eighteen hundred and thirty-six has Mexico attempted any thing of the character of a general invasion of Texas, or conducted the war upon any plan calculated to test the superiority of the two nations upon the field of battle, and bring the war to a close by the arbitrament of arms. Her hostile demonstrations, thus far, have consisted exclusively in the clandestine approach of small bands of rancheros from the valley of the Rio Grande, accompanied by Indians, (both of whom are actuated from purposes of plunder and theft,) but sometimes associated with fragments of the Mexican army, composed, for the most part, of convict soldiery, fitted for nothing either honorable in enterprise or magnanimous in conduct.

The people of Texas being for the most part agriculturists, and engaged in the tillage of the soil, the consequences of this predatory warfare have been to them extremely vexatious and harassing, without in any degree hastening the adjustment of the difficulties existing between the parties. Entirely different is the general character of the Mexican population. They are literally a *nation of herdsmen;* subsisting in a great measure from the proceeds of their flocks and herds, they can move about from place to place, and make their homes wherever inclination or convenience may prompt, without detriment.

Hitherto the conduct and disposition of the Government and people of Texas have been diametrically opposed to those manifested by Mexico. While Mexico has been depredating upon the property of our exposed and defenceless frontier, murdering the inhabitants in cold blood, or forcing them away into a loathsome and too often fatal captivity, inciting the numerous tribes of hostile Indians, who reside along our northern frontier to plunder our exposed settlements, stimulating them to the most cruel and barbarous massacres and inhuman butcheries even of our defenceless

women and children, and to commit every excess of savage warfare, Texas, animated by the hope of avoiding a further resort to arms, and the attendant calamities, for injuries received, returned forbearance; her President has sought to abstain from the effusion of blood, and with that aim has uniformly restrained the impetuosity and calmed the excitement of his countrymen, so often aroused by a course of conduct which violates every right, both private and national, and a cruelty and depravity which would disgrace the darkest ages of feudal barbarism. The popular impulse might have been turned upon the enemy upon their own soil; the result might have proved that a free people, burning with vengeance long restrained, could levy a heavy retribution.

Such being the character of hostile operations against Texas, on the part of our enemy, which being plainly violative of every principle of civilized, Christian, or honorable warfare, and at the same time so little calculated to achieve the professed object of the war, the reconquest of Texas, the President confidently hopes the Government of the United States will feel not only justified, but even called upon, to interpose its high authority to arrest this course of proceeding, and to require of Mexico either the recognition of the independence of Texas, or to make war upon her according to the rules established and universally recognised by civilized nations. It is believed that this subject addresses itself to the Government of the United States with peculiar force, having been the first to welcome us into the family of nations. Many of her citizens were thereby induced to emigrate to Texas; some of whom have gone only for purposes of trade, others to become citizens, and share the common fate of our young Republic, but both of whom are alike exposed to the outrages alluded to. Again: the United States being the leading and oldest independent Power on this continent, and long famed for the correctness of her principles, her highly enlightened and magnanimous policy, both in peace and war, entitle her to the exercise of the interposition invoked, without subjecting her to the imputation of arrogance.

If Mexico believes herself able to resubjugate Texas, her right to make the effort will not be denied; on the contrary, if she chooses to invade our territory with that purpose, the President, in the name of the people of all Texas, will bid her welcome. It is not against a war with Mexico that Texas would protest. This she deprecates not. She is willing at any time to stake her existence as a nation upon the issue of a war conducted upon Christian principles. It is alone against the unholy, inhuman, and fruitless character it has assumed, and still maintains, which violates every rule of honorable warfare, every precept of religion, and sets at defiance even the common sentiments of humanity, against which she protests and invokes the interposition of those powerful nations which have recognised her independence.

The Government of Texas has already given an earnest of her disposition to consult the wishes of other nations, when those wishes do not conflict with the general interest and convenience of the country. Fully appreciating the friendly sentiments of the United States and other Powers, who had acknowledged the independence of Texas, and relying much upon their ability and influence in securing an early and permanent adjustment of our difficulties with Mexico, the President, in compliance with the desire of the United States and other Governments, expressed through their representatives to the Texan Government, revoked the late procla-

mation of blockade against Mexico, and at a time when our navy was preparing to enforce it with greater rigor, and thus removed every cause of embarrassment to those nations in their intercourse with our enemy.

Having thus yielded the opportunity of retaliating upon our enemy for the many injuries we had received at their hands, less reluctance is felt in making this representation, and invoking the interposition of the United States to put an end to a mode of warfare at once disgraceful to the age, so evil in its consequences to civil society, so revolting to every precept of the Christian religion, and shocking to every sense of humanity.

The undersigned avails himself of the occasion to offer to Mr. Webster renewed assurances of his distinguished consideration.

ISAAC VAN ZANDT.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State of the United States.

Mr. Upshur to Mr. Murphy.

No. 6.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 8, 1843.

SIR: A private letter from a citizen of Maryland, then in London, contains the following passage:

"I learn, from a source entitled to the fullest confidence, that there is now here a Mr. Andrews, deputed by the abolitionists of Texas to negotiate with the British Government; that he has seen Lord Aberdeen, and submitted his *projet* for the abolition of slavery in Texas; which is, that there shall be organized a company in England, who shall advance a sum sufficient to pay for the slaves now in Texas, and receive in payment Texas lands; that the sum thus advanced shall be paid over as an indemnity for the abolition of slavery; and I am authorized by the Texan minister to say to you, that Lord Aberdeen has agreed that the British Government will guaranty the payment of the interest on this loan, upon condition that the Texan Government will abolish slavery."

The writer professes to feel entire confidence in the accuracy of this information. He is a man of great intelligence, and well versed in public affairs. Hence I have every reason to confide in the correctness of his conclusions. There is, however, some difficulty in understanding the terms of the proposition as he has given them. If the money to be advanced is to be repaid in Texas lands, it can scarcely be regarded as a loan, and of course there is no necessity for any guarantee on the part of the English Government. I think it probable that alternative propositions have been made: the one for an advance to be repaid in lands, and the other for a loan to be guarantied by the English Government. But, whatever the precise terms of the proposition may be, there seems to be no doubt as to the object in view, and none that the English Government has offered its co-operation.

A movement of this sort cannot be contemplated by us in silence. Such an attempt upon any neighboring country would necessarily be viewed by this Government with very deep concern; but when it is made upon a nation whose territories join the slaveholding States of our Union, it awakens a still more solemn interest. It cannot be permitted to succeed

without the most strenuous efforts on our part to arrest a calamity so serious to every part of our country.

If such an attempt were confined to the "abolitionists of Texas," it would scarcely merit grave consideration. Their numbers, it is believed, are very small; and the state of public opinion in that country is by no means favorable to the success of their enterprise. But if it be a fact that it has engaged the attention of Lord Aberdeen, and that he has pledged the co-operation of the English Government to a certain extent, it possesses an importance which demands our serious attention. It cannot be supposed that England means to limit her designs to the emancipation of a few thousand slaves. She would have ulterior objects far more important to her, and far more interesting to us.

We might probably consider this as part of a general plan by which England would seek to abolish domestic slavery throughout the entire continent and islands of America, in order to find or create new markets for the products of her home industry, and at the same time to destroy all competition with the industry of her colonies. In the great staples of sugar and cotton, her colonies of the East and West Indies are unable to compete with the slave labor of the United States, Texas, and Brazil. Experience has shown that those articles cannot be produced to any considerable extent on the continent of America by the labor of white men; and of course, if slavery can be abolished on that continent, the great rivals of her colonial industry will be removed. This fact affords an explanation, for which we should seek elsewhere in vain, of many of her most important measures. No other adequate motive can be found for her determined and persevering course in regard to domestic slavery in other countries. This view of the case should never be lost sight of in forming our opinions of the object and probable tendency of all her movements upon this point.

It is an important thing to England to obtain an influence over the policy of Texas; and the present situation of that country offers her every encouragement to make the attempt. Pressed by an unrelenting enemy on her borders, her treasury exhausted, and her credit almost destroyed, Texas is in a condition to need the support of other nations, and to obtain it upon terms of great hardship and many sacrifices to herself. If she should receive no countenance and support from the United States, it is not an extravagant supposition that England may and will reduce her to all the dependence of a colony, without taking upon herself the onerous duties and responsibilities of the mother country. The aid which it is said she now offers toward the abolition of slavery, although probably not the first, is a very important step; it will be followed by others, which will not fail to establish for her a controlling influence for many years to come. The United States have a high interest to counteract this attempt, should it be made. Texas is already an important customer to us. Being herself exclusively and almost necessarily agricultural, she must depend on other countries for nearly all the manufactured articles of every sort which her people need. Her sympathies are now with us, and her geographical position enables her to trade with us more advantageously than with any other country. Should her Government be settled upon terms which will leave her free and independent in fact as well as in name, her population, and consequently her productive industry and her trade, will increase rapidly; her territory will soon be filled with people who will be liberal purchasers of our manufactures, without offering the slightest competition with that branch of our

industry. Hence we have a high interest to keep her as far as possible from the influences of other countries. Left to herself, we have no reason to fear any rivalry, either in her trade or in the friendly feelings of her people. The manufacturing industry of the United States is not yet so prosperous as to relieve the Government from all care to provide proper means of fostering and extending it. The best and the all-sufficient means is to provide for it suitable markets for the sale of its products. It has now attained a degree of excellence which enables it to compete with that of any other country upon fair and equal terms; but it cannot sustain itself if the markets on which it has heretofore relied shall be virtually shut against it, by the superior advantages offered to the manufacturers of other countries. Certainly no measure calculated to produce such a result can be unworthy the serious attention and watchful care of this Government.

Contemplating this anti-slavery movement, if it has been or shall be made, as part of a system by which England hopes to obtain an influence over the policy of Texas, we cannot be at a loss to estimate its importance. Give to England more favorable terms of trade than the United States can obtain, and her manufactures of all kinds will be thrown into Texas, not merely for the supply of that country, but with a view to have them smuggled into the United States. This will be an easy process, and one which this Government will find it impossible to arrest. Our Southern and Southwestern States will be filled with the manufactures of England, smuggled across the Red river and through the interior waters of Louisiana. Thus the manufacturing States of our Union will not only lose the market of Texas itself, but they will also lose, to a great extent, the still more valuable market of our Southern and Southwestern States. This result is not only probable, but it is almost certain. It is too important to be contemplated without very grave concern on the part of this Government.

The effect on the cotton-growing States of our Union, although it will not be equally disastrous, will yet be very seriously felt. The cotton of Texas will necessarily be given in exchange for the manufactures of England, and of course it will take the place, to that extent, of the supplies now furnished to that country by the United States.

The effect of this state of things upon the revenues of the United States is not unworthy of consideration. Importations from England will cease to the extent of the supply which will be smuggled into this country: and the revenue from customs must be diminished in the same proportion, and, as a necessary consequence, the navigating interests of our people will suffer in no inconsiderable degree.

It is quite certain that the mere emancipation of the slaves of Texas could not produce these momentous results. It is not in that view that I press the subject upon your attention. The diplomacy of England has heretofore been scarcely less successful than her arms, in obtaining for her the largest share of the commerce of the world. Her movements are generally begun at a distance, and her approaches are gradual and cautious: and for that very reason, they rarely fail of success. Doing nothing in the beginning to excite the suspicions or rouse the jealousy of other nations, her plans are not often fully developed until it is no longer possible to oppose them. It is in this view of her policy, that the present supposed movement becomes important. It is of little consequence to her whether twelve or fifteen thousand Africans in Texas be bond or free; but it is of great consequence to her to create a sympathy with that people; to acquire

an interest in their industry; to found a claim upon their favor, and to control their policy. Precisely in proportion as she shall be successful in these particulars, will the commercial and manufacturing interests of the United States suffer. Hence the necessity of looking narrowly to her first steps, however distant they may seem to be from their supposed objects.

But there is another view of this subject still more important to us, and scarcely less important to Texas herself. The establishment, in the very midst of our slaveholding States, of an independent Government, forbidding the existence of slavery, and by a people born, for the most part, among us, reared up in our habits, and speaking our language, could not fail to produce the most unhappy effects upon both parties. If Texas were in that condition, her territory would afford a ready refuge for the fugitive slaves of Louisiana and Arkansas, and would hold out to them an encouragement to run away, which no municipal regulations of those States could possibly counteract. Even if this Government should interpose for the protection of the slaveholder, it would be very difficult so to arrange the subject as to avoid disputes and collisions. The States immediately interested would be most likely to take the subject into their own hands. They would perceive that there could not be any security for that species of property, if the mere crossing of a geographical line could give freedom to the slave; they would perceive that the protection thus offered to the slave would remove from his mind that dread of consequences which restrains him from the commission of the worst crimes; they would feel that the safety of themselves and their families was endangered; they would live in continual uneasiness and alarm, and in the constant exercise of a painful and harassing watchfulness. It is not to be supposed that a people conscious of the power to protect themselves would long submit to such a state of things. They would assume the right to reclaim their slaves by force, and for that purpose would invade the territory of Texas. It is not difficult to see that quarrels and war would soon grow out of this state of things. If this Government should make itself a party in asserting the rights of the slaveholder, the result could not fail to be unfavorable to Texas. If this Government should refuse to become a party, it would feel itself under an obligation to interpose for the purpose of checking and controlling its own citizens. It is not probable that such an interposition would be effectual against the vital interests, the common rights, and the exasperated feelings of twelve States of the Union. I leave it to your own reflection, sir, to suggest to you the effect of such a state of things upon the harmony of our Union.

We cannot apply to a case of this sort any analogy drawn from the contiguity of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States of our Union. We live under a common Government, and are bound together by a thousand political and social ties. Our Constitution guaranties all the rights of the slaveholder, and there is an act of Congress which provides the means of enforcing them. There is among us a common power, which all are bound to obey, and to which all have a right to appeal. But, what is still more influential, we have common rights and (if correctly understood) common interests; and out of those have sprung all the strong sympathies which bind together the people of the same country. The slaveholder of the United States has not yet lost the hope that all the embarrassments which individuals or States have thrown in the way of that property may be removed by the quiet action of our own systems; and, even if it were other-

wise, he would bear much and forbear long rather than bring into danger the peace and harmony of our Union. But he would have no such motives for forbearance towards a foreign country. He could not have the same hope of a peaceful redress of his wrongs, nor the same interest patiently to bear them, nor the same social ties and friendly feelings to repress or moderate his resentments. With regard to Texas, the question would merely be, whether he should submit to intolerable and ruinous wrongs, or protect himself by force. Between such alternatives, it is impossible to suppose that he would hesitate a moment.

Neither is there any just analogy, so far as this question is concerned, between Texas and the Canadas. Those provinces are separated from the slaveholding States by many intervening non-slaveholding States. They cannot be reached by the slave, by land, without his passing through States of our Union whose laws give him freedom by the very fact of his treading on their soil. It is at least questionable, therefore, whether Canada would not have a right to consider the slave a freeman, upon the very principles of our own institutions. Besides, the distance of that country from the slaveholding States affords a sufficient security against any serious injury from that source. Canada is the secondary recipient of the fugitive slave; and our measures ought, in all justice, to be first taken against the authorities which first receive and shelter him.

I am very desirous, sir, to impress this subject upon your attention; and for that reason I have presented it to you in some of the strong *lights in* which it has struck my own mind. It is worthy, therefore, of your most vigilant care. Few calamities could befal this country more to be deplored than the establishment of a predominant British influence and the abolition of domestic slavery in Texas.

No communication has been received from you at this department since that which enclosed President Houston's proclamation of an armistice concluded with Mexico. I am in great uncertainty as to the true state of this matter. A letter from Mr. Thompson, our minister at Mexico, informs me that an order has been issued by that Government, directing that all "foreigners" taken in the ranks of her enemies shall be put to death. As Texas is the only country with which she is now at war, this order can apply only to those who may be taken prisoners while fighting under her banner; and it would seem that there could not have been any necessity for such an order in regard to them, if an armistice had been agreed on in good faith, with a view to arrangements for peace. It is very important that this Government should be promptly and accurately informed of all important occurrences in Texas and Mexico. It is expected that you will lose no opportunity of communicating such information. Be pleased to make your communications full and *accurate*, commencing your narrative of events at the point at which your predecessor left off. The history of the legation should be continuous and unbroken.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. P. UPSHUR.

W. S. MURPHY, Esq., &c.

Mr. Murphy to Mr. Upshur.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Galveston, September, 24, 1843.

SIR: Your despatch of 8th August last, (No. 6,) received by Mr. Abell, presents a subject of the deepest interest to our beloved country, and one which demands from me a most ardent, patient, and full investigation, reaching throughout the time likely to be allotted to me here. It shall have all I can bestow of patient labor and incessant watchfulness; and as information can be had, or as the policy or machinations of the secret foes of our common country may be developed here, you shall have the earliest information from me thereof.

Having not been inattentive to this vast interest of our country heretofore, I have collected some facts which I will present to your consideration, as data for future reference.

This Andrews, to whom your London correspondent alludes, before he visited London, had resided with his family at Houston, in Texas, for some four or five years—was a lawyer in good practice, and a man of some property in and about Houston. On his return, the citizens having found out the object of his mission to London, and that he had been making propositions to the British Government for the abolition of slavery in Texas, drove him, by force, from the State, denying him the privilege of return.

Such is the temper and mind of the people, on the subject of abolition.

I learn here that the plan proposed by this Andrews to Lord Aberdeen, and to which, undoubtedly, your correspondent in London alludes, was this: that the abolition society of London should raise a fund sufficient for the purchase of all the slaves in Texas, and place it under the control of the Government of Texas. The Government of Texas would grant lands to the abolition society, fully and amply sufficient to secure the society against all loss, and be to the society a vast fund, in addition to their advances, for the support of their future operations, (in the United States, of course.) The British Government entered warmly into the plan, and offered to secure the payment of the money to Texas, if Texas would allow her agent or commissioner, for that purpose appointed, to select the lands and adjudge the quantity. And if there was the least delay in the payment of the money, after the regular transfer of the lands, England would pay the interest during the delay.

This version of the ridiculous transaction played off in London, as understood here by several intelligent citizens who had conversed with Andrews, after his return, on the subject, may serve to illustrate the meaning of your London correspondent in that part of his statement of Andrews's proposition which would seem to treat the money, by the abolition society to be advanced, as a loan.

But the negotiation now on foot between Texas and Mexico, through the mediation or rather under the control of Great Britain, has changed entirely the whole character of affairs, and demands the most prompt and energetic action of the Government of the United States.

The people of Texas love their Constitution and forms of government; and ninety-nine out of a hundred would die for their preservation.

The Constitution of Texas secures to the master the perpetual right to his slave, and prohibits the introdution of slaves into Texas from any other quarter than the United States.

If the United States preserves and secures to Texas the possession of her Constitution and present form of government, then have we gained all that we can desire, and also all that Texas asks or wishes.

Now, seeing the length of time that Mexico has been engaged in a fruitless effort to conquer Texas, the vast injury which such a protracted state of things has inflicted upon our commerce in the Gulf, the interference of England in the strife between these two Republics here on our border, secretly endeavoring to persuade one nearest to and immediately adjoining the United States to give up to the other, and surrender her independence, and civil, political, and religious liberties, to a Roman Catholic country; the impossibility of Mexico's ever being able to pay off to England the forty or fifty millions debt claimed by England as due for many years, unless Texas is again added to Mexico, and perhaps after such addition transferred to England in full payment of the debt—seeing that this surrender of sovereignty by Texas to Mexico at once liberates all the slaves in Texas, and that England thereby gains all she wants, and more than she ever expected, can the Government of the United States longer doubt what to do?

Pardon me; I am warm on this subject. Ought not the United States to say at once to Mexico: you shall keep this contest open no longer; you are by so doing inflicting serious injuries on the commerce of the United States; you are enticing and inviting the intrigues and interference of foreign Powers, who have no business or concern here, or right to intermeddle in this matter; you have had eight years to conquer Texas; you have tried, and always failed; and we now demand, peremptorily, that you at once acknowledge the independence of Texas, that these evils, which we have borne long enough on your account, may cease. Let the United States do this, and she gains every thing—England nothing.

Excuse the warmth of my feelings. I have gone too far to give my advice. But I have only stated what I know to be the wishes of the people of Texas. Take this position on the side of the Constitution and the laws, and the civil, political, and religious liberties of the people of Texas secured thereby, (saying nothing about abolition,) and all the world will be with you.

With sentiments of profound respect and esteem, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

W. S. MURPHY.

Hon. A. P. Upshur,
Secretary of State of the United States, &c.

Mr. Murphy to Mr. Upshur.—[EXTRACTS.]

Legation of the United States,
Galveston, Texas, September 23, 1843.

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Your despatch, by Mr. Abell, made a deep impression on my mind. For many years I have looked with anxious solicitude to this growing fanaticism, and the evils it was likely to bring upon my country. The eloquent manner in which you have portrayed those evils has deepened those impressions; and, adding to the dark-shaded picture which you have so

justly drawn, the present prospect which England has of possessing herself in part or in whole of this province of Texas, giving her the opportunity and advantage to work her own will in regard to abolition, I feel a whirlwind of emotion in my bosom, which I will not attempt to describe. Let the Government of the United States take some immediate *quick step* on this subject. You have in this correspondence enough to justify immediate and prompt action.

* * * * * * * * *

Pardon me if I am too solicitous on this subject. I feel the deep interest at stake. Our whole Southern interests are involved in this negotiation, and with it the interest of the Union itself. The great blow to our civil institutions is to be struck here, and it will be a fatal blow if not timely arrested.

England is anxious to get rid of the Constitution of Texas, because it secures, in the most nervous and clear language, the rights of the master to his slave, and it also prohibits the introduction of slaves into Texas from any other nation or quarter than the United States. Now, all the United States has to do is, to aid the people of Texas in sustaining their Constitution—that Constitution which, whilst it effectually secures the rights of the master, secures to the people the blessings of civil, political, and religious liberty. Saying nothing, therefore, which can offend even our fanatical brethren of the North, let the United States espouse at once the cause of civil, political, and religious liberty in this hemisphere; this will be found to be the safest issue to go before the world with. On this issue, we can defy the world; and the decision of this issue in our favor gains all we want to gain.

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Mr. Upshur to Mr. Murphy.—[EXTRACT.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 22, 1843.

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My despatch (No. 6) will have informed you of the very deep concern with which the President regards the policy and measures of England with reference to Texas. No doubt is entertained that the success of her efforts will produce the most serious effects, not only upon the interests, but upon the tranquillity of this country. Her operations necessarily embrace Mexico as well as Texas; hence, there is a strong necessity that there should be frequent and free communications between yourself and Mr. Thompson, our minister at Mexico.

Mr. Upshur to Mr. Murphy.—[EXTRACTS.]

[Confidential.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 22, 1843.

SIR: Your letter of the 8th of July, marked "private," is received.

I regret exceedingly to learn that there is any misunderstanding, on the part of any portion of the people of Texas, in regard to the feeling with which the United States regard that country. Surely there never existed a stronger cause for national sympathy than that which binds us to the

people of Texas. We have every motive, of interest as well as of feeling, to cherish that people, to encourage and aid them in all honorable courses, and to rejoice in their prosperity. It is very important that this should be understood in Texas. You will learn, from my last public despatch, forwarded by Mr. Abell, the apprehensions felt by this Government, in regard to the policy and measures of England in the Gulf of Mexico. She claims to have, at this moment, a controlling influence there, and her statesmen in Parliament speak openly of the necessity of "maintaining her *ascendency*." It is not possible to misunderstand her. So far as this *Government* is concerned, it has every desire to come to the aid of Texas, in the most prompt and effectual manner. How far we shall be supported by the people, I regret to say, is somewhat doubtful. There is no reason to fear that there will be any difference of opinion among the people of the slaveholding States, and there is a large number in the non-slaveholding States with views sufficiently liberal to embrace a policy absolutely necessary to the salvation of the South, although in some respects objectionable to themselves. The more the subject is reflected on, the more will the truth appear, that the North have a much deeper interest in it than the South. The policy which the South would pursue would simply give them *security*, and no other advantage whatever. On the contrary, it would injure their chief agricultural interest, by raising up a powerful competitor. The North, on the contrary, would find in it a new or at least an enlarged market for their manufactures, a cheapening of cotton, (the principal raw material,) a new field for their commerce, and a considerable extension of their navigating interests. Of this, I have every reason to hope that they will soon be convinced; no effort will be spared to lay the truth before them. If it should be successful, the destinies of Texas will be bright indeed; if it should fail, she will at least be no worse off than she is at present. Hence, she has every motive to hold on to her present position, and to yield nothing to British counsels or British influence. She may rest assured that the very moment that she shall commit herself to British protection, she will be the lamb in the embrace of the wolf.

I cannot, of course, authorize you to say these things in an official form, because I do not know how far Congress will be disposed to sustain the measures of the Executive. My object is merely to enable you to understand our views and feelings, and to estimate the chances of success in the policy which we wish to pursue. You can make them known in an unofficial way, to any extent to which you may think it prudent to go. At all events, Texas must not be permitted to throw herself into the arms of England, under any impression that this Government, or this people, is either hostile or even cold towards her.

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Permit me earnestly to urge upon you, the most untiring vigilance of the movements of the British Government. She is pushing on her policy more rapidly than she herself intended, and its results threaten to endanger the peace of the world. Our country has an interest in it, which involves her destinies. I hope, therefore, that you will not fail to communicate with this department as frequently as possible, omitting nothing which may have even a remote bearing on the important concerns to which your attention has been called.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

A. P. UPSHUR.

W. S. MURPHY, Esq., &c.

Mr. Upshur to Mr. Everett.

No. 61.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 28, 1843.

SIR: The movements of Great Britain, with respect to African slavery, have at length assumed a character which demands the serious attention of this Government. So long as we were permitted to believe that the effort to abolish slavery was confined to private individuals, actuated by a sense of justice or a feeling of philanthropy, we were content to leave the issue to the calm reason of our own people and the guarantee of our Constitution and laws. As a domestic question, the Government does not possess, and, it is presumed, will never attempt to exercise, any authority over it. But it now wears a different aspect, and presents itself in a much more formidable attitude. There are many and strong reasons for believing that the abolition of domestic slavery throughout the continent and islands of America is a leading object in the present policy of England. If that policy were confined to her own dominions, we should have no right to complain. Although we had just reason to apprehend an evil influence from the example which she set in the liberation of her West India slaves, that was a measure which she had a perfect right to adopt, and which, therefore, could not justly subject her to the charge of unfriendliness to other Powers. But if it be her purpose to extend her policy to other countries, and to use her influence to bring about a state of things calculated seriously to affect the institutions of nearly half the States of our Union, the duty which we owe, not only to our interests, but to our independence and dignity, demands a prompt and decided counteraction on our part.

The remarks of Lord Brougham and Lord Aberdeen, in the House of Lords, on the 18th of August, as reported in the London Morning Chronicle of the succeeding day, have attracted the President's attention. They are reported as follows:

"TEXAS.—In the House of Lords, on Friday, the 18th of August, Lord Brougham introduced the subject of Texas and Texan slavery in the following manner, as reported in the London Morning Chronicle of the morning of the 19th:

"Lord Brougham said that, seeing his noble friend at the head of the Foreign Department in his place, he wished to obtain some information from him relative to a State of great interest at the present time, namely, Texas. That country was in a state of independence *de facto*, but its independence had never been acknowledged by Mexico, the State from which it was torn by the events of the revolution. He was aware that its independence had been so far acknowledged by this country that we had a treaty with it.

"The importance of Texas could not be underrated. It was a country of the greatest capabilities, and was in extent fully as large as France. It possessed a soil of the finest and most fertile character, and it was capable of producing nearly all tropical produce, and its climate was of a most healthy character. It had access to the Gulf of Mexico, through the river Mississippi, with which it communicated by means of the Red river. The population of the country was said to exceed 240,000, but he had been assured by a gentleman who came from that country, and who was a member of the same profession as himself, that the whole population, free and slaves, white and colored, did not exceed 100,000; but he was grieved to learn that not less than one-fourth of the population, or 25,000 persons,

were in a state of slavery. This point led him to the foundation of the question which he wished to put to his noble friend. There was very little or no slave trade carried on with Texas from Africa, directly; but a large number of slaves were constantly being sent overland to that country. Although the major part of the land in Texas was well adapted for white labor, and therefore for free cultivation, still the people of that country, by some strange infatuation, or by some inordinate love of immediate gain, preferred slave labor to free labor. As all access to the African slave market was shut out to them, their market for slaves was the United States, from whence they obtained a large supply of negro slaves. The markets from whence they obtained their supply of slaves were Georgia, the Carolinas, and Virginia, which States constantly sent their surplus slave population, which would otherwise be a burden to them, to the Texan market. No doubt it was true, as has been stated, that they treated their slaves tolerably well, because they knew that it was for their interest to rear them, as they had such a profitable market for them in Texas. This made him irresistibly anxious for the abolition of slavery in Texas; for if it were abolished there, not only would that country be cultivated by free and white labor, but it would put a stop to the habit of breeding slaves for the Texan market. The consequence would be, that they would solve this great question in the history of the United States; for it must ultimately end in the abolition of slavery in America. He therefore looked forward most anxiously to the abolition of slavery in Texas, as he was convinced that it would ultimately end in the abolition of slavery throughout the whole of America. He knew that the Texans would do much, as regarded the abolition of slavery, if Mexico could be induced to recognise their independence. If, therefore, by our good offices, we could get the Mexican Government to acknowledge the independence of Texas, he would suggest a hope that it might terminate in the abolition of slavery in Texas, and ultimately the whole of the Southern States of America. The abolition of slavery in Texas must put an end to one of the most execrable crimes (for he would not designate it by the honorable name of traffic) that could disgrace a people—namely, the rearing and breeding of slaves, or the being engaged in the sale of our fellow-creatures. He therefore hoped that his noble friend would have no difficulty in letting him know whether he could give any information as to the state of the negotiations on this subject, or as to the nature of the instructions that had been given to our minister in that country. If the production of such documents in the furnishing such information was not suitable at the present moment, he would not press his noble friend; but he had no doubt that his noble friend could confirm his statement, and he trusted that the Government would not lose any opportunity of pressing the subject, whenever they could do so with a hope of success.

"The Earl of Aberdeen, in reply, said that he could state that not only had this country acknowledged the independence of Texas, but also that we had a treaty of commerce and a treaty for the abolition of the slave trade with that Power. He did not believe that there was any importation of slaves into Texas by sea, but it was true that there was a large importation of slaves from the United States into that country. Immediately on the negotiations being entered on with Texas, the utmost endeavors of this country were used to put an end to the war which prevented the full and entire recognition of the independence of Texas by Mexico.

Their endeavors had met with very great difficulties; and he was unable to say that there was an immediate prospect of obtaining the recognition of the independence of Texas on the part of Mexico; but it was with great pleasure that he was able to say that, probably, the first step to this had been obtained, namely, that an armistice had been established between the two Powers; and he hoped that this would lead to the absolute acknowledgment of the independence of Texas by Mexico. The armistice was an important step to obtain; and he need hardly say that every effort on the part of Her Majesty's Government would lead to that result which was contemplated by his noble friend. He was sure that he need hardly say that no one was more anxious than himself to see the abolition of slavery in Texas; and if he could not consent to produce papers, or to give further information, it did not arise from indifference, but from quite a contrary reason. In the present state of the negotiations between the two countries in question, it would not contribute to the end they had in view, if he then expressed any opinion as to the state of those negotiations; but he could assure his noble friend, that by means of urging his negotiations, as well as by every other means in their power, Her Majesty's ministers would press this matter.

"Lord Brougham observed that nothing could be more satisfactory than the statement of his noble friend, which would be received with joy by all who were favorable to the object of the anti-slavery societies."

The language attributed to Lord Brougham is perfectly explicit and plain. He is hostile to slavery upon principle, and anxious to abolish it every where. He is, however, particularly desirous to abolish it in Texas, because the abolition of it in that country will, in his opinion, necessarily lead to the same result in the United States. He was undoubtedly apprized of the fact that negotiations had been contemplated by the British Government, and were probably then in progress, with a view to the abolition of slavery in Texas; he expresses a strong interest in their success, and desires to know the nature of the instructions which had been given to the British minister, and what probability there was that the negotiations would lead to the desired result. Lord Aberdeen, declining to give the information asked for by Lord Brougham, because it might be injurious to the negotiations to do so, assures him that Her Majesty's ministers will press them earnestly, and leave no efforts unexerted to bring them to a successful termination. Whether or not the language attributed to Lord Aberdeen was meant to extend beyond the single fact of the liberation of the slaves of Texas, may perhaps admit of doubt. But it is fairly susceptible of a much more extended construction. Lord Brougham had spoken of the abolition of slavery in the United States as a necessary and prominent consequence of the abolition of it in Texas; and Lord Aberdeen assures him that every effort on the part of Her Majesty's Government would lead to that result which was contemplated by his noble friend. It is quite clear that the abolition of slavery in the United States was the most important "result" contemplated by Lord Brougham; and it is not unreasonable to suppose that it was then most prominent in the mind of Lord Aberdeen. It was evidently so understood by Lord Brougham himself; for he declares that the statement made by Lord Aberdeen was perfectly satisfactory, and that it would be "received with joy by all who were favorable to the object of the anti-slavery society." That object is *universal* emancipation. Lord Aberdeen said nothing to indicate that he had been misunderstood.

In a matter so seriously affecting a friendly Power, it is not to be supposed that he would have suffered any misapprehension to exist in regard to his meaning and intentions. It does no violence to the rules of fair construction to understand his language as an avowal of designs which, whether so intended or not, threaten very serious consequences to the United States.

The President would be reluctant to believe that any design unfriendly to this country, or aiming at the institutions of any of the States of our Union, enters into the policy of England. He cannot, however, look with indifference upon such declarations as these, made by her leading statesmen, and with the full authority of her Government. He attaches the more importance to these declarations, because they are perfectly consistent with information received from other sources, all tending to the conclusion that the policy of England, in regard to the abolition of negro slavery, is not limited to Texas alone.

No foreign Government can be permitted to interfere, directly or indirectly, with the established institutions of the United States, or of any of the separate States of our Union. The bare suspicion of such a design is calculated to excite, and in this instance has actually excited, a very strong sensation among our people. If Lord Aberdeen has not been misunderstood, the very freedom with which he has avowed his purposes evinces either that strong confidence of success which usually attends well-arranged measures, or a strange mistake as to our disposition or ability to counteract him. Be that as it may, he has rendered it necessary that we should know distinctly, and without doubt, how far our just apprehensions upon this point are well founded.

Even if the designs of Great Britain be limited to the emancipation of the slaves of Texas, they cannot be regarded by us with indifference. Although we have no right to control or to direct her policy towards that country, she cannot justly complain of any measure on our part which that policy may render necessary either to our security or our interest. It is scarcely to be doubted that in both these respects the contemplated measure would be injurious to us. Although Lord Brougham may not be correct in supposing that the liberation of the slaves of Texas would necessarily lead to the liberation of those of the United States, yet the States in which slavery exists would have good reason to apprehend the worst consequences from the establishment of a foreign non-slaveholding State upon their immediate borders. In other respects, affecting our commercial, navigating, and manufacturing interests, we should have much reason to regret that measure.

If Texas, of her own free will, shall see cause to abolish slavery within her borders, the United States, however they might regard it as likely to affect their interests, will have no right to complain. But we have a right to object to any measure of a foreign Government which may place her under restraint upon that subject, and lead her, contrary to her own views and wishes, to the adoption of a policy which cannot but be highly injurious to us.

Hence it is of great importance that this Government should be fully and accurately informed in regard to the intentions and measures of the British Government with reference to African slavery on this side the Atlantic. Our own policy will necessarily be affected by hers. The object of this Government is to discover whether it is or is not the design of England to procure the abolition of negro slavery in Texas; whether it is or is not contemplated in her policy to destroy or affect that institution as it

exists in some of the States of our Union; what measures she has pursued and is pursuing for the accomplishment of those objects, or either of them. I cannot, of course, point out to you the channels through which this information may be best acquired. It is probable that much may be learned by free communication with the Texan chargé d'affaires in London. As that country and the United States have a common interest in the questions involved, there is every reason why their Governments should understand each other. Much information may doubtless be obtained from private individuals and from the published proceedings of abolition societies. All these sources of information, however, are only of a secondary and auxiliary character. The circumstances of the case justify and require a direct application to Lord Aberdeen himself. The friendly relations subsisting between the two countries give us a right to expect that there will be no concealment on a point so nearly affecting our interests. And it is equally due to the British Government that it should have an opportunity to remove our well-grounded suspicions, by a distinct disavowal of designs which are incompatible with the harmony of the two countries, and inconsistent with the friendly feelings which they profess towards each other.

You will therefore take an early occasion to bring this subject to the attention of Lord Aberdeen, availing yourself not only of the views here suggested, but of all others which may occur to your own mind as proper to be presented and calculated to attain the object in view.

I would impress upon you the absolute necessity that you carefully observe the proceedings of the British Government touching this important and delicate subject, and that you spare no pains to inform yourself fully and accurately in regard to its objects and designs. It is highly desirable that your communications to this department should be as full and frequent as possible, omitting nothing which it may become this Government to consider with reference to its own measures and policy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. UPSHUR.

EDWARD EVERETT, Esq., &c.

Mr. Upshur to Mr. Everett.

[Confidential.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 28, 1843.

SIR: My public despatch of this date calls your attention to the subject of the attempt which, as we have reason to think, the British Government is now making to procure the abolition of slavery in Texas and the United States. It did not appear to me proper to imbody in that despatch all the views of that subject which have been taken by this Government. In order, however, that you may understand what degree of importance is attached to it, I present to you, in this private and semi-official form, some of the most important points on which we have considered it.

It is impossible to suppose that England is actuated in this matter by a mere feeling of philanthropy. We are forced to believe that she is acting

upon motives more in the usual course of policy among great nations, yet equally worthy of her as a wise and powerful country. Her objects undoubtedly are to revive the industry of her East and West India colonies, to find new markets for her surplus manufactures, and to destroy as far as possible the rivalry and competition of the manufactures of the United States. That the abolition of African slavery throughout the Western world would lead to these results, is altogether probable. At all events, the plan is sufficiently promising to have engaged the anxious attention of British statesmen; and for that reason, if for no other, it is worthy of careful examination by us.

It is well known that the physical constitution of the African is much better adapted to tropical climates than that of the European. Indeed, in those regions of America which are best suited to the production of sugar, cotton, and rice, the labor of white men cannot be used to any considerable extent. The soils and climates of the East and West India colonies of Great Britain are well adapted to the production of all these articles, and to these may be added the finer kinds of tobacco. If England could produce these things, instead of being compelled to purchase them, it would be an incalculable relief to her people. But this she cannot do, except at a much greater cost than that at which they are now afforded by the labor of slaves. Hence, so far as the industry of her colónies is concerned, she has a direct interest to abolish slavery in those countries in which the labor of that class now supersedes the labor of her colonies.

The importance of new markets for her surplus manufactures is obvious enough. Nations who are free to make their own contracts, and able to support their own policy, are not apt to give advantages in trade, except for fair equivalents. Texas is not in that condition; she must make the best terms she can, and be contented even with the worst, if they be the price of her existence as a nation. There is no reason to believe, therefore, that the demands of England upon that country will be limited to the simple abolition of slavery. She will expect, in return for her interposition and protection, a more substantial advantage; and that will be a treaty of commerce, granting more favorable terms to her than to other nations. This is in the usual course of her policy; and her position, as a friendly mediator and protector, will give her a fair pretence for such a claim. Texas will have no alternative but to allow it.

But the third object which she has in view is still more interesting to us. Even at this day the United States are her most formidable rival in commercial enterprise and in manufacturing skill and industry; and, if we may judge from our rapid advancement hitherto, the time is not distant when we shall surpass her in all these particulars. Whatever is calculated to embarrass our movements or impede our progress is a positive advantage to her. Let us suppose, then, that her present attempt upon Texas, and, through her, upon the United States, will succeed. We shall thus be the better able to estimate the influence which that state of things will exert upon the United States. The question is not sectional. Although the first and most disastrous effects of such a state of things would be felt in the slaveholding States, they would extend to and embrace important interests in every other part of the country. We must contemplate it, therefore, as a national question, and endeavor to ascertain its bearing upon the United States as such, and upon the several portions of the United States.

It is worthy, also, of consideration as a measure of humanity, with reference to the slaves themselves.

No man, who knows any thing of his own nature, can suppose it to be possible that two races of men, distinguished by external and ineffaceable marks obvious to every eye, who have held towards each other, from time immemorial, the relation of master and slave, could ever live together as equals, in the same country, and under the same Government. If, therefore, slavery be abolished, the one or the other of the races must leave the country or be exterminated. This choice would be for the slaves, because they are the weaker party. Where should they fly? To the neighboring free States, for there would be no other place of refuge. Would those States receive them? Let it be remembered that they now number *two and a half millions;* and the free negroes, who must share their fate, number near four hundred thousand more; and let it also be remembered, that nearly all of them are and would be paupers. No wise State would willingly take upon itself the burden of such a population; and, even if all of them were healthy laborers, the evil would scarcely be less. The white laborer would not endure such a competition; he would not agree to work side by side with a degraded caste; he would not submit to have his industry rendered less profitable by the competition of new comers, of a strange and dishonored race. This is sufficiently shown by the well-known occurrences in some of our principal towns, within a few years past. The chances, then, are, that the African would be a persecuted pauper, even as a free citizen of a free State. But even if he should be permitted to share fairly in the labor of the country, that labor would soon come to be considered as his appropriate sphere, and as unworthy of the white man. It is not the policy of our States, nor of England, thus to degrade labor. To all this may be added, the certainty that the African race, existing in large numbers as freemen, in countries whose Governments and laws recognise no difference of color, would not long be satisfied to be excluded from any political right, or civil privilege, or social advantage, allowed to the white man. The discords and angry contests which would grow out of this state of things, and the effect which they would have upon the tranquillity and prosperity of the country, may be easily imagined. A wise Government would avoid them, by at once shutting the door against the emancipated slave. The only alternative would be, the extermination of his race.

So far, then, as the slaves themselves are concerned, their condition would be infinitely worse than it now is, while their influence as freemen upon our manners and social condition would not fail to be in the highest degree unfavorable.

But in another view the subject is equally interesting. What effect would be produced upon the productive industry of the South by withdrawing from it all the labor afforded by two and a half millions of its people? This is nearly one-half the entire population of the slaveholding States. It is not possible to suppose that their places would soon be supplied by white labor. If there were no other difficulty in the way, the climate alone would oppose an insuperable obstacle. But, even under the most favorable circumstances, so large a number of laborers is not easily obtained. Let it be borne in mind that these slaves perform nearly the whole agricultural labor of the South. If that labor should be withdrawn, their fields must lie uncultivated, their houses and other improvements must go to decay, and their lands be worth nothing. The utter ruin of the

whole country, and of its credit and creditors, must be the consequence. No influx of new settlers could prevent it. The most rapid course of immigration which has ever yet been witnessed would be too slow to arrest the overwhelming destruction.

But the evil would not be confined to the slaveholding States. A very large proportion—probably not less than three-fourths—of the exports of the United States are, either directly or indirectly, the products of slave labor. We must cease to import when we cease to export. To say nothing of the comforts and accommodations which would thus be lost, or of the disastrous influences which would thus be exerted upon our progress as a refined and enlightened people, the revenue of the country would fail, and the necessary expenditures of Government for the civil administration, for foreign intercourse, and for the means of defence in war, could not be met without a resort to direct taxes. This would be a hopeless experiment. It is very difficult to lay any direct tax in exact conformity with the provisions of the Constitution; and it would be still more difficult, if not absolutely impossible, to make such tax acceptable to the people under the change which would be produced in the ratio of representation by the liberation of the slaves. Besides, the destruction of so much of the agriculture of the country would involve, to the same extent, that of its commerce and navigation; and the consequent impoverishment of the people would render them alike unable and unwilling to pay any tax whatever. If such a state of things should prevail, even for a single year, the consequences would be very disastrous.

There is still another interest which must share largely in this ruin. The vast capital now employed in the manufacture of cotton goods must sink in value in proportion as the labor which produces the raw material shall be withdrawn. The incidental consequences would be little less disastrous. The railroads, the canals, and other similar improvements, which have grown out of the general prosperity of the country, depend on all the combined results of all the pursuits of industry. Even a serious embarrassment of that industry, for any length of time, would materially injure them; but it would be difficult to sustain them at all under such a shock as we have now contemplated. All that has grown out of and depends upon them would fall along with them. We need not follow the subject through all its ramifications; they extend to all the important pursuits of industry throughout the country. It is impossible to calculate the amount of ruin and suffering which would follow the sudden emancipation of the slaves of the United States. It would be not much less, were that measure carried, in any form, by any other agency than that of the States who own the slaves, and who alone can know how rapidly it is practicable or desirable to supply their places with other laborers.

Here is, indeed, a promising field for the policy of England. What better encouragement would the industry of her colonies require, than the simple rise of price in the articles of sugar and cotton, which would be caused by diminished production? What rival need she fear, when the agriculture, the commerce, the manufactures, and the navigation of the United States, shall be thus withdrawn from competition with her?

As these would be the effects of the actual abolition of slavery in the United States, let us inquire what would be its effect if confined to Texas.

It is quite obvious that slavery could not easily be maintained in a country surrounded by other countries whose Governments did not recognise

that institution. The difficulty in the present case would be increased by the fact that those countries would be inhabited by people of the same race with the slave owners, speaking the same language, having the same manners, and in many respects the same institutions. Our slaveholding States are separated from the Canadas by many intervening non-slaveholding States of our Union. Although those non-slaveholding States are as much opposed to the institution as England herself, yet the Constitution of the United States lays them under obligations in regard to it, which, if duly respected, would secure the rights of the slaveholder. The absconding slave, therefore, has many chances against him, before he can reach Canada.

Texas, however, lies immediately on the border of Louisiana and Arkansas. The slave would have nothing more to do than simply to cross the Sabine or the Red river, and he would find himself a freeman. He would be very sure to profit by the opportunity. All the vigilance which the master could use, enforced even by a harsher discipline than he would be willing to exert, would avail nothing. Within a few years a large proportion of the slaves within reach of the border would seek refuge in Texas; and the remainder would be rendered valueless, by discontent and dangerous insubordination. The slaveholder ought not to submit, and would not submit, to this.

It is not probable that, under such a state of public opinion as would then prevail, any effectual arrangement would be made between the Governments of the two countries to remedy the evil. The slaveholder would be compelled to rely on himself for redress. He would endeavor to reclaim his own slave by his own force. Scenes of violence and collision between the people of the two countries would be of almost daily occurrence, resentments would be kindled, and a war *de facto* would prevail. If our Government should take part in the contest, we would scarcely hope that England would withhold herself from it; and thus a war with that country, and probably involving others, would ensue. If the contest should be begun between Texas and the adjoining slaveholding States, and our Government should refuse to take part in it, the other slaveholding States would be impelled, both by their interests and their sympathies, to come to the aid of the aggrieved States. The natural and necessary effect would be, incurable alienation and resentment between the two great divisions of our country, with all their trains of deplorable consequences.

I do not see how it would be possible to avoid this result, by any measure short of the utter crushing of the Southern States.

Whatever might be our condition or our policy, if Texas, by her own free act, should liberate her slaves, we have every reason to object to the agency of England in that measure.

I have already remarked, that England would not be content with that measure alone. Her commerce is her great support, and therefore it is the principal object of her policy to form advantageous commercial treaties. There can be little doubt that she would demand, and obtain, the admission of her manufactures into Texan markets upon terms so favorable as to forbid all competition. Thus these markets would be lost to the American manufacturer. But this would not be the worst evil. The fabrics of England would be sent to that country, with the express view of having them smuggled into the United States. The process would be the easiest in the world, and such as it would be absolutely impossible for this Government

to prevent. In a short time, our Southwestern States, and indeed the whole valley of the Mississippi, would be filled with English goods, smuggled across the border, and occupying the place of an equal number, now furnished by the American manufacturer. Thus the home market, also, would to a great extent be lost to American skill and industry. In the mean time, importations would cease, at least to the amount of all the excess of the smuggled articles over the usual supply furnished by the American manufacturer. The revenue would suffer to the full amount of the duties upon *all* the smuggled articles, and our navigating interest would suffer in proportion.

That the designs of England are such as I have supposed, there is, I fear, very little reason to doubt. Her statesmen have uniformly claimed for her a right to interpose in the politics of the Americas, so as to preserve what she is pleased to call "the balance of power" among their several States. She claims to have a commercial ascendency in the Gulf of Mexico, and professes to feel her honor as well as her interest committed to maintain it. This we learn from her Parliamentary debates, and the declarations of her public leading men, from 1830 down to this time. Why, then, should we doubt her present purposes, since, independent of all other proofs, the measure now proposed is, best of all, calculated to sustain these high and long-cherished pretensions? We should well deserve the fate her policy is preparing for us, if we should disregard the admonitions which we have received from past events, and which we are daily receiving from daily occurrences, and quietly looking on, and, unresisting, witness the consummation of her designs.

It is not to be supposed, that if domestic slavery should be abolished in the United States and Texas, it could long be maintained in Cuba. England has as strong a motive to destroy the competition of slave labor in that island as in any other part of the world; and she is not free from the suspicion of having already attempted it. Spain, in her distracted condition, would scarcely be able to hold out against the pressure of England and the example of the United States. In that state of things, the value of the island as a colony would be very little to Spain. England is her creditor, and she has never shown herself backward in enforcing all her claims in that character. With these advantages, the transfer of Cuba to her would not be at all surprising, nor in any manner out of the usual course of English policy. She would thus hold the key of the Gulf of Mexico, and would effectually control its trade, even if she should fail to engross it.

But it is not to be supposed that the abolition of slavery in the United States would be submitted to. That institution exists in twelve of our States, and in the Territory of Florida. It has existed in some of them from an early date after they were established as colonies; and in all of them since their State Governments were formed. It is now so interwoven with the institutions of those States—with their legislation, their habits, their feelings, and their social character—that the abolition of it would be, in effect, a revolution. In fact, it could not be accomplished by any means short of revolution, and the total overthrow of all the present political systems of the slaveholding States. It is idle to debate it as a question of philanthropy or of policy. Whether for good or for evil, the institution is fixed upon us; and we cannot shake it off, nor permit it to be disturbed by a foreign Power, without introducing a train of worse evils, the end of which no human sagacity can foresee. We must be infatuated, indeed, if we can

quietly submit to any policy of a foreign nation designed or calculated to bring it into danger.

These are the solemn issues involved in the *present* policy of England. So far as we may be allowed to anticipate effects from the character of their causes, I can perceive no reason to think that the picture I have presented is too highly colored. It is enough for us, however, that a leading and fundamental institution, interwoven with the interests of nearly one-half of the States of our Union, is threatened by the policy of a foreign Power. It is not a small matter to break up or invade a relation so ancient, so firmly established, and so extended and various in its influences upon all relations of society. A wise statesman would not rashly hazard such an experiment. We may well distrust our own judgments, when we undertake to calculate the results of a measure so unusual, so various and extended in all its bearings; and if we are either wise or prudent, we shall pause long before we throw ourselves upon its untried consequences.

A. P. UPSHUR.

EDWARD EVERETT, Esq., *&c.*

Mr. Upshur to Mr. Van Zandt.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 16, 1843.

SIR: The subject of the annexation of Texas to the United States, by treaty, has engaged the serious attention of this Government, as well as of a large portion of our people. Recent occurrences in Europe, which have doubtless attracted your notice, have imparted to the subject a fresh interest, and presented it in new and important aspects. I cannot, as you will readily see, offer any positive assurance that the measure would be acceptable to all branches of this Government, but I have no difficulty of assuring you of the desire which is felt to present it, in the strongest manner, to the consideration of Congress. A treaty of annexation is considered the most proper form; and, unless the views of the Administration shall undergo a very great and unexpected change, I shall be prepared to make a proposition to that effect whenever you shall be prepared with proper powers to meet it. If you agree in this view, I respectfully suggest that no time ought to be lost, as it is highly desirable that the treaty should be presented to the Senate at as early a period as possible.

I avail myself of this occasion, sir, to offer you renewed assurances of my great consideration.

A. P. UPSHUR.

Hon. ISAAC VAN ZANDT, *&c.*

Mr. Van Zandt to Mr. Upshur.

LEGATION OF TEXAS,
Washington, October 19, 1843.

The undersigned, chargé d'affaires of the Republic of Texas, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Mr. Upshur, Secretary of

State of the United States, of the 16th instant, in which the undersigned is informed that the subject of the annexation of Texas to the United States, by treaty, has engaged the serious attention of the Government of the latter; and that, unless the views of the Administration shall undergo a very great and unexpected change, Mr. Upshur will be prepared to make a proposition to that effect, whenever the undersigned shall be prepared with proper powers to meet it. The undersigned has the honor to acquaint Mr. Upshur, in reply, that a copy of the communication above referred to has been despatched by a special messenger to the Government of Texas, for its consideration and determination, and that so soon as an answer shall be received the undersigned will immediately communicate the same to Mr. Upshur.

The undersigned with pleasure avails himself of this occasion to offer to Mr. Upshur renewed assurances of his distinguished consideration.

ISAAC VAN ZANDT.

Hon. A. P. Upshur.

Mr. Everett to Mr. Upshur.

No. 62.] London, *November* 3, 1843.

Sir: I have already acknowledged the receipt of your communications on the subject of the abolition of slavery in Texas. You suggest to me the expediency of communicating freely with the Texan chargé d'affaires, as one mode of gaining information as to the measures which may be in progress towards the end alluded to. The relations of entire friendship which have ever subsisted between this gentleman and myself, and which had their origin in the letters of introduction which he brought me from President Houston, fully warranted me in applying to him directly on the subject. He had just left London for Paris, where he is also accredited. I lost no time in addressing him a private letter, requesting information as to the state of the negotiations, to which I have, as yet, received no reply. I shall not fail, without delay, to transmit you whatever information he may communicate to me.

I had an interview with Lord Aberdeen the first day of his return to town, having requested it while he was yet in the country. I had several matters to bring to his notice, as you will have seen from the preceding despatches forwarded by this steamer. Having disposed of them, I then, in obedience to your instructions, alluded to the agency which the British Government were supposed to be exercising to procure the abolition of slavery in Texas. Lord Aberdeen said he was glad I had mentioned this subject, for it was one on which he intended himself to make some observations. His attention had been called to some suggestions in the American papers in favor of the annexation of Texas to the Union, by way of counteracting the designs imputed to England; and he would say, that if this measure were undertaken on any such grounds, it would be wholly without provocation. England had acknowledged the independence of Texas, and had treated and would continue to treat her as an independent Power. That England had long been pledged to encourage the abolition of the slave trade and of slavery, as far as her influence extended, and in every proper way, but had no wish to interfere in the internal concerns of foreign Governments. She gave her advice, where she thought it would

acceptable, in favor of the abolition of slavery, but nothing more. In ference to Texas, the suggestion that England had made or intended to ake the abolition of slavery the condition of any treaty arrangement with r was wholly without foundation. It had never been alluded to in that nnexion. General Hamilton, as commissioner from Texas, had propos- that England should make or guaranty a loan to Texas, to be used to d her in obtaining from Mexico the recognition of her independence, and other ways to promote the development of her resources; and he himself ord Aberdeen) had at first thought somewhat favorably of the proposi- n, considering Texas as a fine, promising country, which it would be od policy to help through her temporary embarrassments. But on men- ning the project to his colleagues, they deemed it wholly inexpedient, r did he himself continue to give it countenance; nor was the loan, as oposed by General Hamilton, and at first favorably viewed by himself, the slightest degree connected with the abolition of slavery as a condi- n or consequence. In the course of the last summer he had been waited on, as he supposed I was aware at the time, by a deputation of Ameri- n abolitionists, who were desirous of engaging the British Government some such measure, (viz: of a loan, connected with the abolition of avery,) but that he had given them no countenance whatever; he had formed them that, by every proper means of influence, he would encour- e the abolition of slavery, and that he had recommended the Mexican overnment to interest itself in the matter; but he told them, at the outset, at he should consider himself bound in good faith to repeat every thing at might pass between them to the Texan chargé d'affaires.

I told Lord Aberdeen that the conversation between himself and Lord rougham in the House of Lords, on the 18th day of August, had been ad with a great deal of sensibility in the United States; and, recapitu- ting the substance of that conversation, as quoted in your despatch, I served that it was capable of being interpreted as a declaration on his rt that Her Majesty's Government were engaged in negotiations with lexico for the abolition of slavery in Texas, not so much for the sake of fecting that object in Texas as in the United States. Lord Aberdeen id that Lord Brougham, in avowing his entire satisfaction with his ord Aberdeen's) explanation, could only have referred to the matter hich was the direct object of inquiry, viz: the negotiations with Mexico r the recognition of the independence of Texas, and the earnest hope at the abolition of slavery might be effected by such an arrangement; at too much importance must not be attached to the statements of this nd in debate, which are not always reported with entire accuracy; that was most true that he was on that, as on all other occasions, desirous to e understood as wishing the abolition of slavery wherever it exists; that is was a sentiment in reference to which England was of one mind; and henever occasion called him to speak on the subject, he must express it; ut that I might be perfectly satisfied that England had nothing in view reference to Texas, which ought in the slightest degree to cause un- siness in the United States.

Such is the substance of Lord Aberdeen's remarks on the subject. ware of the great importance which would be attached to them, I took em down in writing, as soon as I returned home, and sent the memo- ndum to Lord Aberdeen, requesting him, if it were inaccurate, to correct . This he did in some not material points; and the foregoing report of e conversation may therefore be regarded as entirely authentic.

In returning my memorandum of the conversation, with his corrections Lord Aberdeen recapitulated, in order to the perfect understanding of the case, that there had been no communication, on the part of England, with Texas, in reference to the abolition of slavery, and that no proposition whatever had been made to her by England on that subject; the loan proposed by General Hamilton, on behalf of the Government of Texas had no connexion with abolition; the proposal of a loan to promote that object last summer was the suggestion of a deputation of private individuals, and was at once rejected by him.

Although England has made no proposition to Texas, and has no intention of making abolition the subject of any treaty stipulation with her, they had certainly recommended to Mexico to promote the abolition of slavery by the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas. But Lord Aberdeen added, that he could not say that this recommendation had been listened to with any degree of favor, and nothing further was said on the subject. In all this there was no reference whatever to the United States.

The late hour at which my memorandum above alluded to was returned to me leaves me barely time to prepare this despatch before the closing of the mail. Should any thing further of interest reach me on this subject, I shall not neglect to communicate it without delay.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD EVERETT.

A. P. Upshur, Esq.,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Everett to Mr. Upshur.—[extract.]

No. 64.] London, *November* 16, 1843.

Sir: In my despatch No. 62 I acquainted you that I had addressed a private letter to Mr. Ashbel Smith, the Texan chargé d'affaires, now at Paris, requesting of him such information as he might be able and willing to give me as to the measures supposed to be in progress, on the part of this Government, to promote the abolition of slavery in Texas. I received a private letter from Mr. Smith, in reply, on the 6th instant. My letter to Mr. Smith and his answer were written under the impression that overtures on this subject might possibly have been made directly to the Texan Government. Such, however, you will have learned by my despatch No. 62, is not the case—Lord Aberdeen having distinctly stated to me that he had not submitted, and did not intend to submit, any proposition to Texas on the subject.

Mr. Smith informs me that he was present at the interview which took place last June between Lord Aberdeen and several persons, British subjects and others, a committee of the general anti-slavery convention, who waited upon him for the purpose of engaging the co-operation of the British Government to effect the abolition of slavery in Texas. On this occasion, Lord Aberdeen assured the committee that Her Majesty's Government would employ all legitimate means in their power to attain so great and desirable an object. One of the members of the committee afterwards informed Mr. Smith, at his lodgings, that, in their interview with Lord Aberdeen, his

lordship made observations which warranted them in saying that the British Government would guaranty, if necessary, the interest of a loan which should be raised and applied to the abolition of slavery in Texas, but not of a Texan loan for any other purpose whatever. It appears, however, from the statements contained in my despatch No. 62, that the member of the committee who gave this information to Mr. Smith was in an error—Lord Aberdeen having assured me that the suggestion relative to a loan for this purpose had not received the slightest countenance from him. My written memorandum of the conversation, in which this assurance was made, having been submitted to Lord Aberdeen, there can be no room for misapprehension on my part. Lord Aberdeen has since repeated the same statement to me.

Mr. Smith, in consequence of the circumstances above stated, asked an interview with Lord Aberdeen, and subsequently addressed a written communication to him on the subject. Mr. Smith very properly doubts whether he ought to furnish me a copy of this correspondence before it has been made public by the Texan Government. Appreciating, however, the motives which prompted my inquiry, and considering the subject as one of interest to the United States as well as to Texas, though possibly in a less degree, Mr. Smith informs me that he shall transmit to the Texan consul at London copies of his note to Lord Aberdeen on the abolition of slavery in Texas, and of Lord Aberdeen's reply, with a request to that gentleman to submit the same, if I desire it, to my perusal. Mr. Rate, the Texan consul, accordingly called upon me for this purpose. The reply of Lord Aberdeen to Mr. Smith states that Mr. Smith does the British Government no more than justice in forbearing to impute to them any design to interfere with the internal concerns of Texas in reference to slavery; but adds, that it is not a matter of surprise to Lord Aberdeen that individuals having that object in view should have recourse to any measure which they deem calculated to promote it.

Mr. Smith acquaints me, further, that he has written full accounts to his Government of the interview above alluded to with Lord Aberdeen, and of such other facts relating to the efforts making in England for the abolition of slavery in Texas, as, on diligent and scrupulous inquiry, he could ascertain. He adds, that he shall transmit by the next steamer copies of these accounts to Mr. Van Zandt, the Texan chargé d'affaires at Washington, who will make such use of them as, in his discretion, he shall judge best. I have no doubt that Mr. Van Zandt will feel himself authorized to make you fully acquainted, for the President's information, with the purport of these communications.

I had a long interview with Lord Aberdeen, at his request, on the 6th instant, principally in reference to the Oregon question, as you will have seen from another communication by this steamer. Before I left him, however, the conversation turned upon the subject of the abolition of slavery in Texas. I told him he must not be surprised at the interest taken in the subject in the United States, when he remembered that Texas and the United States were border countries, and the necessary effect of the abolition in Texas on slavery as existing in the Union. He replied, that he felt the delicacy and importance of the subject, repeated the allusion made in the former interview to the state of public sentiment in England, and said, that while it could not be expected of Her Majesty's Government to hold a language or pursue a policy at variance with opinions which they

shared with the whole country, yet he should certainly think it right not to give any just cause of complaint to the United States. As far as Texas was directly concerned, they had, as he had already informed me, made no proposition to her whatever. They had connected the subject of the abolition of slavery in Texas with a recommendation to Mexico to acknowledge her independence; but, as he told me before, Mexico had given the suggestion no encouragement, and it rested there.

I ought perhaps to have added, that in his note to Lord Aberdeen, Mr. Smith spoke of the committee which waited upon him in June, as persons acting without the authority, sanction, or approbation of the Texan Government.

A. P. Upshur, Esq.,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Upshur to Mr. Thompson.—[extract.]

Department of State,
Washington, November 18, 1843.

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Your attention has already been called to the movements of England in relation to domestic slavery in Texas, and to the bearing which her proceedings may have upon that institution in the United States, and incidentally upon other leading interests of our country. Information recently received from General Murphy, chargé d'affaires in Texas, has increased the solicitude of the President upon that point. There is very little doubt that England is exerting herself to cause Mexico to acknowledge the sovereignty of Texas, upon terms which will give to Texas a separate Legislature and a *quasi* independence. The effect of this will be to abrogate the present Constitution of Texas, and consequently to abolish domestic slavery there. It is also to be borne in mind, that if the sovereignty of Mexico be acknowledged, she will assert the right to dispose of the territory as she pleases. I have no sufficient reason to suppose that England desires to acquire it; but the subject, in all its bearings, is of deep interest to the United States. I ask, therefore, your particular attention to it, and that you give me prompt information of every movement connected with it. I also repeat the suggestion, that you communicate as fully and freely as possible with Mr. Murphy. * * * * *

Mr. Upshur to Mr. Murphy.—[extracts.]

Department of State,
Washington, November 21, 1843.

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I think it may be assumed that Texas will not, under any possible condition of things, agree to go back under the dominion of Mexico. Even if Mexico should conquer the *soil*, she can never conquer the *people*—at

least, not that portion of them who emigrated from the United States. They would sooner return to the United States penniless than remain subject to Mexican vengeance and tyranny.

I assure you, sir, of the very great satisfaction felt, both by the President and myself, at the zeal and industry which you have displayed in the general duties of your mission, and particularly in reference to the relations of Texas with England. It is impossible to be too watchful or too diligent in a matter which involves such momentous consequences, not only to our country, but to the whole civilized world. The view which this Government takes of it excludes every idea of mere sectional interest. We regard it as involving the security of the South, and the strength and prosperity of every part of the Union. Sincerely believing that the annexation of Texas to the United States will strengthen the bonds of union among ourselves; give encouragement and sustenance to our navigating, commercial, and manufacturing interests; present a foundation for harmony with foreign countries, and afford us great security against their aggressions in case of war; we anxiously desire it, as a great blessing to every part of our country. We cannot anticipate any objection on the part of Texas. She can desire nothing better than a common destiny with the United States.

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Whether this important measure can be effected or not is as yet doubtful. In the mean time, you will take all necessary measures to ascertain the views of the Texan Government and people in regard to it. In connexion with that object, you will watch narrowly the proceedings of the commissioners appointed to treat with Mexico. That the influence of England will be strenuously exerted and seriously felt in the proceedings of that commission cannot be doubted. To that influence we have great reason to look with uneasiness and apprehension. I would impress upon you, therefore, the necessity not only of great vigilance on your part, but also of the most prompt communication to this department of all the information which you may be able to obtain. Your own suggestions of what it may be expedient for this Government to do are not, as you seem to apprehend, out of place; on the contrary, I shall be glad to receive them, and to act upon them, so far as the public interest may require.

Mr. Upshur to Mr. Murphy.

No. 14.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 16, 1844.

SIR: Your despatches by Mr. Abell are received. You are probably not aware that a proposition has been made to the Texan Government for the annexation of that country to the United States. This, I learn from the Texan chargé, has been for the present declined.

I am not disappointed at this intelligence. No doubt can be entertained of the wishes of the *people* of Texas in regard to the annexation of that country to the United States. I have the most unequivocal proofs, in a variety of forms, that they are almost unanimous in favor of that measure. That the Government, at least in the Executive branch of it, should entertain different views, may be very reasonably attributed to a misconception

of the real position of the question, so far as this Government is concerned. Texas has, for some time past, been in a condition to need the aid and protection of some stronger Power. She ought not to have doubted that the sympathies of this country were altogether with her; but the want of power in the Government has prevented it from doing any thing effectual in her favor. She has been forced, therefore, by a sort of necessity, to look to other quarters for that aid which hitherto she has failed to receive from us. Hence, she has listened the more readily to the overtures of England, and is probably at this time in some degree committed to that Government. If this be so, it is not surprising that her Government should hesitate, in the present state of its information, to make any further movement towards the annexation of that country to the United States. If it were *certain*, or even strongly probable, that the measure could be carried in our Congress, I cannot doubt that it would gladly be acceded to by the Government of Texas. But so long as the success of that measure is very doubtful, in the opinion of that Government, it is quite natural that they should be disinclined to hazard the friendship of other Powers, and particularly of England, by an appeal to the United States, which might not be successful.

I have little doubt that these are the views of the Texan Government. I have for some months past anticipated that they would be so, but I have not until very recently felt authorized to give such assurances as I can now give, calculated to influence the policy of Texas, upon this point. With a view to enable you to do this, it is proper to put you in possession of the following facts.

The failure of the proposition heretofore made by Texas for admission into our Union should not be allowed to influence her present course. At that time the question was not understood in this country. It had not been canvassed, even by leading politicians, much less by the people at large: and the consequences dependent upon it were not then developed as they now are. If the proposition could have been placed at that time in the light in which it is now seen, there would have been no hesitation upon the subject. Indeed, it was then regarded rather as a question of *time* than any thing else; for I am well assured that a majority of the people of this country have always considered the annexation of Texas to their territory as an event that *must* happen, sooner or later. At all events, no other question can grow out of the failure of the first proposition than one of mere etiquette, or national self-respect. I have anticipated and provided for this. Supposing that Texas might feel some reluctance to renew a proposition which had been once rejected, I have invited her, through her chargé at Washington, to enter into negotiations upon the subject. A copy of my note is enclosed.

It is possible that the Government, and perhaps the people of Texas, may feel that they have sustained some wrong from the United States, in the matters of Colonel Snively's command and of certain proceedings touching one of their custom-houses on the Red river. This Government has not forgotten those subjects, nor has it been insensible to their importance. A decision in regard to them has been delayed from necessity, but every thing which could be done has been done to assure the Government of Texas that this Government never meditated nor authorized any wrong of any kind to the dignity of Texas, or the rights of her people; and that

every injury which may, upon proper investigation, appear to have been done by our people will be fully and perfectly repaired.

I have reason to suppose that the silence of the President of the United States, in his annual message, on the subject of annexation, has created an impression in Texas, either that he is indifferent to that measure, or that he despairs of its success. Such an impression does him great injustice. The subject was not alluded to in the message, because it was thought best not to submit the question, except in all its aspects and bearings; and for that reason the President reserved it until he could present the actual treaty of annexation. That was undoubtedly the proper course, and the course best calculated to effect the object so ardently desired by him and by a very decided majority of our people.

It is already well known in Texas that the President has used every means in his power to mitigate the horrors of the war waged by Mexico against that country. In his last message he uses the most emphatic language on that subject. He declares that it is time that the war had ceased, and thus, in effect, announces his own purpose to put an end to it by any means which he can constitutionally command. He has *no* means, except such as he derives from the treaty-making power. These he now offers to exert, and has thus given to Texas a pledge of his friendly interest, which it is impossible for her to doubt. This conduct on the part of this Government is far more worthy of confidence than any *professions*, however vehemently preferred.

I put you in possession of these facts, in order that you may be able to offer the proper explanations, if the subjects should arise in the course of your conversations with President Houston. I wish you to see that functionary without loss of time, and to urge upon him the absolute necessity of annexation, with reference to the interests (and possibly to the safety) of both countries.

As it is of great importance that the messenger who bears this despatch should leave the United States immediately, I have not time to discuss the subject in all its important bearings. My views are, in fact, disclosed in a despatch addressed to Mr. Everett, at London, of which a copy is enclosed. To these may be added the following considerations:

What motive can England have for a disinterested friendship towards Texas? Friendship between nations is never disinterested, but in this case even the common feeling of national kindness cannot be presumed to exist. The policy of England is purely commercial. Her object is to engross the commerce of the world—by diplomacy, if she can; and by force, if she must. On this subject, she will expect, and ultimately compel, concessions from Texas, which Texas, once surrendered to her influence and protection, will not have the power to refuse. The consequence will be, to disgust and irritate other nations, and particularly the United States. We are even now the great rivals of England in commerce and manufactures. It is a favorite object with her to cripple us in both these branches of our industry, and for that reason she is pushing her influence in every commercial mart of the world. For a few years Texas might be benefited by this, because it would throw into her ports an immense amount of English manufactures, designed not merely for the supply of Texas, but also for that of the United States, by means of smuggling across the Red river and the Sabine. The effect of this upon the interests of the United States is pointed out in the despatch to Mr. Everett, now enclosed.

A still worse effect would be produced by irritating our people against a country that afforded to our great commercial and manufacturing rival the means of annoying and injuring us so seriously. In self-defence, we should take measures to redress this wrong. The commerce of the Red river, so important to Texas, is within our control. We have it in our power to do more injury to the commerce, and, incidentally, to the agriculture, of Texas, in time of peace, than all the other countries of the world combined; and, for the same reason, we can benefit her in equal degree. It is not to be supposed that we shall feel any hesitation on this subject, if Texas shall reject our overtures, and throw herself into the arms of England. Instead of being, as we ought to be, the closest friends, it is inevitable that we shall become the bitterest foes. In this feeling, all parts of our country will participate. The North, which is the most influential in the policy of our Government, will entertain it more strongly than the South, because their great and leading interest, particularly in New England, must fall a sacrifice to this hostile policy on the part of Texas.

But this is not all. If Texas should refuse to come into our Union, measures will instantly be taken to fill her territory with emigrants from Europe. Extensive arrangements for this are already made, and they will be carried into effect as soon as the decision of Texas shall be known. These emigrants will bring with them European feelings and European opinions. Emigration from the United States will cease; at all events, the people of the Southern States will not run the hazard of subjecting their slave property to the control of a population who are anxious to abolish slavery. Texas will soon cease to be an American State. Her population, her politics, and her manners, will stamp her as European. This fact alone will destroy the sympathy which now exists between that country and this.

But the first measure of the new emigrants, as soon as they shall have sufficient strength, will be to destroy that great domestic institution upon which so much of the prosperity of our Southern country depends. To this, England will stimulate them, and she will also furnish the means of accomplishing it. I have commented upon this topic in the despatch to Mr. Everett. I will only add, that if Texas should not be attached to the United States, she cannot maintain that institution ten years, and probably not half that time.

You will readily perceive that, with such causes as these at work, a long continuance of peace between that country and the United States is absolutely impossible. War is inevitable. England will be a party to it from necessity, if not from choice; and the other great Powers of the world will not be idle spectators of a contest involving such momentous results. I think it almost certain that the peace of the civilized world, the stability of long-established institutions, and the destinies of millions both in Europe and America, hang on the decision which Texas shall now pronounce. What has she to hope in this conflict of stronger Powers? She will find herself between the upper and the nether millstones, ground to powder in their revolutions.

It seems to me that a wise people cannot long hesitate between the alternatives now presented to Texas. On the one hand, she may have a quasi alliance with the strongest Power in the world, on whose protection she must make herself dependent. The history of all such alliances between strong and weak nations is enough to admonish her of the fate

which awaits her. The lamb can make no contract with the wolf, which will protect him from being devoured. On the other hand, a nation now scarcely second to any in the world, rapidly advancing in population, in wealth, and in the arts, and daily developing all the sources of national power—a nation that adjoins her in territory, and whose power she can scarcely hope to resist, if it shall become her enemy—offers to receive her as a part of its own domain, and to admit her people to a full participation in its government and a full share in its promising destinies. As a part of the United States, Texas would be beyond all contingencies; but as an independent nation, she can have no better reliance than the precarious protection of a Power not bound to her by any sympathies, acting only with a view to its own interest, and ready to desert her whenever that interest shall require it.

Surely, if the Government of Texas could believe that there is even a reasonable prospect of the annexation of that country to the United States, it would not hesitate to authorize the trial. On this point, I cannot of course speak with absolute certainty; but I feel a degree of confidence in regard to it, which is little short of absolute certainty. The more the subject is discussed among our statesmen, the more clearly does it appear that the interest of both countries absolutely requires that they should be united. When the measure was first suggested, although the entire South was in favor of it, as they still are, it found few friends among the statesmen of the other States. *Now*, the North, to a great extent, are not only favorable to, but anxious for it, and every day increases the popularity of the measure among those who originally opposed it. Measures have been taken to ascertain the opinions and views of Senators upon the subject, and *it is found that a clear constitutional majority of two-thirds are in favor of the measure.* This I learn from sources which do not leave the matter doubtful; and I have reason to know that President Houston himself has received the same information from sources which will command his respect. There is not, in my opinion, the slightest doubt of the ratification of a treaty of annexation, should Texas agree to make one.

I am very anxious, sir, to impress you with the importance of this measure, as strongly as it is felt by myself. I feel a deep and solemn conviction that it involves, to a fearful extent, the destinies both of Texas and of our own country. For this reason, I would have you urge upon President Houston the necessity of taking his measures decisively and promptly. Press upon him the high considerations of common interest and common safety, which require the union of the two countries under the same Government. A great responsibility rests upon him; and for the sake of his country, as well as our own, and for the sake of the harmony of the world, remotely if not immediately connected with his decision, I hope that he will not reject the offer we make, in the hope of any contingent and precarious advantage to be derived from a different source.

The pending negotiation with Mexico ought not to present any difficulty, unless Texas is prepared to go back again under the dominion of that Power. As it is certain that she will not consent to this, under any possible circumstances, the result of that negotiation cannot affect unfavorably the proposition of annexation to this country. If Mexico should acknowledge the independence of Texas, then Texas will have an undisputed right to dispose of herself as she pleases; and if Mexico shall refuse that acknowledgment, Texas will the more need the protection which the United States

now offers. She can require nothing more, in this last event, than that the United States shall take upon themselves the adjustment of her difficulties with Mexico.

You may, if you think proper, show this letter to President Houston. He will, I trust, see in it satisfactory reasons for my extreme anxiety upon the subject—reasons which affect Texas quite as seriously as the United States. A concert between the two Governments upon this important point would do more for the happiness of mankind than has been effected by any political movement within the last half century.

I particularly request that you will lose no time in pressing this matter upon the attention of President Houston. It is also necessary that you should keep me regularly and promptly informed of all that may occur in relation to it. This is the more indispensable, because the friends of the measure in Congress are impatient to move in it, and are with difficulty restrained, in expectation that the object will be effected by negotiation.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. P. UPSHUR.

W. S. MURPHY, Esq., &c.

Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Upshur.

WASHINGTON, *February* 26. 1844.

SIR: In compliance with your request to that effect, I have the honor herewith to transmit to you a copy of the despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which I had the honor to read to you on Saturday last.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, your obedient servant,

R. PAKENHAM.

Hon. A. P. UPSHUR, &c.

No. 9.] FOREIGN OFFICE, *December* 26, 1843.

SIR: As much agitation appears to have prevailed of late in the United States relative to the designs which Great Britain is supposed to entertain with regard to the Republic of Texas, Her Majesty's Government deem it expedient to take measures for stopping at once the misrepresentations which have been circulated, and the errors into which the Government of the United States seems to have fallen on the subject of the policy of Great Britain with respect to Texas. That policy is clear and simple, and may be stated in a few words.

Great Britain has recognised the independence of Texas, and, having done so, she is desirous of seeing that independence finally and formally established, and generally recognised, especially by Mexico. But this desire does not arise from any motive of ambition or of self-interest, beyond that interest, at least, which attaches to the general extension of our commercial dealings with other countries.

We are convinced that the recognition of Texas by Mexico must conduce to the benefit of both these countries, and, as we take an interest in the weil being of both, and in their steady advance in power and wealth, we have put ourselves forward in pressing the Government of Mexico to acknowledge Texas as independent. But in thus acting we have no occul

design, either with reference to any peculiar influence which we might seek to establish in Mexico or in Texas, or even with reference to the slavery which now exists, and which we desire to see abolished in Texas.

With regard to the latter point, it must be and is well known, both to the United States and to the whole world, that Great Britain desires, and is constantly exerting herself to procure, the general abolition of slavery throughout the world. But the means which she has adopted, and will continue to adopt, for this humane and virtuous purpose, are open and undisguised. She will do nothing secretly or underhand. She desires that her motives may be generally understood, and her acts seen by all.

With regard to Texas, we avow that we wish to see slavery abolished there, as elsewhere; and we should rejoice if the recognition of that country by the Mexican Government should be accompanied by an engagement on the part of Texas to abolish slavery eventually, and under proper conditions, throughout the Republic. But although we earnestly desire and feel it to be our duty to promote such a consummation, we shall not interfere unduly, or with an improper assumption of authority with either party, in order to ensure the adoption of such a course. We shall counsel, but we shall not seek to compel, or unduly control, either party. So far as Great Britain is concerned, provided other States act with equal forbearance, those Governments will be fully at liberty to make their own unfettered arrangements with each other, both in regard to the abolition of slavery and to all other points.

Great Britain, moreover, does not desire to establish in Texas, whether partially dependent on Mexico, or entirely independent, (which latter alternative we consider in every respect preferable,) any dominant influence. She only desires to share her influence equally with all other nations. Her objects are purely commercial; and she has no thought or intention of seeking to act directly or indirectly, in a political sense, on the United States through Texas.

The British Government, as the United States well know, have never sought in any way to stir up disaffection or excitement of any kind in the slaveholding States of the American Union. Much as we should wish to see those States placed on the firm and solid footing which we conscientiously believe is to be attained by general freedom alone, we have never in our treatment of them made any difference between the slaveholding and the free States of the Union. All are, in our eyes, entitled, as component members of the Union, to equal political respect, favor, and forbearance, on our part. To that wise and just policy we shall continue to adhere; and the Governments of the slaveholding States may be assured that, although we shall not desist from those open and honest efforts which we have constantly made for procuring the abolition of slavery throughout the world, we shall neither openly nor secretly resort to any measures which can tend to disturb their internal tranquillity, or thereby to affect the prosperity of the American Union.

You will communicate this despatch to the United States Secretary of State, and, if he should desire it, you will leave a copy of it with him.

I am, &c.

ABERDEEN

Right Hon. RICHARD PAKENHAM, &c.

Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Pakenham.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 18, 1844.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has laid before the President the note of the right honorable Mr. Pakenham, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, addressed to this department on the 26th of February last, together with the accompanying copy of a despatch of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Mr. Pakenham. In reply, the undersigned is directed by the President to inform the right honorable Mr. Pakenham that while he regards with pleasure the disavowal of Lord Aberdeen of any intention on the part of Her Majesty's Government "to resort to any measures, either openly or secretly, which can tend to disturb the internal tranquillity of the slaveholding States, and thereby affect the tranquillity of this Union," he at the same time regards with deep concern the avowal, for the first time made to this Government, "that Great Britain desires and is constantly exerting herself to procure the general abolition of slavery throughout the world."

So long as Great Britain confined her policy to the abolition of slavery in her own possessions and colonies, no other country had a right to complain. It belonged to her exclusively to determine, according to her own views of policy, whether it should be done or not. But when she goes beyond, and avows it as her settled policy, and the object of her constant exertions, to abolish it throughout the world, she makes it the duty of all other countries, whose safety or prosperity may be endangered by her policy, to adopt such measures as they may deem necessary for their protection.

It is with still deeper concern the President regards the avowal of Lord Aberdeen of the desire of Great Britain to see slavery abolished in Texas, and, as he infers, is endeavoring, through her diplomacy, to accomplish it, by making the abolition of slavery one of the conditions on which Mexico should acknowledge her independence. It has confirmed his previous impressions as to the policy of Great Britain in reference to Texas, and made it his duty to examine with much care and solicitude what would be its effects on the prosperity and safety of the United States, should she succeed in her endeavors. The investigation has resulted in the settled conviction that it would be difficult for Texas, in her actual condition, to resist what she desires, without supposing the influence and exertions of Great Britain would be extended beyond the limits assigned by Lord Aberdeen: and that, if Texas could not resist the consummation of the object of her desire, would endanger both the safety and prosperity of the Union. Under this conviction, it is felt to be the imperious duty of the Federal Government, the common representative and protector of the States of the Union, to adopt, in self defence, the most effectual measures to defeat it.

This is not the proper occasion to state at large the grounds of this conviction. It is sufficient to say, that the consummation of the avowed object of her wishes in reference to Texas would be followed by hostile feelings and relations between that country and the United States, which could not fail to place her under the influence and control of Great Britain. That, from the geographical position of Texas, would expose the weakest and most vulnerable portion of our frontier to inroads, and place in the power of Great Britain the most efficient means of effecting in the neighboring

States of this Union what she avows to be her desire to do in all countries where slavery exists. To hazard consequences which would be so dangerous to the prosperity and safety of this Union, without resorting to the most effective measures to prevent them, would be, on the part of the Federal Government, an abandonment of the most solemn obligation imposed by the guarantee which the States, in adopting the Constitution, entered into to protect each other against whatever might endanger their safety, whether from without or within. Acting in obedience to this obligation, on which our federal system of Government rests, the President directs me to inform you that a treaty has been concluded between the United States and Texas, for the annexation of the latter to the former as a part of its territory, which will be submitted without delay to the Senate, for its approval. This step has been taken as the most effectual, if not the only means of guarding against the threatened danger, and securing their permanent peace and welfare.

It is well known that Texas has long desired to be annexed to this Union; that her people, at the time of the adoption of her Constitution, expressed, by an almost unanimous vote, her desire to that effect: and that she has never ceased to desire it, as the most certain means of promoting her safety and prosperity. The United States have heretofore declined to meet her wishes; but the time has now arrived when they can no longer refuse, consistently with their own security and peace, and the sacred obligation imposed by their constitutional compact for mutual defence and protection. Nor are they any way responsible for the circumstances which have imposed this obligation on them. They had no agency in bringing about the state of things which has terminated in the separation of Texas from Mexico. It was the Spanish Government and Mexico herself which invited and offered high inducements to our citizens to colonize Texas. That, from the diversity of character, habits, religion, and political opinions, necessarily led to the separation, without the interference of the United States in any manner whatever. It is true the United States, at an early period, recognised the independence of Texas; but, in doing so, it is well known they but acted in conformity with an established principle to recognise the Government *de facto*. They had previously acted on the same principle in reference to Mexico herself, and the other Governments which have risen on the former dominions of Spain on this continent.

They are equally without responsibility for that state of things, already adverted to as the immediate cause of imposing on them, in self-defence, the obligation of adopting the measure they have. They remained passive, so long as the policy on the part of Great Britain, which has led to its adoption, had no immediate bearing on their peace and safety. While they conceded to Great Britain the right of adopting whatever policy she might deem best, in reference to the African race, within her own possessions, they on their part claim the same right for themselves. The policy she has adopted in reference to the portion of that race in her dominions may be humane and wise; but it does not follow, if it prove so with her, that it would be so in reference to the United States and other countries, whose situation differs from hers. But, whether it would be or not, it belongs to each to judge and determine for itself. With us it is a question to be decided, not by the Federal Government, but by each member of this Union for itself, according to its own views of its domestic policy, and without any right on the part of the Federal Government to interfere in

their policy. The census and other authentic documents sho
instances in which the States have changed the former rela
the two races, the condition of the African, instead of being i
become worse. They have been invariably sunk into vice an
accompanied by the bodily and mental inflictions incident there
blindness, insanity, and idiocy—to a degree without example
other States which have retained the ancient relation betwe
have improved greatly in every respect—in number, comfort
and morals—as the following facts, taken from such sources,
illustrate:

The number of deaf and dumb, blind, idiots, and insane, o
in the States that have changed the ancient relation between
one out of every ninety-six; while in the States adhering t
out of every six hundred and seventy-two—that is, seven to
of the latter, as compared with the former.

The number of whites, deaf and dumb, blind, idiots, and i
States that have changed the relation, is one in every five
sixty-one; being nearly six to one against the free blacks
States.

The number of negroes who are deaf and dumb, blind, i
sane, paupers, and in prison, in the States that have changed,
every six; and in the States that have not, one out of every
and fifty-four; or twenty-two to one against the former, as co
the latter.

Taking the two extremes of North and South—in the State
number of negroes returned as deaf and dumb, blind, insan
by the census of 1840, is one out of every twelve; and in Fl
same returns, is one out of every eleven hundred and five; o
to one in favor of the slaves of Florida, as compared with th

tion of the African race throughout all the States, where the ancient relation between the two has been retained, enjoys a degree of health and comfort which may well compare with that of the laboring population of any country in Christendom; and it may be added, that in no other condition, or in any other age or country, has the negro race ever attained so high an elevation in morals, intelligence, or civilization.

If such be the wretched condition of the race in their changed relation, where their number is comparatively few, and where so much interest is manifested for their improvement, what would it be in those States where the two races are nearly equal in numbers, and where, in consequence, would necessarily spring up mutual fear, jealousy, and hatred, between them? It may, in truth, be assumed as a maxim, that two races differing so greatly, and in so many respects, cannot possibly exist together in the same country, where their numbers are nearly equal, without the one being subjected to the other. Experience has proved that the existing relation, in which the one is subjected to the other, in the slaveholding States, is consistent with the peace and safety of both, with great improvement to the inferior; while the same experience proves that the relation which it is the desire and object of Great Britain to substitute in its stead, in this and all other countries, under the plausible name of the abolition of slavery, would (if it did not destroy the inferior by conflicts, to which it would lead) reduce it to the extremes of vice and wretchedness. In this view of the subject, it may be asserted, that what is called slavery is in reality a political institution, essential to the peace, safety, and prosperity of those States of the Union in which it exists. Without, then, controverting the wisdom and humanity of the policy of Great Britain, so far as her own possessions are concerned, it may be safely affirmed, without reference to the means by which it would be effected, that, could she succeed in accomplishing, in the United States, what she avows to be her desire and the object of her constant exertions to effect throughout the world, so far from being wise or humane, she would involve in the greatest calamity the whole country, and especially the race which it is the avowed object of her exertions to benefit.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the right honorable Mr. Pakenham the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

J. C. CALHOUN.

Right Hon. RICHARD PAKENHAM, *&c.*

Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Green.

No. 1.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, April 19, 1844.

SIR: A treaty for the annexation of Texas to the United States has been signed by the plenipotentiaries of the two Governments, and will be sent by the President to the Senate, without delay, for its approval.

In making the fact known to the Mexican Government, the President enjoins it on you to give it, in the first place, the strongest assurance that, in adopting this measure, our Government is actuated by no feelings of disrespect or indifference to the honor or dignity of Mexico, and that it would be a subject of great regret if it should be otherwise regarded by its

Government. And, in the next place, that the step was forced on the Government of the United States, in self-defence, in consequence of the policy adopted by Great Britain in reference to the abolition of slavery in Texas. It was impossible for the United States to witness with indifference the efforts of Great Britain to abolish slavery there. They could not but see that she had the means in her power, in the actual condition of Texas, to accomplish the objects of her policy, unless prevented by the most efficient measures; and that, if accomplished, it would lead to a state of things dangerous in the extreme to the adjacent States, and the Union itself. Seeing this, this Government has been compelled, by the necessity of the case, and a regard to its constitutional obligations, to take the step it has, as the only certain and effectual means of preventing it. It has taken it in full view of all possible consequences, but not without a desire and hope that a full and fair disclosure of the causes which induced it to do so would prevent the disturbance of the harmony subsisting between the two countries, which the United States is anxious to preserve.

In order that the Mexican Government should have a just and full conception of the motives which have compelled this Government to take the course it has, I enclose, by the direction of the President, a copy of the declaration of Lord Aberdeen, which Mr. Pakenham, the British minister, was instructed to read to the Secretary of State of the United States, and to leave a copy, should he desire it; and the answer to it on the part of our Government. The President authorizes you to read them to the Mexican Secretary of State, and to permit him to take memoranda of their contents as you read, should he desire it; but not to leave copies, as they constitute a part of the documents which will be transmitted with the treaty to the Senate.

You are enjoined also, by the President, to assure the Mexican Government that it is his desire to settle all questions between the two countries which may grow out of this treaty, or any other cause, on the most liberal and satisfactory terms, including that of boundary; and with that view the minister who has been recently appointed will be shortly sent with adequate powers.

You will finally assure the Government of Mexico that the Government of the United States would have been happy, if circumstances had permitted it, to act in concurrence with that of Mexico in taking the step it has; but with all its respect for Mexico, and anxious desire that the two countries should continue on friendly terms, it could not make what it believed might involve the safety of the Union itself depend on the contingency of obtaining the previous consent of Mexico. But while it could not with a due regard to the safety of the Union do that, it has taken every precaution to make the terms of the treaty as little objectionable to Mexico as possible; and, among others, has left the boundary of Texas without specification, so that what the line of boundary should be might be an open question, to be fairly and fully discussed and settled according to the rights of each, and the mutual interest and security of the two countries.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

BENJAMIN E. GREEN, Esq., &c.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

APRIL 29, 1844.

Read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate.

To the Senate of the United States:

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 22d instant, requesting the President to communicate to that body any communication, papers, or maps, in possession of this Government, specifying the southern, southwestern, and western boundaries of Texas, I transmit a map of Texas and the countries adjacent, compiled in the bureau of Topographical Engineers, under the direction of Colonel J. J. Abert, by Lieutenant W. H. Emory, of that corps, and also a memoir upon the subject, by the same officer.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, *April* 26, 1844.

MEMOIR TO ACCOMPANY THE MAP OF TEXAS.

The map embraces Texas, with a sketch of the adjacent countries. If time had allowed, these sketches and the topography of the map would have been more fully elaborated.

The projection used is that of the French "Depôt de la Guerre."

The great northern outline of the map is furnished by the explorations of Lieutenant Fremont, reaching from the South pass of the Rocky mountains, along the line of the Platte, and thence down the Missouri, to St. Louis.

The next well-determined line going south is the route of Lieutenant Colonel S. H. Long, from the base of the Rocky mountains, nearly south, to the headwaters of the Canadian river, thence along the banks of that river to its confluence with the Arkansas.

The first-mentioned of these lines was projected in 1842, under the orders of the Secretary of War; the last was projected in 1818–'19, under the orders of the honorable John C. Calhoun, then Secretary of War. Both are checked by a great variety of well-selected and well-made astronomical observations. They form the base of all accurate geography of the vast region west of the States and south of the Missouri.

The next line coming south, to which any degree of importance is attached for accuracy, is the survey of the road from Fort Osage, near Independence, in Missouri, to Santa Fe, in New Mexico. This survey was made in 1825–'26, under an act of Congress, by three commissioners and one surveyor. It presents details and facts full of interest; but, unfortunately, there was an absence of correct astronomical observations, so that this line is stretched over the vast expanse of the Western world, somewhat at random. This deficiency is in some measure supplied by Humboldt, who gives the astronomical position of Santa Fe, from the observations of Rivera and Laford, by which the latitude was fixed at 36° 12'. The longitude is by no means so satisfactorily determined, as the direct measurement from Fort Osage, (near Independence, Missouri,) to San

Fe, made by the commissioners, places Santa Fe further west, assuming the longitude of Fort Osage as known.*

Pike's expedition, the next in order of reference, made large and valuable additions to our general knowledge of the statistics and natural history of this region, and also of the valley of the Rio del Norte, but nothing to its accurate geography.

The random lines run to divide the possessions of the different Indian tribes settled west of the Mississippi, though they have been used, cannot be classed under the head of accurate information.

The next rich and accurate contributions to the geography of the map contained in this sheet, are the astronomical observations and surveys for the determination of the boundary between the United States and Texas. This line extends from the mouth of the Sabine, along its west bank, to the 32d parallel of latitude; thence due north to the Red river. The first portion was surveyed by Major Graham, of the corps of topographical engineers, in 1840, and the last by Colonel Kearny, of the same corps, in 1841. The Gulf coast, from the Sabine to the Rio del Norte, is taken from a survey made by Commodore Moore, of the Texan navy, and just published by the Blunts, of New York. Mr. Blunt mentioned several facts to me, calculated to give confidence in the latitudes and longitudes laid down by Commodore Moore.

The astronomical position of the mouth of the Rio del Norte is taken from Humboldt. The Rio del Norte itself and the territory of Mexico are taken chiefly from Humboldt's great work, "La Nouvelle Espagne." The country immediately about the Santa Fe is an exception. This is laid down from actual surveys in the bureau of the corps of Topographical Engineers.

Humboldt wrote in 1803, and published in 1807; yet, in the statistics and topography of Mexico, it is considered unsafe to depart from him. I have therefore, except in cases of actual survey, adhered to him for all the country west of the Rio del Norte.

Before going into a particular account of Texas, it may be as well to state that the boundary of New Mexico is laid down by Humboldt; and although the boundary of Texas, as declared by an act of her Congress, intersects it, I have not felt at liberty to curtail its limits. But, starting from the Gulf, the Mexicans have no actual possession or fixed habitation, east of the Rio del Norte, until we reach the mountainous barriers at the Pass.

I now subjoin a brief statistical and topographical view of Texas and the countries contiguous to it, those on the United States side excepted.

Texas.

The present boundaries of Texas are defined by an act of the Texan Congress, approved December 19, 1836, to be as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of the Rio Grande, thence up the principal stream of said river to its source; thence due north to the 42d degree of north latitude; thence along the boundary line, as defined in the treaty between the United States and Spain, to the beginning."

* See Long's Expedition.

On the side of the United States, no natural boundary is presented; but on the west and north, the Rio del Norte, and the mountainous deserts which skirt it, make bold and prominent territorial divisions.

The geographical points determined by astronomical observations in Texas are few, and confined to its eastern boundary and the Gulf coast. The interior is filled up from a comparison of a variety of maps, viz: those published in London, by the celebrated geographer John Arrowsmith, F. R. S. and R. A. S.; the maps of Tanner, Austin, Kennedy, Randall, and Hunts, with the best histories and manuscripts, and verbal information derived from several distinguished and intelligent Texans—the whole made to conform to the geographical points taken from the archives of the bureau.

It will serve no useful purpose to point out the immense discrepancies in the different published maps of Texas, further than to say that such do exist.

Statistics.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of 1839 shows the area to be, in square miles, 318,000; in acres, 203,502.000.

His last report on the subject, in 1841, states the amount of appropriated lands at 67,408,673 acres; leaving the amount of public lands undisposed of 136,111,327 acres.

No correct estimate can be made of the white population, the census never having been taken. It is estimated at $140,000.

The tax list shows the number of slaves to be 22,410, of which 14,554 are over the age of ten years, and 7,856 under that age.

The finance committee, appointed to investigate the affairs of the Treasury Department in 1841, reported the amount of the public liabilities as follows:

Funded debt, bearing 10 per cent. interest	$1,650,000
Bonds sold and pledged to 10 per cent. interest	1,350,000
Treasury notes without interest	3,000,000
Audited drafts and unsettled accounts	1,000,000
Total	7,000,000

Since the date of the report above referred to, the revenues of the Government have met its expenditures, except an expense incurred in 1842, in expelling the Mexicans under General Woll, supposed to be less than $400,000; so the public debt, with the exception of this item of $400,000, and the interest which has accrued, remains as in 1841.

Population of towns.

Galveston	5,000	Shelbyville	200
Houston	5,000	Austin	200
San Augustine	1,500	Brazoria	200
San Antonio	1,500	Cincinnati	200
San Philipe de Austin	1,000	Franklin	200
Nacogdoches	600	Liberty	200
Washington	400	Jasper	150
Bastrop	400	Swartwout	50
Matagorda	400	Franklin on the Trinity	50
Columbia	350	Harrisburg, (burnt by the Mexicans)	None.
Lagrange	250		

General description of the surface.

Texas is a vast inclined plane, sloping to the southeast, and the greatest proportion of it is prairie land.

The skirt bordering on the coast, and extending back 75 miles, is very level, and of the richest quality of land, and is peculiarly well adapted to the culture of sugar and cotton.

East of the Brazos, and north of this skirt, the country is rolling, but fertile. West of the Brazos, and 100 miles back of the level strip, the country is the same—rolling and fertile, and would become a fine stock and grain country. Beyond this, it breaks into abrupt hills and steppes, until finally, in the northwest angle, the mountains pierce the regions of perpetual snow.

In the broken country, however, the valleys are said to be well watered, fertile, and healthy.

All the creeks which empty into the Gulf of Mexico have, at some time or other, been the mouths of some rivers; and, as might be expected, all the lands in the vicinity of them are of surpassing fertility.*

The 34th parallel is intermediate between the northern and southern boundary of Texas; and north of that latitude the region is wholly unsuited to the culture of cotton, and, from its altitude, approaching the head-waters of so many of the streams of the West, and from its propinquity to extensive and lofty mountains, has a much colder climate than our Southern States; but it is well suited for grain and pasture, and is marked on Arrowsmith's map as a country well watered, and abounding in fine land.† It is believed these remarks apply in some measure to all the country north and west of a line drawn from the southern extremity of the Cross Timbers to the mouth of the Puerco.

Rivers.

The map will exhibit these quite as well as any written description. The sign of the *anchor* will show the highest navigable point for steamboats during the seasons of high water, which last usually during four months of the year.

These points have been ascertained by verbal communications from gentlemen of veracity from that country, who state that, at the points designated, steamboats have actually taken off cotton or other freight.

It will be observed that the Colorado, the Nueces, and Guadaloupe, are not designated as navigable. This is owing to the obstructions formed by rafts of timber near their mouths. It is said these can be easily removed. If so, the Colorado would be navigable to the falls, and the other rivers some 50 or 100 miles into the interior.

The Rio del Norte has been navigated by steamboats to Loredo, but it is full of sand bars; and the navigation at present is difficult and dangerous—not however beyond the power of the engineering art, to adapt it to steamboat navigation, many hundred miles.

This grand and solitary river, without any important tributaries to divide

* See Folsom, Kennedy, Bonnel, &c.
† See Folsom, Kennedy, Bonnel, and Humboldt.

its honors south of the Puerco, with its steril mountain barriers to the south and west, presents the only strong natural boundary between the United States and Mexico.

In connexion with the mountainous desert, it forms the first class of military obstacles.* It extends 1,200 miles to the north, in the region of perpetual snow, and to within about 100 miles of the South or Fremont's pass, and rolls down with swiftness a vast volume of turbid waters.

* The waters increase in April, and are at the highest in May.

Harbors.

Those of importance are noted on the map, and the depths over the bars given from Commodore Moore's survey.

The depth of Brazos Santiago is taken from Folsom's Mexico. If this is reported truly, it may be turned to account in overcoming the obstacles to the entrance of the Rio del Norte, which is only four feet deep, over a shifting sand bar.

Mines.

† A silver mine has been worked near the mouth of the San Saba river, but the jealousy of the Camanches has prevented any recent attempts to carry on permament operations. There are also others in the same range of hills.

Timber.

The country is destitute of timber, except on the banks of the rivers, which are skirted with a growth of timber from one mile to ten deep. ‡ In these places, live oak, white oak, red, black, and Spanish oak, flourish in great luxuriance; also, ash, cypress, cedar, cotton tree, China tree, cherry, elm, gum, hickory, &c.

New Mexico.

Surface, according to Humboldt, (square miles) - - -	45,000
Population - - - - - - -	40,200
Population, according to Folsom - - - - -	60,000

Chief cities.

Santa Fe, population - - - - - - -	3,600
Albuquerque, do. - - - - - - -	6,000
Taos, do. - - - - - - -	3,000
Passo del Norte, do. - - - - - - -	4,500

‡ The portion of this province susceptible of cultivation is very small, and is separated in two great parts by a great desert. Both are confined to the narrow valley of the Rio del Norte, varying from 3 to 15 miles in breadth. The first extends north of Santa Fe 70 miles, and south of it

* Humboldt. † Kennedy's Texas. ‡ Humboldt, Pike, Folsom.

about the same distance; the second is comprised in a small strip, extending a few miles above and below the Passo del Norte, and in magnitude is insignificant.

* The desert separating these portions, called the "Desert of Muerto," commences at Christobal, and extends 90 miles south without water; it also extends 40 or 50 miles north of the same point.

† Santa Fe is distant from Independence, in Missouri, 840 miles, and from Santa Fe to Passo del Norte is 310 miles; thence to Chihuahua is 180 miles; and carriages can pass the whole distance from Independence to Chihuahua.

* The northern division of this province is very cold for the latitude, the river there being frozen for months together hard enough to bear horses and wagons. It is fertile, however, and very healthy. Its population live chiefly in walled towns, where they rally to expel the warlike bands of savages that descend from the hills for plunder.

This life has made them a bolder and a hardier race than their more southern countrymen.

Its isolated position, and the easy defence which its narrow gorges present, make it a voluntary dependency upon Mexico.

‡ There is but one gold and one copper mine worked here now, yielding about 600 or 700 dollars a day.

* The lower portion, that about the Passo del Norte, is irrigated by canals from the river, and grows luxuriantly corn and wheat, figs, peaches, apples, pears, and grapes; and the wine is represented the best in Mexico. Climate very dry.

North and west of this province, including the mountain region, is

‡ *The Eutaw band.*

Population, 8,000. They are brave and warlike, and are advanced in agriculture and the manufacture of coarse woollens.

‡ STATE OF CHIHUAHUA.

Area (square miles)	72,500
Population	120,000

Chief towns.

	Population
Chihuahua, the capital, about 70 miles from Mexico	25,000
Santa Rosa de Cosequiriachi	10,700
Buenventura	1,500
Paoral, or St. José de Paoral	7,000
Ville de Valle de St. Bartolomeo	28,000

From this it will be perceived that the mass of the population resides in towns.

This State comprises a large portion of the plains of Chihuahua and the mountain ridge of Sierra Madre.

* Humboldt, Pike, Folsom.
† Survey U. S. commissioners.
‡ Folsom's Mexico in 1842.

In the valleys irrigated by rivers, cotton and corn can be raised; but this immense country is, for the most part, a dry mountainous desert. It is, however, rich in mines—such as Parral, Batopolis, and Cosiquiracha.

Other mines, said to be rich, have lately been opened in the mountainous tract called the Bolson de Malpini, bordering on the State of Coahuila.

The Camanches still hold a large portion of this country, and keep its inhabitants in dread of their incursions.

* Coahuila.

This is the next frontier State, going south. Area, in square miles, —. Population, 40,000.

Chief towns.

Coahuila, or Monclova, (the capital;) population, 3.600. Saltillo, (once the capital;) population, 12,000. Santa Rosa; population, 4,000. It lies in the plains of Chihuahua.

The southern districts have a level surface, interrupted by a few hills of moderate elevation; the soil is arid, and vegetation scanty.

The northern districts, surrounding the Sabinas, an affluent of the Rio del Norte, have a hilly and broken surface.

The ranges run off nearly parallel to the Rio del Norte, connecting the Bolson de Malpini with the mountains north of Monterey.

"There are some silver mines near Santa Rosa."

*Tamaulipas.

This is the last frontier State of Texas on the south. Area, 40,000 square miles. Population, 60,000.

Chief towns.

	Population.
Matamoras	15,000
Nueva Santander	3,000

The only carriage road from which the interior can be reached from the Gulf coast of this province is through Saltillo, in the province of Coahuila.

For a description of the country south of the forty-second parallel of north latitude, as far as Bent's Fort, and embraced within the limits of Texas, I quote the substance of Mr. Farnham's observations.

"The first half of the distance is among a series of charming valleys, stocked with an endless number of deer and elk, which in the summer live upon the nutritious wild grass of the vales, and in winter upon the buds and twigs and bark of trees."

The last hundred miles "is among perpendicular cliffs, rising on both sides of the Arkansas, hundreds and sometimes thousands of feet in height; and the river (the Arkansas) is compressed amongst precipitous rocks."

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* Folsom's Mexico.

Adjacent to this tract of country, and intervening between it and the coast of the Pacific, is the

Desert of California,

Described in the following terms, in Part 14 of the "Reissue of the American Family Magazine:"

"This immense plain, the existence of which was until very recently wholly unknown, is situated in the central part of Upper or New California, in Mexico. It is limited on the north by a mass of rocks, which separate it from the headwaters of the Lewis river, on the west by an irregular chain of mountains, extending in parallel ridges along the shores of the Pacific ocean, on the east by the western branches of the Colorado, and on the south by the valley of the Colorado. Its area is equal to that of Virginia, and consists of an elevated plateau or table land, flanked on all sides by descents more or less inclined, according to their geological structure. In all its essential features, this remarkable waste resembles the Great Zahara of Africa. It presents little else than an arid surface, broken at intervals by a few detached mountains, of limited extent, but rising in some instances above the region of perpetual snow. From these mountains small streams flow during the rainy seasons. On reaching the plains, these torrents instantly disappear in the sand, leaving no other trace of their existence than the fragments of rocks and other debris, which are borne down by the currents, and deposited at the bases of the hills. No region can present a more dreary and desolate appearance. A solitary antelope or black-tailed deer, wild in the extreme, and a few straggling Indians, (among the most wretched objects in creation,) may sometimes be seen traversing the plains. The country beyond the mountains which bound the desert on the west is habited by numerous tribes of the short-haired Indians. They occupy the valleys of the Buenaventura, and hunt the elk, antelope, black-tailed deer, grizly bear, &c. Immediately adjoining the desert on the northeast is situated one of the most extensive lakes in this part of the continent. In common with all other isolated lakes of great extent, its waters are strongly impregnated with rock salt, which abounds in the mountains on the east."

Upper California.

This country embraces the Desert of California. The description of it is taken from Folsom's "Mexico in 1842."

"The *territory of Upper California* is considered to comprehend all the countries which lie to the north of the Rio Gila, between the coast of the Pacific and the range of the Chippewayan mountains; but nearly the whole of these immense countries are still overrun by savage Indian tribes, who are independent of the Mexican Government. All the settlements established by the Europeans are along the coast of the Pacific, in the valley of the mountain tract which divides the Tule lakes from the sea, and only in those valleys which open towards the ocean. The most southern is at San Diego, and the most northern in the bay of San Francisco. These settlements are at great distances from one another, and separated by rocky and broken tracts, unfit for cultivation. The majority of the inhabitants are converted and civilized Indians, who live under the government of monks in the missions. They cultivate the ground, and

also apply themselves to the mechanical arts. Their number is stated to be about twenty-seven thousand, yet it is said that about twenty different languages are spoken by them. The whites live separated from them, in villages, or pueblos, and cultivate the ground, and rear cattle; their number is rapidly increasing. The principal articles of exportation are hides, the cattle being so numerous on the pastures of the hills and mountains that sixty thousand head are annually killed. There are also many sheep, but their wool does not yet form an article of export. Wheat is produced in abundance, and shipped to the ports of Mexico; and also some wine, especially that of the valley of San Gabriel.

"San Diego, the most southern of the missions, has a good harbor, and exports a great quantity of salted hides.

"Monterey, a small town, but the only one in the country, is the seat of Government. It is situated in an extensive bay, which affords good anchorage in several parts.

"San Francisco contains several missions around the bay of San Francisco; and as the country for a great distance from the bay is nearly level, and of considerable fertility, this district is rapidly increasing in population.

"In 1812, the Russians formed an establishment within the boundary of Upper California, at a harbor called Bodega (38° 30' north latitude,) about forty miles from San Francisco, where they cultivate a fertile tract which extends several miles inland. This settlement is called Ross."

By reference to Balbi's "Apégé de Geographie," it will be seen that "Mr. Morineau and many other intelligent navigators consider the port of San Francisco the finest on the continent."

Respectfully submitted.

W. H. EMORY,
First Lieutenant Corps Topographical Engineers.

APRIL 13, 1844.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

APRIL 29, 1844.

Read, and ordered to be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and printed in confidence for the use of the Senate.

To the Senate of the United States:

I herewith transmit to the Senate, with reference to my message of the 22d instant, the copy of a recent correspondence between the Department of State and the Minister of Her Britannic Majesty in this country.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, *April* 29, 1844.

WASHINGTON, *April* 19, 1844.

The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, has had the honor to receive the note which the honorable Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of State of the United States, was

pleased yesterday to address to him, containing observations on a despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the undersigned, of which the undersigned had the honor, at the request of the late Secretary of State, Mr. Upshur, to furnish a copy, for the more complete information of the Government of the United States.

Mr. Calhoun at the same time announces to the undersigned, by direction of the President, that a treaty has been concluded between the United States and Texas, for the annexation of Texas to this country as a part of its territory, which treaty will be submitted without delay to the Senate for its approval.

Mr. Calhoun further takes occasion to enter into explanations as to the motives which have induced the Government of the United States to adopt their present policy with regard to Texas; and he concludes by presenting certain remarks, founded on statistical information, in defence of the institution of slavery as now established in a portion of this Republic, and in proof of the necessity of taking measures for its preservation.

It is not the purpose of the undersigned in the present communication to enter into discussion with Mr. Calhoun respecting the project thus formally announced on the part of the Government of the United States to annex Texas to the American Union; that duty will, if thought necessary, be fulfilled by higher authority. Still less is the undersigned disposed to trespass on Mr. Calhoun's attention by offering any remarks upon the subject of slavery, as expounded in Mr. Calhoun's note. That note will be transmitted to Her Majesty's Government by the earliest opportunity; and with this intimation the undersigned would for the present content himself, were it not for the painful impression created on his mind by observing that the Government of the United States, so far from appreciating at their just value the explanations furnished by Her Majesty's Government in a spirit of frankness and good faith well calculated to allay whatever anxiety this Government might have previously felt on the particular points to which those explanations have reference, appear to have found arguments in that communication in favor of the contemplated annexation of Texas—thus, as it were, assigning to the British Government some share in the responsibility of a transaction which can hardly fail to be viewed in many quarters with the most serious objection.

All such responsibility the undersigned begs leave, in the name of Her Majesty's Government, at once and most positively to disclaim. Whatever may be the consequences of that transaction, the British Government will look forward without anxiety to the judgment which will thereon be passed by the civilized world, in as far as shall apply to any provocation furnished by England for the adoption of such a measure.

With the political independence of Texas not only has Great Britain disavowed all intention to interfere, but it is a well-known fact that her most zealous exertions have been directed towards the completion of that independence, by obtaining its acknowledgment at the hands of the only Power by which it was seriously disputed.

Great Britain has also formally disclaimed the desire to establish in Texas any dominant influence; and, with respect to slavery, she is not conscious of having acted in a sense to cause just alarm to the United States.

From the avowed desire of Great Britain to see slavery abolished in Texas, it is inferred by the Government of the United States that England is endeavoring, through her diplomacy, to make the abolition of slavery a

condition to the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas by Mexico. If Mr. Calhoun will have the goodness to refer once more to the copy of Lord Aberdeen's despatch, which lies before him, he will find the following exposition of the intentions of Great Britain on this point, which the undersigned flattered himself would have been sufficient to forbid any such inference: "With regard to Texas, we avow that we wish to see slavery abolished there, as elsewhere; and we should rejoice if the recognition of that country by the Mexican Government should be accompanied by an engagement on the part of Texas to abolish slavery eventually, and under proper conditions, throughout the Republic. But, although we earnestly desire and feel it to be our duty to promote such a consummation, we shall not interfere unduly, or with an improper assumption of authority, with either party" (either Mexico or Texas) "in order to ensure the adoption of such a course. We shall counsel, but we shall not seek to compel or unduly control either party. So far as Great Britain is concerned, provided other States act with equal forbearance, those Governments will be fully at liberty to make their own unfettered arrangements with each other, both in regard to the abolition of slavery and to all other points."

The undersigned takes advantage of this opportunity to renew to the Hon. Mr. Calhoun the assurance of his high consideration.

R. PAKENHAM.

Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, April 27, 1844.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the answer which the Right Hon. Mr. Pakenham, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, was pleased to make to his note of the 18th instant, relating to the despatch of Lord Aberdeen, of which a copy was left with the late Secretary of State, Mr. Upshur, by his request.

He regrets that Mr. Pakenham has fallen into an error in supposing that the undersigned intended, by introducing the statistical facts in reference to the comparative condition of the African race in the States of this Union where slavery has been abolished and where it is still retained, with the accompanying remarks, "to expound the subject of slavery," and to "defend it as it exists in the United States."

If Mr. Pakenham will have the goodness to recur to the note of the undersigned, he will find, on a reperusal, that his intention in introducing the details, instead of being that which he attributes to him, was to correct what the undersigned believed to be a misconception on the part of Her Majesty's Government, as set forth in Lord Aberdeen's despatch. His lordship seems to be of the impression that the objection of the United States was not to the policy of Great Britain in reference to abolition, as avowed by him, but to the means which might be resorted to for its accomplishment; and that, if slavery should be abolished in the United States, by the influence and exertions of Great Britain, without using what he is pleased to call "secret" or "undue means," it would be an act of humanity to the African race, and in its consequences would neither

"disturb the internal tranquillity of the States" where it exists, nor "affect the prosperity of the Union." The object of the undersigned in introducing the statistical information referred to was to correct this erroneous impression, by showing, from facts drawn from unquestionable sources, that the condition of the African race in the States which had abolished slavery was far worse than in those which had not; and that of course Great Britain could not consummate in the United States what she avows to be the object of her policy and constant exertions to effect throughout the world, without rendering the condition of the African race in the slaveholding States much worse than it is, and disturbing their "internal tranquillity and the prosperity of the Union."

That such was the intention of the undersigned he hopes will be evident to Mr. Pakenham on a reperusal of his note; and not, as he supposes, to "expound the subject of slavery," or to "defend it as it exists in the United States." He is the more solicitous to correct the error into which Mr. Pakenham has fallen in this particular, because the intention which he attributes to the undersigned would be incompatible with the principle which regulates the United States in their intercourse with the rest of the world; that is, to leave all other countries, without interference on their part, to regulate their own internal relations and concerns as to each other may seem best, without permitting any to interfere with theirs. He could not, consistently with this well-established principle of their policy, permit any question belonging exclusively to the internal relations or concerns of any of the States of this Union to be brought into controversy between this and any foreign Government whatever.

The undersigned regrets that Mr. Pakenham should entertain the impression, that the Government of the United States did not appreciate at their full value the explanations of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of its policy in reference to Texas. He would repeat, what he had supposed had been explicitly stated in his note to Mr. Pakenham, the assurance that this Government fully appreciates the spirit of frankness and good faith in which the explanations were furnished. If they have failed to allay the anxiety which it had previously felt on the subject to which they referred, it was because they were accompanied by an avowal on the part of Her Majesty's Government, in reference to the abolition of slavery generally, and to Texas in particular, calculated to defeat the object which the explanations were intended to effect. It was not possible for the President to hear with indifference the avowal of a policy so hostile in its character and dangerous in its tendency to the domestic institutions of so many States of this Union, and to the safety and prosperity of the whole. Nor could he abstain from declaring his regret at the avowal, consistently with that frankness and sincerity which have ever characterized the conduct of this Government in its intercourse with other countries.

The United States, in concluding the treaty of annexation with Texas, are not disposed to shun any responsibility which may fairly attach to them on account of the transaction. The measure was adopted with the mutual consent and for the mutual and permanent welfare of the two countries interested. It was made necessary in order to preserve domestic institutions placed under the guaranty of their respective Constitutions, and deemed essential to their safety and prosperity.

Whether Great Britain has the right, according to the principles of international law, to interfere with the domestic institutions of either country,

be her motives or means what they may; or whether the avowal of such a policy, and the exertions she has made to consummate it in Texas, do not justify both countries in adopting the most effective measures to prevent it, are questions which the United States willingly leave to the decision of the civilized world. They confidently rest the appeal on the solid foundation that every country is the rightful and exclusive judge as to what should be the relations, social, civil, and political, between those who compose its population; and that no other country, under the plea of humanity or other motive, has any right whatever to interfere with its decision. On this foundation rests the peace and the harmony of the world.

The undersigned has again referred, in conformity with the request of Mr. Pakenham, to the portion of Lord Aberdeen's despatch to which he has pointed his attention, with the view of rebutting the inference of the President that Great Britain has endeavored, through her diplomacy, to effect the abolition of slavery in Texas, by making it one of the conditions on which Mexico should acknowledge her independence. He is constrained to say, on a careful reperusal, that he can discover nothing in it calculated in any degree to weaken the inference of the President. His lordship avows that Great Britain wishes to see slavery abolished in Texas; that she would rejoice if the recognition of that country by the Mexican Government should be accompanied by an engagement on the part of Texas to do so, and that she feels it to be her duty to promote such a consummation. If to these emphatic declarations the fact be added, that Great Britain, at the very time they were made, was engaged in negotiating with the Mexican Government, in order to obtain from it a recognition of the independence of Texas, and that she declined to unite with France and the United States in a joint effort for that purpose, it is surely not a forced or unfair inference to conclude, without calling in the aid of other evidence, that she used, in conducting it, all the legitimate means of diplomacy, backed by her great influence, to effect an object, in the accomplishment of which she acknowledges she took so deep an interest, and to which she obviously attached so much importance. Nor does the undersigned regard the declarations of Lord Aberdeen, that Great Britain would not interfere unduly, or with any improper assumption of authority, that she will counsel, but not seek to compel or unduly control either party, as in any degree weakening the inference of the President; nor does he consider the remarks of Mr. Pakenham as a denial of its truth.

The undersigned avails himself of the occasion to renew to Mr. Pakenham the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

J. C. CALHOUN.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 6, 1844.

Read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate.

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit, herewith, a despatch from the British minister, addressed to the Secretary of State, bearing date the 30th April, in reply to the letter of

the Secretary of State of the 27th April, which has already been communicated to the Senate, having relation to the Texas treaty.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, *May* 1, 1844.

[COPY.]

WASHINGTON, *April* 30, 1844.

The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, has had the honor to receive the note which the Hon. John C. Calhoun, Secretary of State of the United States, was pleased to address to the undersigned on the 27th of this month, in reply to the note of the undersigned of the 18th instant, in answer to Mr. Calhoun's note of the day preceding, relating to the despatch of the Earl of Aberdeen, of which a copy was delivered to the late Secretary of State, Mr. Upshur, at his request.

Mr. Calhoun's notes of the above-mentioned dates have been transmitted by the undersigned, for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to Mr. Calhoun the assurance of his high consideration.

R. PAKENHAM.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 6, 1844.

Read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate.

To the Senate of the United States:

In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 29th ultimo, requesting a copy of additional papers upon the subject of the relations between the United States and the Republic of Texas, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, and the documents by which it was accompanied.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, *May* 3, 1844.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 29th of last month, requesting the President to communicate to that body a copy of the answer of the Secretary of State to the letter of the Texan chargé d'affaires of the 14th of December, 1842, of the letter of Mr. Murphy of July 8, 1843, and of the communication of the Texan chargé referred to in Mr. Upshur's letter of January 16th ultimo, showing that the proposition of this Government for the annexation of Texas had been, for the present, declined by the Government of Texas, has the honor

to lay before the President a copy of the two first-mentioned papers, and of others connected with them.

There is not on the files of this department any communication from the chargé d'affaires of Texas, showing that the proposition of this Government for the annexation of that country to the United States was temporarily declined, nor any thing to show that such communication was ever made, in writing, to the late Mr. Upshur.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. C. CALHOUN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 2, 1844.

Mr. Webster to Mr. Van Zandt.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 2, 1843.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the notes, of the 14th of December and 24th ultimo, of Mr. Van Zandt, chargé d'affaires of Texas, the first inviting the attention of this Government to the character of the war waged by the Mexican Republic against Texas, and the other relating to the interposition of the Government of the United Statess and of other Governments, for the purpose of bringing about a peace between those two countries. In reply, the undersigned has the honor to inform Mr. Van Zandt that a copy of the notes referred to has been communicated to the minister of the United States at Mexico, with an instruction from this department upon the subjects to which they relate.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer Mr. Van Zandt renewed assurances of his high consideration.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Mr. Webster to Mr. Thompson.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 31, 1843.

SIR: I transmit a copy of two notes addressed to this department by the chargé d'affaires of Texas. The first, dated the 14th ultimo, requests the interposition of this Government for the purpose of inducing that of the Mexican Republic to abstain from carrying on the war against Texas, by means of predatory incursions, in which the proclamations and promises of the Mexican commanders are flagrantly violated, non-combatants seized and detained as prisoners of war, and private property used and destroyed. This department entirely concurs in the opinion of Mr. Van Zandt, that practices such as these are not justifiable or sanctioned by the modern law of nations. You will take occasion to converse with the Mexican Secretary, in a friendly manner, and represent to him how greatly it would contribute to the advantage as well as the honor of Mexico, to abstain also

gether from predatory incursions and other similar modes of warfare. Mexico has an undoubted right to resubjugate Texas, if she can, so far as other States are concerned, by the common and lawful means of war. But other States are interested—and especially the United States, a near neighbor to both parties, are interested not only in the restoration of peace between them, but also in the manner in which the war shall be conducted, if it shall continue. These suggestions may suffice for what you are requested to say, amicably and kindly, to the Mexican Secretary, at present; but I may add, for your information, that it is in the contemplation of this Government to remonstrate in a more formal manner with Mexico, at a period not far distant, unless she shall consent to make peace with Texas, or shall show the disposition and ability to prosecute the war with respectable forces.

The second note of Mr. Van Zandt is dated the 24th instant, and relates to the mediation of the United States for the purpose of effecting a recognition by Mexico of the independence of Texas. You will not cease in your endeavors for this purpose, but it is not expected that you will deviate from the instructions which have heretofore been given to you upon the subject.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Mr. Van Zandt to Mr. Webster.

LEGATION OF TEXAS,
Washington City, January 24, 1843.

SIR: The undersigned, chargé d'affaires of the Republic of Texas, has been instructed to communicate to Mr. Webster, Secretary of State of the United States, the following information, with the desires of the Government of Texas in relation to the same, to which Mr. Webster's attention is respectfully invited.

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain having agreed, by the terms of a convention concluded at London, on the 14th of November, 1840, between Her Majesty's Government and the Republic of Texas, to tender her good offices of mediation for the purpose of effecting an amicable adjustment of the difficulties now pending between Texas and Mexico, accordingly instructed her minister in Mexico to present the same to the Mexican Government. In pursuance of these instructions, the mediation of Great Britain was proposed to and rejected by the Government of Mexico. Texas, still animated by a desire to avoid a further collision and resort to arms, sought to obtain a triple mediation of the three great Powers, the United States, France, and England, with a hope that, under their auspices, a proper settlement of the difficulties alluded to might be secured. To this arrangement the Governments of the United States and France gave their assent with alacrity, while the Government of Great Britain, though expressing an ardent desire to do all in its power, by its good offices of mediation, "leans to the opinion that it would be better on all accounts that each party should act separately, but similarly in point of tone and argument, in urging the Mexican Government to reconsider the subject dispassionately and impartially, and to lose no time in coming to an accommodation with Texas,

on the basis of a recognition of her independence." This suggestion of the British Government has been communicated by Lord Cowley (the English ambassador at Paris) to the French Government, which has approved of the same, and forwarded the necessary instructions upon the subject to her minister in Mexico. It is therefore the desire of my Government, in order that there may be a concert of action, that the Government of the United States will, as early as possible, (should the same meet with its concurrence,) forward the necessary instructions to the American minister in Mexico, that he may act advisedly upon the subject.

Should the proposed mediation be rejected by Mexico, and she in her madness still cherish the delusive phantom of "the resubjugation of Texas," then the responsibility of the consequences which must inevitably result will rest upon her head. Texas will have washed her hands from the blood of those who perish in the fatal strife, having sought by every honorable means to avoid the calamities of war, and the miseries and destruction of human life which must follow. An appeal to arms must then determine the contest. If forced to this resort, Texas, conscious of the correctness of her motives and the justice of her cause, will, relying upon the God of battles, take the issue and abide the result.

Actuated by an overruling necessity, and the paramount principles of self-preservation, my Government has sanctioned the partial invasion of the Mexican territory, that we might remove the ravages and horrors of war (which the Mexican Government designed to inflict on us) from our own country to that of our enemy. Our object is not to extend our limits, to make conquests of any portion of the territory of Mexico, or to inflict upon her citizens the cruelties and inhuman treatment which has characterized her warfare against us. But in battling for peace, even upon our enemies' soil, while they shall feel the force of freedom's arm when nerved to the conflict by repeated wrongs and injuries, our acts shall still be governed by a nobleness of principle and a magnanimity of conduct worthy the age in which we live, and becoming the descendants of that race from whom we claim our origin.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer Mr. Webster renewed assurances of my distinguished consideration.

ISAAC VAN ZANDT.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, *&c.*

Mr. Thompson to Mr. Webster.—[EXTRACT.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Mexico, March 14, 1843.

* * * * * * * * *

In obedience to your instructions, I then alluded in the most friendly and respectful terms to the character of the war now going on between Mexico and Texas, and told him that, whilst our Government was determined to observe the strictest neutrality in that war, it felt that it was its duty to remonstrate in the most respectful manner with both Governments against the predatory forays, really not war, which were now made by both Mexico and Texas, and to urge upon both the abandonment of such a system, the only consequences of which were individual suffering

and calamity. He replied, (very much excited,) that Mexico did not regard Texas as an independent Power, but as a rebellious province, and that prisoners taken were not entitled to any of the privileges of prisoners of war, but that they were rebels, and would be so treated, and that no suggestions on the subject from other Governments would be received or listened to.

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Mr. Murphy to Mr. Legare.

[Private.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, Texas, July 8, 1843.

SIR: It is a painful part of my duty, and of extreme delicacy in regard to my predecessors, to make known to the Department of State that the friendly policy of the United States towards the Republic of Texas seems to have been greatly misunderstood throughout the country, as well by the Government as the people. Wherever I have been, one general sentiment seems to pervade all parties, imparting an ill feeling, and, in some instances, resentment towards the Government of the United States. I have endeavored to trace this feeling to its source, and in that effort have been led to believe that it has arisen partly from a general misunderstanding, or want of information of the true policy of the United States towards this Republic and that of Mexico, and partly from the fact that our public archives have not been always or wholly hid from the eye of public curiosity. I have more than once heard the substance of despatches from the Government of the United States to this legation, and from the Government of the United States to Mexico, (which from their very nature must have been intended to be sacred to our own legation, and purely confidential,) talked of and discussed by well-informed political disputants, and cited on one occasion to prove that Texas could not look to the United States for countenance and support in any emergency, but that her whole hope rested upon the friendly offices of England and France.

I have been laboring since I have been here to place the archives which I have in some state of regularity, assorting what official documents I have, and giving some order to the confusion which prevailed amongst them. But it is a vain effort. Material papers, which ought to be here, are not to be found. The correspondence and record books have been kept with so much irregularity, and the indexes to both so confused and incorrect, affording no guide whatever for papers or documents sought for, that you can obtain no information in any regular or certain connexion. Moreover, many important papers are not recorded; some recorded in the wrong book, out of all connexion: and almost all that are recorded have their places on the record out of all order, and where they would scarcely be looked for. Under such circumstances, it is impossible for me to find out or know, from any thing that appears here on the files or on the records, what has been or what now is the policy of the Government of the United States towards this Republic and that of Mexico, or what questions of negotiation have existed or now exist between the United States and this Republic. I might, perhaps, make a rough guess upon the papers before

me; but those questions are of a nature too delicate and important to be acted upon without surer data. It may be that the residue of the archives at Austin would supply all these defects in the files; and it may be that they, too, have been long exposed to the eye of every busy or curious observer.

Under these distressing and harassing circumstances, I must await instructions from the Department of State on all subjects intended for my future action.

In looking over the record and correspondence books and their indexes, I feel constrained to recommend that a new set of books be furnished to this legation, and that a clerk be employed to copy in regular order and record all the papers, documents, despatches, &c., proper to be recorded. Where the files here are deficient, they can doubtless be supplied from the Department of State. This would be a work of some three or five months perhaps; but, until it is done, no one can tell, hereafter, what has been the political action of this legation in time past.

The office in which I have been compelled to place the archives, though the best I could get in this small town, is very open, and exposes the archives to the danger of being damaged in case of severe rains. I wish to know of the department, if expenses incurred in fitting this office up in better style will be allowed by the department as part of the contingent expenses of the legation. Mechanic work is high here, and timber scarce and high; and I am told that it [would] cost about $100 or $150 to make this office comfortable and dry in winter. I should be very glad to be enabled to place this legation in proper order before the meeting of Congress; for the session will be one of vast importance. A major general will be elected by Congress to command the army, and an efficient expedition will be at once set on foot against Mexico. This party, which will carry on these active measures, entertains kinder feelings towards the United States than does the Executive party; indeed, they sometimes call the Executive party the "English party."

I send, with this letter, another newspaper, the Vindicator, and beg your attention to a paragraph marked, as containing the avowed sentiments of the administration in regard to the United States. If it be true, as that paragraph alleges, that the United States has not kept her faithful promises with Texas, why, then, we have not much to complain of. Your archives will enable you to instruct me fully on that subject, but mine afford no light whatever.

General Rusk, one of the most popular and efficient general officers of the Republic, has just arrived from Galveston, and informs me that he learnt there that commissioners on the part of Yucatan had shortly before left Campeachy for Mexico, to treat of peace between Yucatan and Mexico. This is rumor, of course.

Your obedient servant,

W. S. MURPHY.

Hon. H. S. LEGARE,
Secretary of State of the United States.

WASHINGTON, *July* 9, 1843.

SIR: I am informed, by a gentleman from Galveston, that Judge Ev. our late chargé d'affaires here, departed this life on the 9th of last month, the day after I left there for this place.

Your obedient servant,
W. S. MURPHY.

Hon. H. S. LEGARE,
Secretary of State, &c.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 15, 1844.

Read, and ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate.

To the Senate of the United States:

In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 13th instant, requesting to be informed "whether, since the commencement of the negotiations which resulted in the treaty now before the Senate for the annexation of Texas to the United States, any military preparation has been made or ordered by the President, for or in anticipation of war; and, if so, for what cause, and with whom was such war apprehended, and what are the preparations that have been made or ordered? Has any movement or assemblage, or disposition of any of the military or naval forces of the United States, been made or ordered with a view to such hostilities? And to communicate to the Senate copies of all orders or directions given for any such preparation, or for any such movement or disposition, or for the future conduct of such military or naval forces"—I have to inform the Senate, that, in consequence of the declaration of Mexico, communicated to this Government, and by me laid before Congress at the opening of its present session, announcing the determination of Mexico to regard as a declaration of war against her by the United States the definitive ratification of any treaty with Texas annexing the territory of that Republic to the United States, and the hope and belief entertained by the Executive that the treaty with Texas for that purpose would be speedily approved and ratified by the Senate, it was regarded by the Executive to have become emphatically in duty to concentrate in the Gulf of Mexico and its vicinity, as a precautionary measure, as large a portion of the home squadron, under the command of Captain Conner, as could well be drawn together; and, at the same time, to assemble at Fort Jesup, on the borders of Texas, as large a military force as the demands of the service at other encampments would authorize to be detached. For the number of ships already in the Gulf, and the waters contiguous thereto, and such as are placed under orders for that destination, and of troops now assembled upon the frontier, I refer you to the accompanying reports from the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments. It will also be perceived by the Senate, by referring to the orders of the Navy Department, which are herewith transmitted, that the naval officer in command of the fleet is directed

to cause his ships to perform all the duties of a fleet of observation, and to apprize the Executive of any indication of a hostile design upon Texas, on the part of any nation, pending the deliberations of the Senate upon the treaty, with a view that the same should promptly be submitted to Congress, for its mature deliberation. At the same time, it is due to myself that I should declare it as my opinion, that the United States having, by the treaty of annexation, acquired a title to Texas, which requires only the action of the Senate to perfect it, no other Power could be permitted to invade, and, by force of arms, to possess itself of any portion of the territory of Texas, pending your deliberations upon the treaty, without placing itself in an hostile attitude to the United States, and justifying the employment of any military means at our disposal to drive back the invasion. At the same time, it is my opinion that Mexico, or any other Power, will find in your approval of the treaty no just cause of war against the United States; nor do I believe that there is any serious hazard of war to be found in the fact of such approval. Nevertheless, every proper measure will be resorted to by the Executive to preserve, upon an honorable and just basis, the public peace, by reconciling Mexico, through a liberal course of policy, to the treaty.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, *May* 15, 1844.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May* 13, 1844.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, copies of all the orders issued from this department since it came under my charge, for the movement, disposition, and conduct of any portion of the military forces of the United States, with the exception of an order restoring to Fort Kent, in the State of Maine, one company of artillery, and one other order transferring from Detroit two companies of infantry, for the purpose of establishing a fort at Copper harbor, on the southern shore of Lake Superior. Those two unimportant movements of troops were made without conference with you, and with a view to the border condition of those two positions.

I further report to you, sir, that, at the time I directed the general order No. 14, of the date of the 11th of last month, to be issued, there were then in garrison at Fort Jesup, as you will perceive by the order itself, seven companies of the 2d regiment of dragoons, acting as riflemen, and recently authorized by an act of Congress to be remounted.

The sixteen companies of the 3d and 4th regiments of infantry constitute the additional force ordered, under my instructions, to be moved towards the border of Texas. They were taken from Jefferson barracks, near St. Louis, where, as a reserve, they constituted a school of instruction and practice, and held ready to be transferred at any time to the frontier, in any case of emergency.

The orders from this department have increased the force at Fort Jesup and near Natchitoches to twenty-three companies, amounting to about eleven hundred and fifty men.

I have the honor to be, sir, with high respect, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WILKINS,
Secretary of War.

To the PRESIDENT.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 14.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Adjutant General's Office, Washington, April 11, 1844.

The eight companies of the 3d infantry, with the field and staff of th regiment now at Jefferson barracks, will proceed by water, without dela to Natchitoches, and thence to Fort Jesup, to relieve the seven compani of the 2d dragoons at present at the latter post.

The regiment will move with its camp equipage, as the companies dragoons may for some time be detained at Fort Jesup, before they can b supplied with their horses and equipments.

By command of Major General Scott:

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

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GENERAL ORDERS NO. 18.

[EXTRACT.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Adjutant General's Office, Washington, April 22, 1844.

1. The eight companies of the 4th infantry, with the field and staff the regiment now at Jefferson barracks, will proceed by water, witho delay, to Natchitoches, and thence to Fort Jesup, Louisiana. The reg ment will move with its camp equipage.

By command of Major General Scott:

L. THOMAS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

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ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 23, 1844.

SIR: The General-in-chief directs that you immediately proceed to Fo Jesup, Louisiana, and there assume command of the 1st military depa ment, taking with you Captain W. W. S. Bliss, assistant adjutant genera

Brevet Brigadier General Arbuckle has this day been instructed to repa to Fort Smith, and assume command of the 2d department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Brigadier General Z. TAYLOR,
Commanding 2d Department, Fort Smith, Ark.

P. S. You may expect to receive important instructions on reaching Fo Jesup. R. J.

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[Confidential.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 27, 1844.

SIR: On your arrival at Natchitoches, you will consider yourself n merely as the immediate commander of the 1st military department, b

also the commander of a *corps of observation*, to be reinforced by orders from this place if deemed necessary.

In the first instance, that corps will consist of the seven companies of the 2d dragoons long in garrison at Fort Jesup, together with eight companies of the 3d infantry and eight of the 4th recently ordered thither.

With a view to the convenience of the receipt of supplies by water, the 4th infantry (and the 3d also, at your discretion) may, for the present, be held encamped near Natchitoches. It is supposed that a healthy position may be found in the pine woods in the neighborhood of that city; if not, health being of the higher importance, both regiments of foot may be encamped on the ridge near Fort Jesup.

Your headquarters may be established at either place, or you will shift from one to the other, as may be found necessary.

The three corps will be held in readiness for service at any moment.

Cavalry arms and horse equipments have been ordered from Baton Rouge for the seven companies of dragoons. Measures will also be taken to cause them to be remounted, as soon as an appropriation shall be made for that object. In the mean time, they will be rendered effective on foot.

You will continue to receive instructions direct from this place. Your ordinary military communications will be made as indicated in the third paragraph of the orders of the War Department dated the 16th instant; but in other matters confided to your judgment and discretion, (and the confidence is great,) your correspondence will be direct to the Adjutant General, for the information of the General-in-chief and the higher authorities.

You will take prompt measures, in the first instance by a confidential officer, and subsequently by the ordinary mail or special expresses, as you may deem necessary, to put yourself in communication with the President of Texas, in order to inform him of your present position and force, and to learn and to transmit to this office (all confidentially) whether any and what external dangers may threaten that Government or its people. Should such danger be found to exist, and appear to be imminent, you will collect and march the forces above indicated to the Sabine river, but not proceed beyond the frontier without further instructions, keeping in readiness, in the case supposed, all necessary means of transportation, as well as ample stores of subsistence and ammunition.

By these instructions it is not meant to impress upon your mind the belief that the Government apprehend hostility with any foreign Power. They are given to you for the purpose of enjoining circumspection and attention to the condition of your force. I repeat the injunction of confidence, and the full reliance reposed in your judgment and prudence by the Government.

I write under the instructions of the War Department, in consultation with the General-in-chief.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Brevet Brig. Gen. Z. TAYLOR,
Commanding 1st Mil. Dep., Fort, Jesup, La.

The foregoing are true copies from the records.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

MAY 14, 1844.

[Confidential.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *May* 14, 1844

SIR: Your confidential note of this date is received. I send you, agreeably to your request, copies of all orders given by me to the commander of the home squadron, and of the sailing orders of the officers in command of the Vandalia and steamer Union. The cruising ground of the home squadron is very extensive, and the number of vessels employed not larger, it is believed, than usual. Reports have been made to the department, of domestic disturbances in the islands of Hayti and of Cuba, which will render the presence of a ship of war necessary to the protection of American interests. This will explain the order to Commander Chauncey. Similar orders will be given to the brig Lawrence or brig Truxtun, both requiring slight repairs, as soon as either may be ready for sea, to touch at Cuba.

I send a list of the vessels under orders for the Gulf of Mexico.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. Y. MASON.

To the PRESIDENT.

List of United States vessels of war now cruising in, or under orders for, the Gulf of Mexico.

Frigate Potomac, Captain F. M. Newell.
Sloop Vincennes, Commander F. Buchanan.
Brig Somers, Commander J. T. Gerry, (temporarily commanded by Lieutenant T. W. Brent.)

Under orders at Norfolk, and ready for sea.

Sloop Vandalia, Commander J. S. Chauncey.
Sloop Falmouth, Commander J. R. Sands.
Steamer Union, Lieutenant Commandant H. H. Bell.
Brig Bainbridge, Commander Newman, at New York for repairs.

All the above are attached to the home squadron, Commodore David Conner.

The sloop Preble, Commander T. W. Freelon, (not attached to the home squadron,) is on a temporary cruise among the West India islands and to the ports in Central America, &c., and will return shortly to the United States.

The brig Lawrence, Commander Gardner, will be ordered, as soon as she is ready for sea, to proceed to the West Indies, and report to Commodore Conner for orders.

[Confidential.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *April* 15, 1844.

SIR: A treaty of annexation has been negotiated between the United States and the Republic of Texas, and will be immediately submitted to the Senate of the United States, now in session, for its advice and consent.

During the interval which will necessarily occur before the treaty is ratified or rejected, it is the part of prudence to guard against any aggressions on our commerce or the rights of our citizens, which may be attempted by any foreign Government, or by persons claiming to act under its authority. You will therefore concentrate the vessels under your command. The Vandalia, commanded by Commander Chauncey, and the Falmouth, Commander Sands, will without delay be ordered to join you, touching at Pensacola, and you will leave at that place the necessary orders. They will sail from Norfolk so soon as some small repairs can be made.

You will, in your discretion, employ the vessels composing your squadron in cruising in the Gulf of Mexico, so as to communicate frequently with Galveston; and occasionally show yourself at or before Vera Cruz, with such deviations to other parts of your cruising grounds as in your judgment may be best calculated to effect the objects of your general and special instructions.

You will be cautious in committing no violation of the rights of others, but resist and punish aggressions on ours. If, while the question of ratification is pending, an armed force shall threaten an invasion of Texas, you will remonstrate with the commanding officer, and you will accompany your remonstrance with the assurance, that the President of the United States will regard the execution of such a hostile purpose towards Texas, under such circumstances, as evincing a most unfriendly spirit towards the United States; and which, in the event of the treaty's ratification, must lead to actual hostilities with this country.

If you observe any preparations for such an invasion, you will without delay communicate the information to this department, that the President may submit the same to Congress.

You will communicate, as often as occasion may present itself, with the chargé'd affaires of the United States at Texas, and make your despatches to the department as frequent as opportunities may offer.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Y. MASON.

Commodore DAVID CONNER,
Commanding Home Squadron, Pensacola.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *April* 19, 1844.

SIR: You will be pleased to afford a passage to Vera Cruz, in one of the vessels of the home squadron, to G. L. Thompson, Esq., engineer in chief, U. S. navy, and direct the commander of the vessel to wait at that port fifteen or twenty days for his return from the interior, and then convey him back to a port in the United States.

If Colonel Thompson should not be ready to return while the vessel which carries him can wait for him, you will give him a return passage in any vessel of your squadron which may be at Vera Cruz when he is ready to return.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

J. Y. MASON.

Commodore DAVID CONNER,
Commanding Home Squadron, Pensacola.

U. S. Ship Potomac, *April* 24, 1844.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your confidential order of the 15th instant. Such measures shall be taken, without loss of time, as may be necessary to comply with its directions.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. CONNER.

Hon. John Y. Mason,
Secretary of the Navy.

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Navy Department, *April* 27, 1844.

Sir: You will proceed to Baltimore with the United States steamer Union, and there remain until you can take in your coals, allowing the citizens of that place an opportunity to visit the vessel. You will then repair to Norfolk, and report to Commodore W. C. Bolton, port captain, for the purpose of taking on board a sufficient number of men to make up your complement. Thence you will proceed to Pensacola, and report to Commodore Conner, commanding the home squadron, for further orders, as forming a part of the forces under his command. Should Commodore Conner not be at Pensacola on your arrival, you will take any despatches which may be there for him, and convey them to him with the least practicable delay.

Previously to leaving Norfolk, you will transmit to the department a complete muster roll of your officers and crew, and a list of officers separately.

I am, respectfully, yours,

J. Y. MASON.

Lieutenant Henry H. Bell,
Commanding U. S. Steamer Union, Washington.

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Navy Department, *May* 4, 1844.

Sir: The Hon. Wilson Shannon, our minister to Mexico, will be at New Orleans between the 20th and 25th instant.

After touching at Pensacola, to obtain such despatches as may be there for Commodore Conner, you will proceed with the steamer Union to New Orleans, and there take on board Mr. Shannon and William Crump, Esq. chargé d'affaires to the Government of Chili, and convey them as speedily as practicable to Vera Cruz. After landing them, you will carry into effect the orders of the department addressed to you on the 27th ultimo, and such as you may receive from Commodore Conner.

Governor Shannon has been requested to advise you on what day he will be at New Orleans.

I am, respectfully, yours,

J. Y. MASON.

Lieutenant H. H. Bell,
Commanding U. S. Steamer Union, Baltimore.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *May* 10, 1844.

SIR: The President of the United States having determined to send no minister at present to Mexico, you will consider the order addressed to you on the 4th instant, to proceed to New Orleans, as revoked.

On your arrival at Pensacola, you will carry out the instructions previously addressed to you.

I am, respectfully, yours,

J. Y. MASON.

Lieutenant H. H. BELL,
Commanding U. S. Steamer Union, Baltimore.

—

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *May* 13, 1844.

SIR: When the United States ship Vandalia, under your command, shall be in all respects ready for sea, you will proceed in her to Port au Prince, in the island of Hayti, to look after our commerce and the interests of our citizens, affording to them, should it be necessary, all the protection and assistance in your power. If there should be any commercial agent of the United States at that place, you can obtain from him information that will be useful for your guidance.

You will remain at Port au Prince only so long as your presence there may be needed, of which you will be better able to judge after your arrival, and then proceed to Pensacola, where you will probably find orders from Commodore Conner, and carry them into execution. Should you, however, find no orders at Pensacola from Commodore Conner, you will repair without delay to Vera Cruz and other places until you shall fall in with him; after which, you will be governed by his instructions.

Previously to sailing, you will transmit to the department a complete muster roll of your officers and crew, and a list of officers separately.

Wishing you a pleasant cruise and safe return to your family and friends, I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Y. MASON.

Commander JOHN S. CHAUNCEY,
Commanding U. S. Ship Vandalia, Norfolk.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 15, 1844.

Read, and ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate.

To the Senate of the United States:

In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 16th instant, requesting to be informed "whether a messenger has been sent to Mexico, with a view to obtain her consent to the treaty with Texas, and, if so, to communicate to the Senate a copy of the despatches of which he is bearer, and a copy of the instructions given to said messenger, and also to inform the Senate within what time said messenger is expected to return," I have to say, that no messenger has been sent to Mexico, in order to obtain her assent to the treaty with Texas, it not being regarded by the Executive as in any degree requisite to obtain such consent, in order (should the Senate ratify the treaty) to perfect the title of the United States to the territory thus acquired—the title to the same being full and perfect without the assent of any third Power. The Executive has negotiated with Texas as an independent Power of the world, long since recognised as such by the United States and other Powers, and as subordinate in all her rights of full sovereignty to no other Power. A messenger has been despatched to our minister at Mexico, as bearer of the despatch already communicated to the Senate, and which is to be found in the letter addressed to Mr. Green, and forms a part of the documents ordered confidentially to be printed for the use of the Senate. That despatch was dictated by a desire to preserve the peace of the two countries, by denying to Mexico all pretext for assuming a belligerent attitude to the United States, as she had threatened to do in the event of the annexation of Texas to the United States, by the despatch of her Government which was communicated by me to Congress at the opening of its present session. The messenger is expected to return before the 15th of June next, but he may be detained to a later day. The recently appointed envoy from the United States to Mexico will be sent so soon as the final action is had on the question of annexation, at which time, and not before, can his instructions be understandingly prepared.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, *May* 15, 1844.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 17, 1844.

Read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate.

To the Senate of the United States:

In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 13th instant, relating to a supposed armistice between the Republics of Mexico and Texas, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, and the papers by which it was accompanied.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, *May* 17, 1844.

To the President of the United States:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 13th instant, requesting the President to communicate to that body the copy of the armistice agreed upon between Mexico and Texas, and a copy of President Houston's proclamation declaring the same, provided the evidence of such armistice and proclamation be in the Department of State, has the honor to lay before the President a copy of and extracts from all the papers on file in this department which relate to the subject of the resolution.

Respectfully submitted.

J. C. CALHOUN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 16, 1844.

Mr. Murphy to the Secretary of State.—[EXTRACT.]

WASHINGTON, (TEXAS,) *June* 16, 1843.

To the honorable the Secretary of State of the United States:

SIR: I arrived here last night, and hasten to send you the enclosed proclamation of President Houston, declaring an armistice between Texas and Mexico.

* * * * * * * * *

By the President of the Republic of Texas.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas an official communication has been received at the Department of State, from Her Britannic Majesty's chargé d'affaires near this Government, founded upon a despatch he had received from Her Majesty's chargé d'affaires in Mexico, announcing to this Government the fact, that the President of Mexico would order a cessation of hostilities on his part, and the establishment of an armistice between Mexico and Texas, and requesting the President of Texas would send similar orders to the different officers commanding the Texan forces:

And whereas the President of Texas has felt justified, from the dispositions evinced by this act of the President of Mexico, and the nature of those dispositions, in adopting the proposed measure, and ordering the cessation of hostilities on the part of Texas:

Therefore, be it known, that I, Sam. Houston, President of the Republic of Texas, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that an ARMISTICE is established between Texas and Mexico, to continue during the pendency of negotiations between the two countries for peace, and until due notice of an intention to resume hostilities (should such an intention hereafter be entertained by either party) shall have been formally announced through Her Britannic Majesty's chargés des affaires at the respective Governments, and the revocation of this proclamation; and all officers commanding the

forces of Texas, or acting by authority of this Government, are hereby ordered and commanded to observe the same.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the Republic to be affixed. Done at Washington [L. S.] the fifteenth day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-three, and of the Independence of the Republic the eighth.

SAM. HOUSTON.

By the President:

ANSON JONES,
Secretary of State.

Translation of a letter from Don J. M. Tornel, Minister of War of Mexico, to General Adrian Woll, commander-in-chief of the army of the north.

God and Liberty!—MEXICO, *July* 7, 1843.

By the accompanying documents, your excellency will be fully informed that Mr. Samuel Houston has proclaimed an armistice in the department of Texas, in consequence of the admission of the propositions made by the lawyer Robinson, with the view that they should serve as a basis for a discussion, which may lead to an agreement calculated to preserve the rights of the Republic, and to combine its interests with those of Texas; and as unalterable consistency and good faith should ever attend the operations of the Government, it has resolved to admit, in the name of the nation, the propositions for an armistice, and that such armistice be concluded between the two parties, agreeably to the laws of war.

In consequence, his excellency the Provisional President directs me to inform you that hostilities against Texas are to be immediately suspended at all points of the line under your command; that you are to withdraw to it your advanced parties, and parties of discovery and observation, and all other forces which you may have destined to molest the enemies in the country occupied by them; that you are to suspend, while the armistice lasts, your march towards the centre of Texas, with a strong body of cavalry, as you had been ordered to do, by putting yourself at its head, in the supreme orders of the 2d and the 28th of June, and in those carried by your field adjutant, lieutenant of cavalry, Don Jose Washington Eayrs, by post, on the 5th instant. You will not, however, fail to employ, in the settlement, enlistment, and equipment of the said body, and of the forces under your command, the $180,000 which have been sent to you in two parcels, nor to make the other preparations in your power—because, until the negotiation shall arrive at a definitive conclusion, we should be prepared for peace or for war, as the sacred interests of the Republic may require.

In order that the armistice may be concluded in the terms fixed by the usage and practice of war, you will give official notice to Mr. Samuel Houston, that he should appoint commissioners, who, jointly with those chosen by yourself, may form the stipulations according to the following rules to be observed on your part:

1. The armistice shall be submitted for the approval of the Supreme Government, notwithstanding that hostilities are to be immediately suspended.

2. It shall be stipulated in the armistice that the so-called Government

of Texas shall send commissioners to this capital of the Republic, who may make to its Supreme Government the propositions which they may judge proper, on the basis of the propositions brought by the lawyer Robinson, and which are to serve as subjects for discussion.

3. The armistice shall last all the time necessary for that object; but a reasonable period shall be allowed for [before] the renewal of hostilities, if it should be determined by either of the parties interested to do so, giving previous notice, as is customary in similar cases.

4. The commissioners shall enjoy the same securities granted to those sent by the department of Yucatan; and, while coming, staying, and going, they shall be protected by the laws and authorities of Mexico.

His excellency the Provisional President is well satisfied of the circumspection which you will display in the use of the powers now confided to you, which are merited by the general who has led the arms of the Republic to gather new glories on the fields of Texas.

I assure your excellency of my most affectionate consideration and esteem.

TORNEL.

Mr. Thompson to Mr. Upshur.—[EXTRACT.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Mexico, February 2, 1844.

* * * * * * * * *

I am informed that the negotiation with Texas for peace is not only broken off, but that the armistice has also been suspended. You will remember that, from the beginning of this matter, I expressed the opinion that nothing would come of it. It was only a device on the part of Santa Anna to relieve him from the difficulty in which he had involved himself by his threats and promises of reconquering Texas, which he knows perfectly well is impossible. There may be other marauding forays, like that of General Woll, retreating more rapidly than they advanced. But as to any regular and reasonably sufficient force invading the country, the thing is impossible, and will not be attempted. They cannot raise money to support such an army two months.

My opinion is, notwithstanding all their vaporing and gasconade, that the most agreeable thing to Santa Anna would be an authoritative interposition of our Government to put an end to the war, as he would then say that we were too strong for them to contend with.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WADDY THOMPSON.

Mr. Calhoun to Messrs. Van Zandt and Henderson.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 15, 1844.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, will thank Mr. Van Zandt and General Henderson to furnish him with any information that may be in their power in reference to any armistice, or proposed

armistice, between Texas and Mexico, and the ci
with the same.

The undersigned avails himself of the opportu
Zandt and General Henderson renewed assuranc
consideration.

Messrs. Van Zandt and Henderson to M

The undersigned, &c., in reply to the note of Mr
State of the United States, of yesterday's date, hav
for his information the following facts in relation to
of the alleged armistice between Mexico and Texas.

By the terms of a convention concluded between
ain, on the 14th of November, 1840, the British
offer its mediation for the settlement of the difficultie
Texas, upon the basis of the recognition of the inde
Mexico. In pursuance of this convention, the med
was tendered to and declined by Mexico, informati
municated to the President of Texas. Afterwards,
resentations were made by Texas to Great Britain,
States, requesting their joint interposition for the se
ties between Mexico and Texas. To this reques
France and the United States indicated their ready
The British Government, however, for reasons deer
clined to be thus associated, suggesting, at the same
act separately. Subsequently, the Texan chargé d'
informed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
that the mediation, as before pursued, was utterly
Majesty's chargé d'affaires in Mexico had been dire
feature in the same to Mexico.

In the month of May, 1843, in reply to the re
subject made by Her Britannic Majesty's chargé d
General Santa Anna, the latter indicated his willing
pension of hostilities, and to receive commissioners
the terms of a peace. This fact was communicated b
ty's chargé d'affaires in Texas to the President of T
1843, who, on the 15th of the same month, issued
armistice, annexing certain stipulations by which it
When these were communicated to General San
British chargé d'affaires, he declined to assent to t
would be better that the terms, duration, &c., shoul
missioners appointed by the respective Governments
formation of this was communicated to the Tex
through the British chargé d'affaires in Texas, and
from General Woll to General Houston, in which
stance, that he (General Woll) was authorized by
appoint commissioners to meet any persons simil
Texas to arrange the proposed armistice. In pursua
commissioners were appointed, and proceeded to
instructed that no arrangement made by them wou

proved by the President. When the agreement entered into by them was submitted to the President of Texas, he declined approving it. Referring to Texas as a department of Mexico was a sufficient reason for its prompt rejection, and precluded all possibility of official action under it.

The negotiations having thus terminated, and this agreement being held to be null and void, there is at present no subsisting arrangement of any character between Mexico and Texas.

The undersigned avail themselves of this occasion to offer to Mr. Calhoun renewed assurances of their distinguished consideration.

ISAAC VAN ZANDT.
J. PINCKNEY HENDERSON.

Extract from the message of the President of the United States to the two Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the 1st session of the 28th Congress.—December 5, 1843.

I communicate herewith certain despatches received from our minister at Mexico, and also a correspondence which has recently occurred between the envoy from that Republic and the Secretary of State. It must be regarded as not a little extraordinary that the Government of Mexico, in anticipation of a public discussion, which it has been pleased to infer from newspaper publications as likely to take place in Congress, relating to the annexation of Texas to the United States, should have so far anticipated the result of such discussion as to have announced its determination to visit any such anticipated decision by a formal declaration of war against the United States. If designed to prevent Congress from introducing that question, as a fit subject for its calm deliberation and final judgment, the Executive has no reason to doubt that it will entirely fail of its object. The Representatives of a brave and patriotic people will suffer no apprehension of future consequences to embarrass them in the course of their proposed deliberations. Nor will the Executive department of the Government fail, for any such cause, to discharge its whole duty to the country.

The war which has existed for so long a time between Mexico and Texas has, since the battle of San Jacinto, consisted for the most part of predatory incursions, which, while they have been attended with much of suffering to individuals, and have kept the borders of the two countries in a state of constant alarm, have failed to approach to any definitive result. Mexico has fitted out no formidable armament by land or by sea for the subjugation of Texas. Eight years have now elapsed since Texas declared her independence of Mexico, and during that time she has been recognised as a sovereign Power by several of the principal civilized States. Mexico, nevertheless, perseveres in her plans of reconquest, and refuses to recognise her independence. The predatory incursions to which I have alluded have been attended, in one instance, with the breaking up of the courts of justice, by the seizing upon the persons of the judges, jury, and officers of the court, and dragging them along with unarmed, and therefore non-combatant citizens, into a cruel and oppressive bondage, thus leaving crime to go unpunished, and immorality to pass unreproved. A border warfare is evermore to be deprecated, and over such a war as has existed for so many years between these two States humanity has had great cause

to lament. Nor is such a condition of things to be deplored only because of the individual suffering attendant upon it. The effects are far more extensive. The Creator of the universe has given man the earth for his resting place, and its fruits for his subsistence. Whatever, therefore, shall make the first or any part of it a scene of desolation, affects injuriously his heritage, and may be regarded as a general calamity. Wars may sometimes be necessary; but all nations have a common interest in bringing them speedily to a close. The United States have an immediate interest in seeing an end put to the state of hostilities existing between Mexico and Texas. They are our neighbors, of the same continent, with whom we are not only desirous of cultivating the relations of amity, but of the most extended commercial intercourse, and to practise all the rites of a neighborhood hospitality. Our own interests are deeply involved in the matter, since, however neutral may be our course of policy, we cannot hope to escape the effects of a spirit of jealousy on the part of both of the Powers. Nor can this Government be indifferent to the fact that a warfare, such as is waged between those two nations, is calculated to weaken both Powers, and finally to render them, and especially the weaker of the two, the subjects of interference on the part of stronger and more powerful nations, which, intent only on advancing their own peculiar views, may sooner or later attempt to bring about a compliance with terms, as the condition of their interposition, alike derogatory to the nation granting them, and detrimental to the interests of the United States. We could not be expected quietly to permit any such interference to our disadvantage. Considering that Texas is separated from the United States by a mere geographical line, that her territory, in the opinion of many, down to a late period, formed a portion of the territory of the United States, that it is homogeneous in its population and pursuits with the adjoining States, makes contributions to the commerce of the world in the same articles with them, and that most of her inhabitants have been citizens of the United States, speak the same language, and live under similar political institutions with ourselves, this Government is bound, by every consideration of interest as well as of sympathy, to see that she shall be left free to act, especially in regard to her domestic affairs, unawed by force, and unrestrained by the policy or views of other countries. In full view of all these considerations, the Executive has not hesitated to express to the Government of Mexico how deeply it deprecated a continuance of the war, and how anxiously it desired to witness its termination. I cannot but think that it becomes the United States, as the oldest of the American Republics, to hold a language to Mexico upon this subject of an unambiguous character. It is time that this war had ceased. There must be a limit to all wars; and if the parent State, after an eight years' struggle, has failed to reduce to submission a portion of its subjects standing out in revolt against it, and who have not only proclaimed themselves to be independent, but have been recognised as such by other Powers, she ought not to expect that other nations will quietly look on, to their obvious injury, upon a protraction of hostilities. These United States threw off their colonial dependence, and established independent Governments; and Great Britain, after having wasted her energies in the attempt to subdue them for a less period than Mexico has attempted to subjugate Texas, had the wisdom and justice to acknowledge their independence, thereby recognising the obligation which rested on her as one of the family of nations. An example thus set by one of the proudest as well

as most powerful nations of the earth, it could in no way disparage Mexico to imitate. While, therefore, the Executive would deplore any collision with Mexico, or any disturbance of the friendly relations which exist between the two countries, it cannot permit that Government to control its policy, whatever it may be, towards Texas; but will treat her as by the recognition of her independence the United States have long since declared they would do, as entirely independent of Mexico. The high obligations of public duty may enforce from the constituted authorities of the United States a policy which the course persevered in by Mexico will have mainly contributed to produce; and the Executive, in such a contingency, will with confidence throw itself upon the patriotism of the people to sustain the Government in its course of action.

Measures of an unusual character have recently been adopted by the Mexican Government, calculated in no small degree to affect the trade of other nations with Mexico, and to operate injuriously to the United States. All foreigners, by a decree of the 23d day of September, and after six months from the day of its promulgation, are forbidden to carry on the business of selling by retail any goods within the confines of Mexico. Against this decree our minister has not failed to remonstrate.

The trade heretofore carried on by our citizens with Santa Fe, in which much capital was already invested, and which was becoming of daily increasing importance, has suddenly been arrested by a decree of virtual prohibition on the part of the Mexican Government. Whatever may be the right of Mexico to prohibit any particular course of trade to the citizens or subjects of foreign Powers, this late procedure, to say the least of it, wears a harsh and unfriendly aspect.

The instalments on the claims recently settled by the convention with Mexico have been punctually paid as they have fallen due, and our minister is engaged in urging the establishment of a new commission, in pursuance of the convention, for the settlement of unadjusted claims.

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Mr. de Bocanegra to Mr. Thompson.

[TRANSLATION.]

NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO, *August* 23, 1843.

The undersigned, Secretary of State for Foreign Relations and Government, has received express orders from his Excellency the Provisional President, to address the Hon. Waddy Thompson, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and to give him clear and definitive explanations respecting an affair, the consequences of which are grave and serious for the two nations whose friendship and good understanding should be maintained, for their reciprocal interests, and for the welfare of the whole human race.

Unfortunately, the events which have been occurring for so many years past—as well the colonization of Texas by citizens of the United States as the insurrection excited, sustained, and carried through, by citizens of

those same States—have appeared to afford grounds for doubting the sincerity and frankness of the conduct of that powerful Republic with regard to the Mexican nation, although they were bound together by treaties, such as are esteemed sacred in the intercourse and relations of civilized States. This assertion has found a place in the series of historical truths; and, under this view alone, it is recalled by the Mexican Government with the deepest regret, and because, in approaching the event which is anticipated, it is indispensable to refer to the most lamentable circumstances which have preceded it. The recognition of the independence of Texas by the Government of the United States, which served as an example, and even as a stimulus to similar recognitions by some Governments of Europe, was on the point of altering the existing good understanding and harmony; and it must be considered as a great sacrifice to the public peace, and to the friendship professed towards the United States, that the Government of the Mexican Republic should have contented itself with making a proper protest against the act, in order thus to preserve the rights of the nation, its dignity, and its honor. From the moment when his Excellency the Provisional President took the reins of the Government, he has conducted himself according to the laudable maxims, that Government should be as firm in the purpose to be just in their foreign relations, as in demanding justice whenever aggressions are committed against them, such as may place in jeopardy those rights which they are bound to preserve at all cost. The Hon. Waddy Thompson is the best witness to show that his Excellency the President has condemned the dark policy of national antipathies, and has done all in his power to render the conduct of Mexico towards the United States consistent, honorable, and cordial, in order that no well-grounded motive of complaint might ever exist, and that no breach might be made in the existing stipulations; and it is likewise notorious that it has been sometimes necessary to subject the nation to great sacrifices, in order to keep its engagements inviolable. It likewise appears that the Government of the United States, in reciprocity for this uniform system, is bound, for the glory of its own name, to remove all causes of injury to the welfare of the two nations which may present themselves.

The Mexican Government has collected sufficient evidence, published in abundance by the American press, that a proposition is to be submitted to the deliberations of the Congress of the United States at its ensuing session, to incorporate with them the so-called Republic of Texas; and although his Excellency the President hopes that an authority so circumspect will defeat a design so unjust, and an attack so decisive on the rights of the Mexican nation over that territory, he has ordered the undersigned to declare to the Hon. Waddy Thompson, with the view that he may submit it to his Government, that the Mexican Government will consider equivalent to a declaration of war against the Mexican Republic the passage of an act for the incorporation of Texas with the territory of the United States: the certainty of the fact being sufficient for the immediate proclamation of war, leaving to the civilized world to determine with regard to the justice of the cause of the Mexican nation, in a struggle which it has been so far from provoking.

The colonists of Texas, generously received by the Mexican nation, entered into that country, and rose in insurrection, under various pretexts, but with the declared intention to wrest that territory from its lawful possessor; and as to Mexico, they never lost their character of subjects, while

those (all citizens of the United States) who afterwards went to support their rebellion are regarded only as adventurers. And if a party in Texas is now endeavoring to effect its incorporation with the United States, it is from the consciousness of their notorious incapability to form and constitute an independent nation, without their having changed their situation, nor acquired any rights to separate themselves from their mother country. His Excellency the Provisional President, resting on this deep conviction, is obliged to prevent an aggression, unprecedented in the annals of the world, from being consummated; and if it be indispensable for the Mexican nation to seek security for its rights at the expense of the disasters of war, it will call upon God, and rely on its own efforts for the defence of its just cause. The Government of the undersigned, nevertheless, flatters itself with the hope that the Government of the United States will ward off from its country and from ours the deplorable consequences of a rupture, by preserving the amicable relations which his Excellency the President so ardently desires to maintain, and will thus save the glorious Republic which the immortal Washington founded from stain and dishonor.

The undersigned hopes that his excellency the minister of the United States will communicate this solemn protest to his Government, and will accept the assurances of high consideration on the part of his most obedient servant,

J. M. DE BOCANEGRA.

Hon. WADDY THOMPSON, *Envoy, &c.*

Mr. Thompson to Mr. de Bocanegra.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Mexico, August 24, 1843.

The undersigned has received and read with astonishment the note of his excellency José Maria de Bocanegra, Minister of Foreign Relations and Government, of yesterday's date. At the very moment when a rumor of an invasion of the territory of Mexico by citizens of the United States, having no other authority than the public newspapers, is proven to be without foundation, and upon which rumor his excellency had addressed a very strong note to the undersigned, another is received of a similar character, based upon no better authority. The direct threat of war, which his excellency makes, precludes the undersigned from offering any explanation whatever upon the subject. With a proud man or a proud nation, the language of menace is not only unavailing, but has an inevitable tendency to defeat its object. The Government of the undersigned has no passion for war, foreign or domestic. It seeks a different path of glory. Still less does that Government desire war with Mexico. But if any thing could excite such a feeling, it will be the constant repetition of these threats, alike incompatible, in the judgment of the undersigned, with the respect due to his own Government and to that of Mexico; and the undersigned requests that they may not be repeated. If intended for intimidation, they will have no effect; and if as a warning, they are not necessary: for his country is always in a condition to meet any emergency.

The undersigned begs leave to add, that "the glorious Republic founded

by the immortal Washington" has its character in its own keeping, and needs no admonitions from any quarter to prevent it from stain or dishonor.

The undersigned renews to his excellency José Maria de Bocanegra, Minister of Foreign Relations, &c., the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

WADDY THOMPSON.

His Excellency Jose Maria de Bocanegra,
Minister of Foreign Relations and Government of the Mexican Republic.

Mr. de Bocanegra to Mr. Thompson.

[TRANSLATION.]

National Palace,
Mexico, September, 1843.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations and Government, when addressing the Hon. Waddy Thompson on the 21st of July and the 8th of August last, with respect to the new invasion of the Territory of Mexico, made known the evidence which had been obtained, estimating it according to its real value, as it determined the Supreme Government to take a step so conformable with its dignity and propriety, after having examined those circumstances thoroughly. The Hon. Mr. Thompson will be able to convince himself that the Government, in making that communication, founded it not upon vague rumors, but upon advices, authentic, public, and official, afforded by the Mexican authorities, who cannot be supposed to wish to alarm their Government by uncertain and groundless information. The Government relied on the faith which should be placed in those authorities, and considered that they, when addressing their Government on a subject so serious in all its relations and aspects, did so in the discharge of the functions, civil and military, which they exercise in their respective departments.

Governments depend upon the testimony afforded by their agents; and if they are deprived of this means for the support of their measures, what other can they have, in order to become acquainted with the circumstances which require their attention?

In the offices of the Department of State are documents which induced the belief in a new invasion, and the order of General Houston for its cessation destroys all doubt on the subject.

With regard to the incorporation of Texas in the United States, the principal object of this note, and on which the Hon. Mr. Thompson treats in his reply of the 24th of August last, the information is still more positive, as to an affair which neither is nor can be indifferent to the Supreme Government of Mexico, because it has calculated and foreseen the exaggerated pretensions of those who in the United States support the pretensions of the adventurers of Texas. The communications, public and private, from that country, its newspapers, and the rumors there current, and the invitation signed at Washington on the 5th of March of this year, are circumstances which cannot be treated as vague rumors. The fact that the Gen-

eral Congress of the United States has already been occupied with the subject of the annexation of Texas is not only not destitute of foundation, but most positive proofs of it have been obtained; and it is not, therefore, one of those anecdotes which editors are in the habit of introducing into their newspapers, in order to render them more pleasing; it is a thing certain—most certain, unless the publications of the enlightened John Quincy Adams, and the opposition made and now in preparation against this project, at the head of which that personage stands, be fables.

To insist on what is positively known, that the States of the South are promoting and agitating the aggression upon Texas, would be an offence to the enlightenment and judgment of Mr. Thompson.

The probabilities are, that the Congress at Washington will again take up this affair at its next session, and that the reason, justice, and circumspection of a body, which, from its nature, proceeds with the utmost caution (*madurez deliberation*) in affairs of less importance, will frustrate pretensions based solely on private interests. The undersigned hopes, with good reason, from the principles of justice which ought to preside over the deliberations of the Congress of the United States, that it will never listen to suggestions, nor to private interests, detrimental to the law of nations and international law; but as it may happen that ambition and delusion may prevail over public propriety, that personal views may triumph over sane and just ideas, and that the vigorous reasoning of Mr. John Quincy Adams and his co-laborers may be ineffectual, how can it be considered strange and out of the way that Mexico, under such a supposition, should announce that she will regard the annexation of Texas as an act of declaration of war? Mexico, therefore, does not threaten, and still less does she provoke and excite; what she says is that which cannot be denied to her: that she will regard the annexation of Texas to the United States as a hostile act, inasmuch as this act involves a violation of the law of nations, and particularly of international law, by its infraction of the first article of the treaty of April 5, 1831, published in Mexico in 1832, which says: "There shall be a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship, between the United Mexican States and the United States of America, in all the extent of their possessions and territories, and between their people and citizens, respectively, without distinction of persons or places."

Mexico has always taken care to fulfil her stipulations, because she knows what she owes to other nations; but she wishes, also, that what is due to herself should be observed and maintained; and if on these principles she has protested, and does protest, she does in this no more than fulfil an obligation which is peculiar to her sovereignty and independence, without proposing, ever so distantly, to intimidate or to warn, but to show what is proper for her to do.

The undersigned herewith repeats to the Hon. Waddy Thompson the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

J. M. DE BOCANEGRA.

Hon. WADDY THOMPSON,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Upshur to Mr. Thompson, dated October 20, 1843.

Your letter to Mr. de Bocanegra, in reply to that which he addressed to you on the 23d of August, is certainly in no respect too spirited or positive. The language of Mr. Bocanegra's letter, particularly in its concluding sentence, is highly offensive, and you would have been fully justified in requiring him to withdraw it. The warning which you have given him against the use of similar expressions in future will, it is hoped, have its effect. If, however, you should again be addressed in terms so assuming and so disparaging to the United States, you will demand that the letter be withdrawn, or that suitable apology for it be made. You will at the same time inform the Mexican Government that you can hold no intercourse with it, except on such terms of courtsey and respect as are due to the honor and dignity of the United States.

In regard to the threat, that Mexico will consider the annexation of Texas to the United States as equivalent to a declaration of war, you were certainly right to offer no explanation whatever. Should the subject, however, be again brought to your attention in a proper manner, you will say that you are not in possession of the views of your Government in relation to it. You may intimate, however, if the occasion should justify it, that, as the independence of Texas has been acknowledged, not only by the United States, but also by all the other principal Powers of the world, most of whom have established diplomatic relations with her, she is to be regarded as an independent and sovereign Power, competent to treat for herself; and as she has shaken off the authority of Mexico, and successfully resisted her power for eight years, the United States will not feel themselves under any obligation to respect her former relation with that country; that we should greatly regret any interruption of our friendly relations with Mexico, and do not design to do any thing of which she can justly complain; that if war should ensue, Mexico herself will be the aggressor, and will alone be responsible for all the evils which may attend it; and that in the mean time the United States will pursue the policy which their honor and their interest require, taking counsel only of their own sense of what is due to themselves and to other nations.

General Almonte to Mr. Upshur.

[TRANSLATION.]

MEXICAN LEGATION,
Washington, November 3, 1843.

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic, has the honor, by express order from his Government, to address the honorable A. P. Upshur, Secretary of State of the United States, for the purpose of making known to him, so that he may be pleased to communicate it to his Excellency the President, that the Mexican Government has well-grounded reasons to believe that, in the approaching session of the General Congress of the United States, the ques-

tion as to the annexation of a part of its territory to that of the United States will be discussed; and that such a measure, if carried into effect, cannot be considered by Mexico in any other aspect than as a direct aggression.

From what has been said, the Secretary of State will have seen that reference is here made to the department of Texas, an integrant part of the Mexican Republic; and the undersigned would consider himself as questioning the understanding of the Secretary of State, if he should proceed to demonstrate the rights of his Government to the above-mentioned department. For the same reason, he will confine himself simply to reminding the Secretary of State of the existence of a treaty by which the United States of America acknowledged the sovereignty of Mexico over the said territory; and although subsequently Texas, in consequence of a revolution, excited, as every one knows, by citizens who emigrated from this country, proclaimed its independence, and this independence was unexpectedly acknowledged by the United States of America, the Government of the undersigned immediately protested against such recognition, and declared that it would not, in any way, affect the rights of Mexico.

Thus the undersigned, in consideration of the reasons above exposed, and relying on the good judgment and enlightened patriotism of the next General Congress of the Union, not less than on the integrity of the worthy Magistrate who now presides over the destinies of this Republic, trusts that, for the sake of justice and of the friendly relations of two adjoining nations, which have so long existed in peace, the design above indicated will not be carried into effect, but will rather be regarded with indignation by the legislative body. But if, contrary to the hopes and wishes entertained by the Government of the undersigned, for the preservation of the good understanding and harmony which should reign between the two neighboring and friendly Republics, the United States should, in defiance of good faith and of the principles of justice which they have constantly proclaimed, commit the unheard-of act of violence (*inaudito atentado*—the expression is much stronger than the translation) of appropriating to themselves an integrant part of the Mexican territory, the undersigned, in the name of his nation, and now for them, protests, in the most solemn manner, against such an aggression; and he moreover declares, by express order of his Government, that, on sanction being given by the Executive of the Union to the incorporation of Texas into the United States, he will consider his mission ended, seeing that, as the Secretary of State will have learned, the Mexican Government is resolved to declare war so soon as it receives information of such an act.

The undersigned flatters himself, nevertheless, with the idea that the circumstances which have occasioned this note will disappear completely, and that the Government of the honorable Secretary of State of the United States of America will employ, at the proper times, all the means in its power to frustrate the said plan, thus saving its own good name, and displaying prominently the principles which ought to characterize a Government, free, enlightened, and just, in its political transactions.

The undersigned repeats to the Secretary, &c.

J. N. ALMONTE.

Hon. A. P. Upshur,
Secretary of State of the United States of America.

Mr. Upshur to General Almo

DEPARTM

Washington

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the Unite to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which Gene traordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Me the honor to address to him on the 3d instant.

General Almonte informs the undersigned that h from his Government to make known to the unde be communicated to the President, that the Mexica grounded reasons to believe that, in the approachin Congress of the United States, the question as to t of its territory to the United States will be disc measure, if carried into effect, cannot be conside other aspect than as a direct aggression. General the undersigned, by express order of his Govern being given by the Executive of the Union to the into the United States, he will consider his mission Mexican Government is resolved to declare war s formation of such an act. General Almonte is p communication with the expression of a hope tha employ, at the proper time, all the means in its po plan, thus saving its own good name, and displayi ciples which ought to characterize a Government just, in its political transactions.

As General Almonte has made no inquiry of th facts upon which his letter is founded, it is pres Government is entirely satisfied with the informa ceived, particularly as that information has been de the imputation of designs, on the part of a branc which are characterized as highly unworthy, and has thought fit to denounce in terms quite as stron will allow. The undersigned, therefore, does not either to admit or to deny the design imputed to th States, by the Government of Mexico, even if he c any thing upon the subject.

As to the threat of war made in advance, in t press order of the Mexican Government, the under Almonte that it is neither the first nor the second given the same warning to the United States, und The undersigned had hoped that the manner in heretofore been received and treated had clearly Government the light in which they are regard States. The undersigned has now only to add, t has not, in time past, done any thing inconsistent Mexico, the President sees no reason to suppose its policy to be affected by the threats of that Gov has full reliance on the wisdom and justice of Con pate that any occasion will arise to forbid his hea ever policy that body may choose to pursue, eithe other Power.

In conclusion, the undersigned reminds General Almonte that this Government is under no necessity to learn, from that of Mexico, what is due to its own honor or to the rights of other nations. It is therefore quite unnecessary that General Almonte, in his future communications to this department, should admonish this Government either to respect its duties or to take care of its reputation, in any contingency which the Mexican Government may choose to anticipate.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer General Almonte renewed assurances of his high consideration.

A. P. UPSHUR.

Brigadier General Don J. N. ALMONTE, *&c.*

General Almonte to Mr. Upshur.

[TRANSLATION.]

WASHINGTON, *November* 11, 1843.

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic, had the honor to receive the answer which the Hon. Mr. A. P. Upshur, Secretary of State of the United States, was pleased to make to his note of the 3d instant, relating to a protest which the undersigned addressed to that gentleman against the annexation of Texas to the United States of America.

From the tenor of that answer, the undersigned has seen with regret that the Hon. Mr. Upshur, Secretary of State, has fallen into two grave errors, (*equivocaciones*—misunderstandings,) occasioned, possibly, by some error committed in the translation which has been made of his note.

The first of these misunderstandings consists in supposing that the Government of the undersigned imputes to one of the supreme powers of the American Union unworthy views or designs with regard to the territory of Texas. The Mexican Government has cast no such imputation—quite the contrary; it has manifested its reliance on the circumspection and good judgment of the American Congress. Indeed, how could it have anticipated (foreseen) the conduct of the legislative body, when that body has not yet been assembled? What the undersigned and his Government have said is, *that the Mexican Government has well-grounded reasons to believe that, in the approaching session of the General Congress of the United States, the question as to the annexation of a part of its territory (Texas) to the United States will be discussed*, (se tratara.) Here it is clearly seen that neither the undersigned nor his Government have said that Congress will take up (tratara) the subject of the annexation of Texas, but that the subject of the annexation of Texas will be discussed in its sessions, (en sus sesiones se tratara;) that is to say, that this question will, in some manner, be agitated in its body; that it will afford material for discussion, (discusion,) for which, as the Secretary of State well knows, it will be sufficient that a petition be presented, or that some member should make a proposition to the effect in Congress, for a discussion to take place, even though it were for no other object than to admit or reject such a proposition. This is what the undersigned and his Government have said; and, in order that the Secretary of State may see that what has been

said by both is not without foundation, it will be sufficient for the undersigned, without need of reference to other circumstances in proof, to cite the exposition on the subject of the annexation of Texas, made on the 3d of March last by thirteen members, among whom is found the respectable name of the Hon. John Quincy Adams, ex-President of this Republic.

Since that time, articles have been constantly appearing in the newspapers of the South, and especially in the official journal of the Government, in favor of the annexation of Texas; respecting which, the latter paper has gone so far as to say, that *it* (the annexation) *is of such importance that the individual or individuals who may contribute the most to effect an object so advantageous for the Union, and so anxiously desired by the Texans, will receive the applause of the country, now and hereafter.* It is very possible that these expressions may have been written without the knowledge of the Secretary of State, and the undersigned desires to believe it so; but, in truth, presumptions indicate the contrary.

The Secretary of State, moreover, seems to consider it strange that the Government of the undersigned should not have hitherto made any inquiry of him as to the facts upon which his protest is founded; thus giving it to be understood that he is ignorant of any project being entertained (entre manos—in hand) for the annexation of Texas to the United States, or that it is in contemplation (se trate) to submit such a question to the deliberations of the ensuing Congress. The undersigned would highly value a formal declaration to that effect on the part of the Secretary of State, in order to be able to transmit it without delay to his Government, as it would show, in a most unequivocal manner, that if any one in the United States be engaged in machinations (maquire) against the integrity of the Mexican territory, the Executive of the Union is entirely ignorant of it. The undersigned can assure the Secretary of State that such a declaration would be highly important and satisfactory for his Government, and that it would contribute effectively to preserve unalterable the relations of friendship which actually exist between the two countries. In fine, the protest which the undersigned has made has been conditional; that is to say, it applies to the case in which the Government of the United States should, contrary to the expectations of the Mexican Government, unfortunately carry into execution the act against which the protest is directed.

The second misunderstanding consists in the supposition that the undersigned has meant to point out to the Secretary of State or his Government in what manner they (it) should fulfil their (its) duties, and take care of their (its) reputation. The undersigned has taken upon himself no such office. What he has set forth in his note is the hope which animates him, "that the circumstances which have occasioned it (the note) would disappear, and that the Government of the honorable Secretary of State would employ at the proper times all the means in its power to frustrate the project of the annexation—thus saving its own good name, and displaying prominently the principles which ought to characterize a Government free, enlightened, and just in its political transactions." Nothing more is here manifested than a desire, a hope, (or expectation.) Whence could the honorable Secretary of State, then, have drawn the inference that the undersigned meant to admonish his Government as to the course which it should pursue? (el manejo que debe observar.) Does not the Secretary of State see that the undersigned has done no more than second the desires of the

American people, who wish their country to be conducted in the path of honor, justice, and reason?

The undersigned, therefore, does not know to what to attribute the not very decorous language *(lenguage poco decoroso)* which the honorable Secretary of State has employed in saying that the observations (advertencias—warnings) of the undersigned are unnecessary in the communications which he may in future address to the Department of State, and in declaring that the Government of the United States is under no necessity to learn from that of Mexico what is due to its own honor or to the rights of other nations.

The undersigned has also observed, with regret, that the honorable Secretary of State, in the conclusion of his above-mentioned note, declares that his Goverment has not, in time past, done any thing inconsistent with the just rights of Mexico. The undersigned is grieved to be obliged to think far otherwise; and, although he might on this occasion demonstrate the injuries which his country has received from the United States, he will dispense with doing so, because his intention is not to revive old circumstances of difference, nor to irritate feelings, but to reconcile and tranquillize them as much as possible.

In conclusion, the undersigned considers it his duty (secrée en el caso) to repeat to the Secretary of State, in order that he may be pleased to communicate it to his Excellency the President, that neither he nor his Government have intended, and that it should not have been supposed that they would have intended, to cast imputation (agraviar) upon the legislative body, and much less to admonish the Executive as to its duties. His desires have tended solely to the maintenance of the peace and harmony which ought to subsist between two neighboring and friendly nations; and though the undersigned has declared, by express order of his Government, that war will be the inevitable consequence of the annexation of Texas to the United States, he certainly has not done so with the object of intimidating the Government of the honorable Secretary of State, but with the view of showing how far Mexico would carry her resistance to an annexation of that nature. And, in truth, the honorable Secretary of State should not regard this as any other than a very natural feeling; as it is most clear, that if Mexico or any other Power should attempt to appropriate to herself a portion of the territory of the United States, the latter would not consent to it without first appealing to arms, whatsoever might be the result to which the fortune of war might subject them.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to the Secretary of State the assurances of his very high and distinguished consideration.

J. N. ALMONTE.

Hon. A. P. Upshur,
Secretary of State.

Mr. Upshur to General Almonte.

Department of State,
Washington, December 1, 1843.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter, of the 11th November, addressed

to him by General Almonte, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extr nary of the Mexican Republic, in reply to the letter of the undersign the 8th day of the same month. The minister of Mexico informs th dersigned that he has seen with regret that the undersigned has falle two grave mistakes in regard to the meaning of the Mexican mini letter of the 3d of November, which mistakes, he presumes, are the sequence of some error committed in the translation of that letter, in this department. A suggestion of this sort, coming from the minis a nation whose language is different from that of the United States, not fail to put the undersigned upon careful inquiry as to the corre of it. The undersigned regrets that this has afforded him no rea suppose that the language of the Mexican minister's letter admits o more correct translation into English than that which it has receive the true meaning of that letter has not been given, it may be owing difficulty which already exists in giving in one language all the n shades of meaning which may be found in the idiomatic expressio another. Be that as it may, the undersigned does not hesitate to tal Mexican minister's interpretation of his own language, as given in h ter to which this is a reply; but he is, at the same time, compelled clare that he does not see, even in this interpretation, in what resp has misunderstood the Mexican minister.

The first mistake into which the Mexican minister asserts that th dersigned has fallen is in supposing that the Government of Mexico putes to one of the supreme powers of the American Union unw views or designs with regard to the territory of Texas;" and the Me minister now expressly declares that "the Mexican Government has no such imputation—quite the contrary; it has manifested its relian the circumspection and good judgment of the American Congress this be so, the undersigned is quite at a loss to know why the Me minister should have considered it necessary to denounce war, as th sequence of the anticipated action of the American Congress. If, now declares, (and as of course he must be understood,) he meant o say that the subject of the annexation of Texas to this Union wo proposed and in some manner agitated or discussed in the American gress, and if, as he also declares, he meant to express the "reliance Government on the circumspection and good judgment of Congre defeat any "unworthy views or designs with regard to the terri Texas," it would seem that his interposition could not have been ne ry, even in his own view of the case. He either did or did not anti a movement on the part of Congress more serious than a simple disc of the measure in question. If he did, then the undersigned has n understood him; if he did not, then the denunciation of war was gratuitous and unnecessary, because it was made on a contingency he himself did not mean to say was even probable.

Whether the Mexican minister did or did not, in his letter of the November, mean to impute to this Government, or some part of design to annex Texas to the Union, the undersigned cannot unde him as meaning any thing else in his explanatory letter of the 11th avows his suspicion of such a design in his attempt to show that h justified in entertaining that suspicion: and he does this in the ver sage of his letter in which he endeavors to prove that the unders erred in attributing such a suspicion to him. Why else does he re

the exposition made by Mr. Adams and other members of Congress on the 3d of March last, to the articles in public newspapers, and particularly to those which appeared in that which he styles the journal of the Government? He declares that these proofs are altogether sufficient for him, and that he has no need to refer to other circumstances which, in his opinion, authorize the same conclusion.

This conclusion is fortified, in the opinion of the Mexican minister, by the presumption, which he thinks the circumstances of the case justify, that the articles of which he complains as obnoxious, and which appeared in the "journal of the Government," were published with the knowledge of the undersigned. The Mexican minister may not be aware that in the United States there is *no* journal of the Government. If he had known this, he would not probably have thought it necessary to allude to the presumed agency or connivance of the American Secretary of State in those publications.

The undersigned adverts to this part of the Mexican minister's letter only to show that he has not misunderstood the Mexican minister in this particular. He does not complain that the Government of Mexico suspects that this Government entertains a design to annex Texas to the Union; but he thinks that it was due to this Government that inquiry should be made through the proper channels, and in a friendly and respectful spirit, whether this Government really entertained such designs or not. Without such previous inquiry, the denunciation of war, as the consequence of an attempt to carry them into execution, could not but be regarded as an unnecessary threat. These designs were characterized by the Mexican minister in terms of obloquy as strong as the language of his country afforded. In the opinion of his Government at least, they were highly discreditable to the United States; and yet, professing to be satisfied with the proofs already before him, and without asking for any explanation, the Mexican minister, upon a mere suspicion, threatened war, in the name of his country, as the only adequate mode of resenting so great an outrage upon her rights. This is an unusual course of proceeding, and one to which the just self-respect of this Government can by no means submit. Whether the suspicions of Mexico were well founded or not, it was due to this Government that she should not take it for granted that the United States meditated an encroachment upon her rights, real or supposed, great enough to justify so extreme a measure of retaliation as a declaration of war.

The undersigned regrets that he is equally unable to perceive, from the Mexican minister's explanations, that he has been misunderstood in the second particular specified by him. In his letter of the 3d November, he expresses the hope, which animates him, "that the circumstances which have occasioned it (the letter) would disappear, and that the Government of the honorable Secretary of State would employ, at the proper times, all the means in its power to frustrate the project of the annexation—thus saving its own good name, and displaying prominently the principles which ought to characterize a Government free, enlightened, and just, in its political transactions." Quoting these words, he now informs the undersigned that "nothing more is here manifested than a desire, a hope, (or expectation;") and he further says that, in expressing this hope, he has done no more than "second the desires of the American people, who wish their country to be conducted in the path of honor, justice, and reason." Does not the

Mexican minister know that the mere expression o
offensive? Does he not perceive, that when Mexi
that the United States will act in such a manner
name, in a given case, a doubt is implied whether t
And when he tells the undersigned that the course
necessary to "save the good name" of the United
otherwise understood than as pointing out to the Se
Government, in what manner they should fulfil the
of their reputation? It is not perceived that he i
when he tells the undersigned that in all this he (
does nothing more than "second the desires of the
wish their country to be conducted in the path of l
son." Surely he must have known that the Ame
selves the conductors of their country, and that th
the expression of their will.

In replying thus far to the Mexican minister's n
the undersigned has had no other object than to vin
of the Mexican minister's letter of the 3d, and at the
his expectation that he will not be addressed in la
construction discourteous towards his countty or G
the Mexican minister has disclaimed the constr
dersigned felt himself compelled to place upon the la
undersigned receives the disclaimer. He does not
language of the Mexican minister to captious criticis
indulge the hope that in the future correspondence
the Mexican minister there may be no room for n
plaint on either side.

The Mexican minister informs the undersigned th
to receive from him a formal disavowal of any purp
American Government, to annex Texas to the Union
ister must be aware that it is not in the power of th
any such disavowal, so far as the Congress of the
cerned; and he cannot fail to perceive that, consider
Mexico has chosen to assume, such a disavowal on
dent cannot be reasonably expected, whatever his
may be. It is due, however, to the frankness, whicl
United States to display in all their dealings with o
undersigned should make to the Mexican minister
declaration:

Near eight years have elapsed since Texas decla
During all that time Mexico has asserted her right
minion over that country, and has endeavored to enf
has successfully resisted all such attempts, and has
proof of her ability to maintain her independence.
so satisfactory to many of the most considerable nati
they have formally acknowledged the independence
lished diplomatic relations with her. Among the
States are included; and indeed they set the examp
have followed. Under these circumstances, the Unit
as in all respects an independent nation, fully compet
affairs, and possessing all the rights of other indep
Government of the United States, therefore, will no

to consult any other nation in its transactions with the Government of Texas. The Mexican minister expresses his regret at the declaration of the undersigned, that "his Government has not in time past done any thing inconsistent with the just rights of Mexico;" and he declares at the same time that he thinks far otherwise, and that he could, if his intentions were not rather to soothe than to irritate, demonstrate the injuries which his country has received from the United States. The undersigned assures the Mexican minister, that, while he is wholly unconscious of any reason which Mexico has for complaint against his Government, he will receive with pleasure any representation which the Mexican minister may think that he has cause to make; and, far from considering it matter for irritation or excitement, he will be prepared to examine it impartially, and to discuss it respectfully and calmly. And he further assures the Mexican minister that it is and ever has been the earnest desire of this Government to do full justice to Mexico in every respect whatever; of which it will give proof, as it has already given proof, whenever the Mexican minister may choose to make known the grievances of which his Government complains.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer the Mexican minister renewed assurances of his very distinguished consideration.

A. P. UPSHUR.

Brigadier General Don J. N. ALMONTE, &c.

[Communicated to the House of Representatives, by message from the President of the United States, October 3, 1837.]

General Hunt to Mr. Forsyth.

TEXAN LEGATION,
Washington city, August 4, 1837.

SIR: The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Republic of Texas, in conformity with instructions from his Government, asks the consideration of the honorable John Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States, on the subject of a proposition for the annexation of Texas to the United States, and which proposition he has now the honor most respectfully to submit.

In presenting the question, through the honorable the Secretary of State of the United States, to this Government, the undersigned solicits, in advance, the greatest indulgence for the latitude which it will be necessary to take in opening this negotiation. The subject is one of so much magnitude that it is impossible, in a single paper, to exhibit even its general outlines, and the undersigned will perhaps have sufficiently trespassed upon the attention of the honorable the Secretary of State, when he shall have, in the first place, briefly set forth a comparative history of Texas and Mexico, which has been so much misrepresented by the recent envoy of Mexico to this Government, and when, in the second place, he shall have stated the main ground upon which the union of the two Republics is proposed by Texas, and shall have concluded by suggesting some few of the great advantages, both national and social, which would result to the two contracting parties from the proposed amalgamation of their respective sovereignties.

With the exception of the first presidency under the that of Victoria, Mexico has exhibited a series of revo the most disastrous civil wars. Iturbide, who was c by a licentious soldiery, was dethroned and put to dea too turbulent to be regarded, even during that brief ment. The rights of property were not respected, a as well as native were exposed to his rapacity. V money at Perote.

After the downfall of Iturbide, and the adoption 1824, which is a transcript of that of the United S some time conducted peaceably, and were only inter of the revolt of General Bravo, the Vice Presider period, the laws of nations were repeatedly violated foreign merchants preyed upon by the corrupt and Government. (See the history of the claims of Ame

The termination of Victoria's presidency was disg between the rival candidates for the succession, whic test, terminated by elevating to the presidency the u General Guerrero, and the banishment of Pedrazo, h year, marked with disorder and misrule, terminated lutionary hero. The struggle cost him his power whole country was convulsed by this civil strife. Bustamente, succeeded Guerrero; but the war contin of Mexico, rendering life and property insecure. A convulsions, Bustamente was banished. and Sant power. He was elevated by the joint efforts of th priesthood, who made use of the successful soldier o the free institutions of the country. His reign of blood will be presently noticed. He is now at Mag in his lair, ready to go forth seeking whom he ma Bustamente is again in power, but it is notorious that juggled out of their liberties, and are dissatisfied. Tl was their choice has been overthrown, and centralisn the sword—this change sanctioned by mock acts ture, and the States reduced to submission by force.

With this brief view of the factious struggles of M approaches the exposition of the history of Texas, be an important preliminary to the due consideration nexation.

Until the settlement of Austin's first colony, in 18 part, was an unexplored wilderness. The Spaniard vain, to rescue it from the wild tribes of the forest. 1698, the old Spanish town of Bexar was founded afterwards Goliad; Nacogdoches in 1732; Victoria these old Spanish settlements continued to be surrou ties of savage Indians, and, up to the year 1821, T only to be found within the narrow precincts of their

On the 17th of January, 1821, Moses Austin obt the Supreme Government of the eastern internal pr at Monterey, to settle a colony of emigrants in Texas December following, his son, Stephen F. Austin, wl enterprise in obedience to the testamentary request

upon the river Brazos with the first Anglo-American settlers. From that period may be dated the Anglo-American history of a country which has grown into notice with unexampled rapidity, and already presents itself as another monument of the indomitable energy of the extraordinary race by which it was populated.

In the mean time, Mexico had shaken off the Spanish yoke, and established herself as a sovereign and independent Government. Anxious, however, to increase her political influence and resources by every means in her power, and prompted by a desire to repress the Indians on her northern frontiers, observing, too, the beneficial effects resulting from the liberal system of naturalization adopted in the United States, she determined to pursue a similar course of policy in relation to aliens.

Accordingly, on the 4th of January, 1823, a national colonization law was adopted by the Mexican Congress, and approved by the Emperor Don Augustin Iturbide, and on the 18th of February a decree was issued, authorizing Austin to proceed with his colony; which decree, after the abdication of Iturbide, and the change of government consequent thereon, was confirmed by the first Executive Council, in accordance with a special order of the Mexican Congress.

On the 2d of February, 1824, the Federal Constitution of Mexico, based upon that of the United States, was proclaimed as the established polity of the land; and, by a decree of the 7th of May, of the same year, the provinces of Texas and Coahuila were provisionally united, to form one of the constituent and sovereign States of the Mexican confederacy.

On the 18th of August another general colonization law was passed and ratified by the Supreme Government at the city of Mexico, and foreigners emigrating to the country, and complying with the terms of the said law, were guarantied in the protection of their persons and property, and all the rights, liberties, and immunities of Mexican citizens. Moreover, by the State colonization law of Coahuila and Texas, of the 24th of March, 1825, they were specifically invited to come and settle within the limits of that especial State jurisdiction.

Under these various enactments, but particularly after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the current of emigration continued to flow in and spread itself with accelerated rapidity over the fertile domain of the then province of Texas. The forest gave way to the axe of the pioneer; the wild prairie to the ploughshare of the husbandman. Plantations were opened. Villages sprung up on the hunting ground of the savage. New colonies were introduced, planted, fostered, and matured; and in the brief period of nine years from the first settlement under Austin, the enterprise of the Anglo-American settler had explored the whole southern moiety of the province, redeemed it from the wilderness of the wild beast and the savage, covered it with a hardy and industrious population, and intermixed his labor with its most valuable soils.

True, in emigrating to Texas the enterprising colonist had expatriated himself, and foregone the well-tried institutions of his mother land; but the institutions he now lived under were modelled upon those he had reluctantly abandoned. His spirit, and his habits, and his inbred and uncompromising republicanism, continued the same, and he was as ready to resist the invasion of his chartered rights under the Mexican Constitution of 1824, as he would have been to have thrown himself into the breach

in behalf of that sacred instrument under which I
educated.

Up to the year 1830, the people of Texas had t
in the series of political convulsions which had sc
another in the interior of Mexico. So long as they
in the enjoyment of their own rights, their natura
restrained them from participating in the internal co
States. But their rapidly growing strength, and st
publican principles, began now to attract the notice
ousy of the Supreme Government. This was plain
sage of the arbitrary law of the 6th of April, 1830,
introduction or immigration of American settlers int
and totally prohibited for the future. Military posts
the province; the civil authorities were trampled u
ple of Texas, for a time, were subjected to the cap
restrained military misrule.

In 1832, Bustamente had established himself u
Federal Constitution. The colonists now flew to
June, with greatly inferior numbers, they besiege
Velasco. They then attacked the garrison at Anal
also. This achievement was shortly followed by th
rison at Nacogdoches, and, in December of the sa
pension of hostilities between Generals Santa Anna
colonists found themselves once more in the quiet e
guarantied to them by the Constitution and the laws
sented to become Mexican citizens.

1833. Texas, now conscious of her integral stren
erected into a separate State, in conformity with th
May, 1824, which had promised and secured to he
tion, so soon as she was in possession of the necessa
ernment, assembled a general convention at San Fe
draughting an instrument suited to the wants and
habits of her people. Accordingly, in the spring of
F. Austin was commissioned to present the Constituti
petition for the fulfilment of the said decree of the
spectful petition of the people of Texas was treated
commissioner incarcerated in a dungeon.

1835. Affairs were now verging to an important c
Lopez de Santa Anna had openly declared in favo
however specious in its pretences, was really based
the State Governments, and the consolidation of all
tary, in the hands of a single individual. Many of
to arms in support of their sovereignty, and Sant
against them. The blood-stained march of the usu
tended with the most triumphant success. One by
and fell. The Legislature of Coahuila and Texa
point of the bayonet. The noble State of Zacateca
her liberties, and weltering in the life-blood of her
forced to yield to the relentless terms of the dictator
and found her only place of refuge among the Angl

Corresponding committees of safety and vigilanc
all the municipalities of the province. With a sing

for the support of the Constitution and an immediate appeal to arms. There was no alternative left them, and the people of Texas plunged into the contest for the protection of their liberties. On the 28th of September, 1835, they defeated a detachment of Mexicans at Gonzales. On the 9th of October, they stormed and took the strong fortress of Goliad. In the same month they invested the city of San Antonio de Bexar. On the 28th, they fought the battle of Conception, and with ninety-two men obtained a signal victory over four hundred Mexican regulars. On the 3d of November, they captured the garrison at Sepantillan. Shortly after, they defeated the enemy at San Patricio. On the 8th, the Mexicans were again discomfited in the vicinity of San Antonio. On the 26th, they were once more routed, with very considerable loss. On the 5th of December, the town of San Antonio was stormed by three hundred Americans, under the gallant Milam, and, after five days' incessant fighting, General Cos was forced to capitulate, and thirteen hundred Mexicans were set at liberty, on their parole of honor "that they would not, in any way, (thereafter,) oppose the re-establishment of the Federal Constitution of 1824." Thus ended the first campaign, and the tri-colored flag of the Constitution still continued to wave in Texas—but of all Mexico, in Texas alone.

November 3, 1835. In the mean time, the delegates of the people had assembled in "general consultation" at San Felipe de Austin. Their deliberations resulted in a solemn declaration that they had taken up arms in defence of the republican principles of the Federal Constitution of 1824; that they would continue faithful to the Mexican confederacy so long as it should be governed by the Constitution and laws that were framed for the protection of their political rights; that they were no longer morally or civilly bound by the compact of union, but that, stimulated by the generosity and sympathy common to a free people, they offered their support and assistance to such of the members of the confederacy as would take up arms against military despotism. This declaration met with no response from the interior, and Texas was left alone and single-handed to carry on the war against the forces of the dictator.

Before the dissolution of the "consultation," a provisional Government was organized, and the 1st of March, 1836, appointed for the meeting of a new convention.

In the month of February, 1836, General Santa Anna appeared on the river San Antonio, in Texas, at the head of a well-appointed army of eight thousand men. On the 21st, he entered the town of San Antonio de Bexar, and the Texan garrison, one hundred and fifty in number, retired within the walls of the Alamo. On the 6th of March, after an incessant bombardment of several days, the Alamo was taken by assault, and Travis, Bowie, and Crockett, with their little band of heroes, were all put to the sword. The Mexican loss before this fort, in killed and wounded, amounted to near fifteen hundred. On the 18th of March, near Goliad, the Texans under Fannin were surrounded and attacked by a much superior force of Mexicans, under Urrea, in the middle of an open prairie. The enemy were at first beaten off, but the next morning receiving a strong reinforcement, with artillery, from Goliad, the Texan troops, being completely hemmed in, and cut off entirely from water, surrendered, on condition of being released on parole, and transported to the United States. The terms of the capitulation were shamefully violated, and Fannin and his comrades were treacherously massacred in cold blood.

Notwithstanding the near approach of the Mex they were from their recent victories in the interior, whom they believed to be invincible, the newly-el Washington at the appointed time, and, in conform tions, on the 2d day of March, 1836, made a forma tion of independence. They then proceeded to fra submitted to the people of independent Texas for a ganizing a Government *ad interim*, composed of dent, and Cabinet, they adjourned in time for many the patriot army under General Houston before his my. On the 21st of April, Texan independence crated by the blood of its enemies on the field of Sa can general and President was there met by Gene ion he commanded in person totally annihilated, prisoner, and became a suppliant for the poor boon the hands of a magnanimous victor. On the 24th remnant of the Mexican army, amounting in all worn-out and dispirited wretches, commenced their erable condition, and were permitted to leave the c celerity, in accordance with the terms of the armi their captive leader and his next in command.

It is thus that Texan independence has been acl this Government has proclaimed to the world its a independence, and its recognition of Texas as one the earth. The undersigned feels emboldened by and approaches with an anxious solicitude, but a ju sition to unite the two people under one and the sa

Numerous examples of the amalgamation of sov in the history of nations, but force, and not a mutua has been the general inducement to the formation c perhaps, impossible to find in the annals of any ag of the one now under discussion. Texas seeks to foremost, because she is a nation of the same blood United States. The history of this country is her l nexation by the kindred ties of blood, language, ins origin, by a common history, and by a common free were born upon your soil, and they exult in the co San Antonio, Conception, and San Jacinto, they at their Anglo-American blood; and appealing to vi liberty, they ask if the single star of Texas is not the brilliant cluster on their mother flag.

In the short period of two years Texas has revolt Government, declared her independence, achieved and adopted a civil Constitution, established a perm obtained at the hands of one of the most powerf world an acknowledgment of her independence. mated at near two hundred thousand square mil hundred thousand, capable of promptly throwing i eight thousand strong; and such is the fertility of h of her people, that, besides the productions necessa population, her exports of cotton will probably th thousand bales. Her revenue, arising from impost

of the late Congress, without reference to the income accruing from the sales of the public domain, has been estimated at half a million of dollars. The great extent of her public domain, capable of sustaining a population of ten millions, embracing every variety of soil, and blessed with a climate most propitious for agricultural pursuits, justifies the assertion that Texas is, for her population, a nation of equal resources with any other on the globe. The undersigned, therefore, feels confident that the honorable the Secretary of State will at once perceive that the people of Texas, in assigning their affection for the people of the United States as their principal reason for desiring annexation, are amply provided with all the resources to become of themselves a powerful nation.

Thus, then, it is that Texas, in seeking to place herself among the States of the Union, is prompted mainly by a filial reverence for the Constitution and the people of the United States. She has no expectation of an invasion, much less of a reconquest, at the hands of Mexico. The humiliating defeat and capture of General Santa Anna at San Jacinto is too fresh upon the memories of her soldiery to justify the indulgence of any such apprehensions. Nor does she seek annexation as a shield of protection against the interference of European monarchies. Since the recognition of her independence by the Government of this country, she has too much reliance upon the wisdom and the justice of England and France to suppose that either of the crowned heads of those two nations will occupy any other than positions of the most decided neutrality with reference to the difficulties between Mexico and herself; and should this proposition of annexation not be acceded to by this Government, she confidently expects at the hands of every civilized nation of Europe the honors of a recognition as a preliminary step to the formation of treaties of amity and commerce.

In reviewing the interests of the two Republics, involved in this question of annexation, the undersigned cannot concede that the United States encounters an equal sacrifice with the people of Texas. Texas brings to this negotiation not only the resources already recapitulated, but her sovereignty. She brings, too, that which, in the eyes of the naval Powers of Europe, will constitute the material ground for the formation of the most liberal commercial treaties, viz: her immense forests of live oak, comprising, according to the estimate of President Houston, in his message of the 5th of May, 1837, "four-fifths of all that species of timber now in the world."

She brings, too, a market for all the various manufactures and for all the agricultural products of the United States, excepting those of cotton and sugar; and these she will contribute from her own soil, to swell the already colossal amount of the exports of this nation. The territory, and with it the enterprise of the country, will be extended: her political power will be increased; and the undersigned trusts that he will not be considered intrusive in expressing his deep conviction that the Union of these States will be strengthened by the annexation of a people whose proudest impulses are for its continuance and glory.

What advantage the United States brings to this negotiation, the undersigned will not presume to suggest. Her immense resources, her splendid fleets, her power to raise armies, her magnificent Government, her unexampled career of prosperity, her incomparable administration of justice, and, finally, all her attributes of greatness, are sources of as much congratulation to the people of Texas as they can possibly be to herself. What Texas wishes at the hands of the Government of this Union is simply an-

nexation—an amalgamation of flags; and the undersigned assures the honorable the Secretary of State that this is the solitary advantage which he seeks to gain in this negotiation, but which, he begs leave to say, he hopes to accomplish upon the high principle of a strict adherence to the just rights and dignity of the sovereignty of the Texan nation.

The undersigned will not conceal from the honorable the Secretary of State his apprehensions that any delay in the conclusion of the treaty of annexation may be fatal to its ultimate accomplishment. Diplomatic relations with foreign Powers are now in the progress of being established, and the result of these interchanges will be commercial treaties, involving difficulties which may be insurmountable in any subsequent arrangement of the question; and, therefore, the undersigned is especially instructed to urge, with as little delay as possible, the immediate discussion and negotiation of a treaty of annexation. Texas is not disposed to yield to any foreign nation the privileges of her coast, involving the command of the Gulf of Mexico; nor can she concede them to the United States, unless in a treaty of Union. As an independent Power, her interests would conflict with those of the United States; and, without annexation, her struggle in the formation of commercial treaties would most naturally be directed to the establishment of the principle of a preference of her cotton and other products in foreign markets over those of the United States; and such relations, when once established, would, it will be at once perceived, very much embarrass, if not render totally impracticable, a treaty of annexation.

It is a matter not to be disguised, that Texas must chiefly people her extensive domain from the United States. With a soil better adapted to the cultivation of cotton and sugar than that of this country, and with all the benefits of commercial treaties concentrated upon the advancement of these two interests, she would present herself as a powerful rival to the agriculture of this Union. With the same political institutions, a cheaper soil, and superior advantages to the cotton and sugar planter, she would drain this country of much of its most valuable labor and population, but whether to such an extent as seriously to affect the interest of the United States, the undersigned will not presume to suggest. Texas, too, as an independent nation, must, in the regulation of her land system, present, in the cheapness of her prices, the highest inducements to emigration, and will, no doubt, soon claim the attention of that transatlantic enterprise and capital which now flow into the United States.

The undersigned begs leave most respectfully to suggest to the honorable the Secretary of State, that in the event of Texas remaining in the attitude of an independent Power, there will arise, from the very strict resemblance of the people and the institutions of the two countries, many questions of conflicting interest, the adjustment of which will be most difficult and painful. It would be impossible for the people of Texas to regard those of the United States in the character of foreigners, and separated from one another by only an imaginary line. It may fairly be predicted that the local authorities of the two Powers would come into frequent and violent collision. The administration of the law would be interrupted, or its penalties evaded; and, in the general entanglement of jurisdictions upon the frontier, it is feared that public justice would not be well sustained. It would be impracticable for either Power to enforce its revenue system, and should the tariffs of the two countries differ essentially, as must be

he case, nothing but the enforcement of the most cruel and unpopular laws could possibly secure the just collection of custom-house duties.

The undersigned, in discussing this question, begs to call the attention of the honorable the Secretary of State to the fact, that the annexation of Texas would ensure to the United States the complete command of the Gulf of Mexico. There is no point on the whole coast of that magnificent sea more admirably suited to the purposes of a naval depot than Galveston, and, situated as it is, in the midst of interminable groves of live oak, ships of war might be built and equipped for sea, as it were, within sight of the very forests out of which they were constructed. This country having already a vast interest to protect on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, the concentrated trade of the West at New Orleans, of Alabama at Mobile, and of the Florida cities, would find in the possession of Texas the means of occupying a position of decided supremacy over the waters of the Gulf; and it is questioned whether even the possession of Cuba would bring with it those facilities of controlling and keeping in check the pretension of a rival Power, which would accrue from the extension of the limits of the United States to the line of the Rio del Norte.

It is most respectfully suggested whether the annexation of Texas would not contribute to ensure the peace of the Indian frontier of the two countries, and thus extend to the farthest southwest the boundaries of civilization and the protection and privileges of order and good government. By her admission into the Union, the present Southwestern States could be easily protected from the numerous tribes of the Camanches and other savages now accumulated on their frontier, and it is questioned whether any thing would so impress the minds of the Indian warriors with a sense of our power as the union of two people, whom, even divided and single-handed, they found to be invincible in arms.

The undersigned most respectfully represents to the honorable the Secretary of State, that in this paper he does not presume to have presented all the inducements to the union of the two Republics. He has not thought it respectful to trespass upon the attention of the honorable the Secretary of State, either by an extended detail of the resources of Texas, or of the mutual benefits involved in a treaty of annexation. The mineral wealth of the country, comprising valuable mines of silver and lead, immense strata of iron and coal, and salt springs in great abundance, has not been properly appreciated. Nor has the undersigned thought it necessary to allude to the immense fur trade which would be thrown into the lap of the enterprise of the United States by the annexation of Texas. The great aid and facilities which Texas, as an integral part of this Union, might render to the adventurous traders, who, in caravans, penetrate from Missouri to Santa Fe, and in general to the inland trade of the United States with the countries bordering on the Pacific, have all been left unexplained; and the undersigned throws himself upon the courtesy of the honorable the Secretary of State in desiring him to believe that, as he has not entered into any of the details of such a treaty of annexation as Texas might propose, but confined himself to the submission of the proposition itself, so he has not thought fit to discuss severally all the various interests involved, but merely has subjected them to a general, and, he trusts, a candid review.

In closing this paper, the undersigned appeals to the honorable the Secretary of State, and, referring him to the details of the history of the Texan revolution herein set forth, asks, in the name of national honor, humanity, and

justice, if a nation whose career has been marked, l
a constant violation of the most solemn treaty obl
the most licentious revolutions, by a most shame
lives, the liberties, and the property of her people
ery act of perfidy and cruelty recorded in the hist
not thereby forfeited all claims to the respect of the
ized nations? Look to her continued interruption
zens of Texas, industriously engaged in the improv
and in the actual aggrandizement of the Mexican
tion by military force of the Constitution of 1824;
extermination under President Santa Anna; to her
lant Texans who surrendered their arms under the
lation in which their lives were guaranteed; and
mity of her misdeeds entitles [her] to be any longer con
will not say a nation of responsibility, but even of h
signed, however, forbears to continue this appeal,
haps so unnecessary, to the due consideration of th
sion. The world will do ample justice to the ma
forbearing to visit upon the heads of the recreant
host that retaliation which their offences against t
the rights of mankind so signally deserved.

In conclusion, the undersigned most respectfully
late the honorable the Secretary of State upon the
this discussion, and which is so honorable a comm
lency of the Government of this country, viz: a so
like people, fresh from the field of their own victo
to surrender their nationality as the price of a pl
States, to become participants of the wisdom of it
of its arms.

The undersigned, minister plenipotentiary and
the Republic of Texas, apologizes to the honorable
of the United States for the great length of this
to the honorable the Secretary of State renewed
distinguished consideration.

M

Hon. John Forsyth,
Secretary of State of the United Stat

Department o
Washingt

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the Un
honor to receive the note of his excellency Gener
dinary and minister plenipotentiary of Texas, dat
posing a negotiation for the purpose of annexing th
States.

That communication has been laid before the
sidered it with just sensibility. In giving to the
to present in reply a prompt and decisive indica
been deemed necessary to adopt, the President im

pectation that no unfriendly spirit towards the Government or the people of Texas will or can be imputed to the United States.

Neither the duties nor the settled policy of the United States permit them to enter into an examination of the accuracy of the historical facts related by General Hunt, nor to allow them, if even admitted to be correct, to control the decision of the question presented by him. The United States were foremost in acknowledging the independence of Mexico, and have uniformly desired and endeavored to cultivate relations of friendship with that Power. Having always, since the formation of their Government, been exempt from civil wars, they have learnt the value of internal quiet, and have consequently been anxious yet passive spectators of the feuds with which their neighbor has been afflicted. Although, in the controversy between Texas and Mexico, circumstances have existed, and events have occurred, peculiarly calculated to enlist the sympathies of our people, the effort of the Government has been to look upon that dispute, also, with the same rigid impartiality with which it has regarded all other Mexican commotions.

In determining with respect to the independence of other countries, the United States have never taken the question of right between the contending parties into consideration. They have deemed it a dictate of duty and policy to decide upon the question as one of fact merely. This was the course pursued with respect to Mexico herself. It was adhered to when analogous events rendered it proper to investigate the question of Texan independence. That inquiry was made with due circumspection, and the result was not arrived at until its probable consequences had been accurately weighed. The possibility of a collision of interests, arising, among other causes, from the alleged superior aptitude of the climate and soil of Texas for the growth of some of the staples of the United States, was not overlooked. A sense of duty and a reverence for consistency, however, it was considered, left this Government no alternative, and it therefore led the way in recognising Texas. A hope was certainly entertained that this act, and the motives that conduced to it, even if no other considerations were to have influence, would point out to the Government of Texas the propriety not only of cherishing intimate and amicable relations with this country, but of abstaining from other connexions abroad which might be detrimental to the United States. Apart from this, however, it was presumed that Government would enter upon the execution of the intentions intimated by its envoy extraordinary, with respect to connexions with foreign Powers, with a full understanding of the just and liberal commercial stipulations existing between the United States and other nations. A pervading principle of those compacts is impartial treatment of the citizens, vessels, and productions of the parties, in their respective territories. As it was not to be believed that the commercial allies of the United States would swerve from their engagements, no apprehension was felt that the interests of this country would suffer from the arrangements which Texas might enter into with them.

The question of the *annexation* of a foreign independent State to the United States has never before been presented to this Government. Since the adoption of their Constitution, two large additions have been made to the domain originally claimed by the United States. In acquiring them, this Government was not actuated by a mere thirst for sway over a broader space. Paramount interests of many members of the Confederacy, and

the permanent well-being of all, imperatively urged upon this Gove
the necessity of an extension of its jurisdiction over Louisiana and I
As peace, however, was our cherished policy, never to be departe
unless honor should be perilled by adhering to it, we patiently endu
a time serious inconveniences and privations, and sought a tra
those regions by negotiations and not by conquest.

The issue of those negotiations was a conditional cession of thes
tries to the United States. The circumstance, however, of their be
lonial possessions of France and Spain, and therefore dependent on
tropolitan Governments, renders those transactions materially differe
that which would be presented by the question of the annexation of
The latter is a State with an independent Government, acknowle
such by the United States, and claiming a territory beyond, thou
dering on the region ceded by France in the treaty of the 30th o
1803. Whether the Constitution of the United States comtempla
annexation of such a State, and if so, in what manner that object
effected, are questions, in the opinion of the President, it would be
dient, under existing circumstances, to agitate.

So long as Texas shall remain at war, while the United States
peace with her adversary, the proposition of the Texan minister
potentiary necessarily involves the question of war with that ad
The United States are bound to Mexico by a treaty of amity an
merce, which will be scrupulously observed on their part, so long a
be reasonably hoped that Mexico will perform her duties and resp
rights under it. The United States might justly be suspected of
gard of the friendly purposes of the compact, if the overture of
Hunt were to be even reserved for future consideration, as this w
ply a disposition on our part to espouse the quarrel of Texas with M
a disposition wholly at variance with the spirit of the treaty, with
form policy and the obvious welfare of the United States.

The inducements mentioned by General Hunt, for the United S
annex Texas to their territory, are duly appreciated; but powe
weighty as certainly they are, they are light when opposed in the
reason to treaty obligations and respect for that integrity of char
which the United States have sought to distinguish themselves a
establishment of their right to claim a place in the great family of
It is presumed, however, that the motives by which Texas has b
erned in making this overture will have equal force in impelling he
serve, as an independent Power, the most liberal commercial relati
the United States. Such a disposition will be cheerfully met in a
ponding spirit by this Government. If the answer which the unde
has been directed to give to the proposition of General Hunt shou
tunately work such a change in the sentiments of that Governme
induce an attempt to extend commercial relations elsewhere, upo
prejudicial to the United States, this Government will be consol
consciousness of the rectitude of its intentions, and a certainty
though the hazard of transient losses may be incurred by a rigi
rence to just principles, no lasting prosperity can be secured when
disregarded.

The undersigned avails himself of the occasion to offer Gener
renewed assurances of his very distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSI

General Memucan Hunt, &c.

General Hunt to Mr. Forsyth.

TEXAN LEGATION,
Washington City, September 12, 1837.

SIR: The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Republic of Texas, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the honorable Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States, of the 25th of August, in reply to the proposition which he had the honor to submit on the 4th of the same month, to negotiate a treaty for the annexation of Texas to the United States.

The undersigned was aware that, in recognising the independence of Texas, the question of right was not taken into consideration by the Government of the United States. It was with a proper understanding of the settled policy of this Government in similar cases, that the claim of Texas to the justice of a recognition was placed by his colleague and himself upon her actual existence as an independent Power, and the impossibility of a reconquest at the hands of Mexico. Although, by the issue of that negotiation, the question of fact was satisfactorily determined, it was not deemed inappropriate, after the misrepresentations of the late envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Mexico, to preface the proposition for the annexation of Texas to the United States with a plain statement of the causes which led to, and the events which grew out of, her separation from Mexico, so conclusively showing that they can never be reunited; and for an additional reason, which he will presently show, the undersigned adheres to the opinion that the simple narrative of facts, which the honorable Secretary of State declines examining into, cannot be regarded as irrelevant in a proposition for the annexation of Texas to the United States.

The venerable ex-President, General Jackson, was so strongly impressed with a belief, at one time during his administration, that the negotiation then pending for the acquisition of Texas would be brought to a speedy and favorable issue, that he tendered the office of Governor of the Territory of Texas to the late Governor H. G. Burton, of North Carolina, to be entered upon so soon as the treaty of cession should be completed. (See a publication on the subject of Governor Burton's appointment.) The same principles, it appears to the undersigned, were involved in the negotiation for the acquisition of Texas from Mexico, previously to the recognition of the independence of the latter by Spain, which are now presented by the question of the annexation of Texas to the United States previously to the recognition of *her* independence by Mexico; and had his Excellency the President of the United States entertained any inclination to negotiate a treaty for the annexation of Texas, a hope which had been fondly cherished, as he had expressed a determination to carry out the measures and conform to the general policy of his venerable predecessor, it does appear to the undersigned, but with distinguished deference to the honorable Mr. Forsyth's opinions to the contrary, that neither a sense of duty nor the settled policy of this Government, during the administration of the venerable ex-President, would have prevented an examination into the accuracy of the historical facts accompanying the proposition. That brief compendium, which is believed to be correct, will show that there is as little prospect of the recovery Texas by Mexico at this time as there was of the reconquest of Mexico by Spain, at the time that General Jackson believed that the chargé d'affaires (Mr. Butler) of this Government had suc-

ceeded in negotiating the acquisition of Texas. If the act of the annexation of Texas would involve the United States in a war with Mexico at this time, the undersigned is at a loss to perceive why a similar result was not anticipated with Spain in event of a cession of Texas by Mexico. Texas asked nothing more of the United States, in proposing to negotiate for her annexation, than the United States had previously desired of Mexico, when General Jackson was at the head of this Government; for Mexico was then as much at war with Spain as Texas now is with Mexico: and it is believed that as friendly treaty and commercial relations existed between Spain and the United States at that time as are now maintained between the United States and Mexico.

In addition to the fact that this Government, when administered by the sage of the Hermitage, proposed the acquisition of Texas by purchase from Mexico, many years before the recognition of her independence by Spain, the undersigned most respectfully invites the attention of the honorable the Secretary of State to the report of the House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi, contained in a newspaper which he herewith presents. That report, which is said to have been adopted unanimously, alludes in strong terms to the subject of the right of this Government to admit Texas into its Confederacy; and the undersigned refers to it thus particularly, that he may be sustained by high authority, when he assures the Secretary of State of the United States, that, in submitting the proposition of annexation, it was far from his intention to ask the Government of the United States to accede to a measure which Mr. Forsyth was instructed to say was believed to involve unjust principles. The undersigned assures the Secretary of State of the United States that he could not knowingly consent to be the medium of presenting any proposition asking of the United States a disregard of just principles.

The Hon. Mr. Forsyth will pardon the undersigned for expressing the opinion, which appears to him undeniable, that a sovereign Power has as perfect a right to dispose of the whole of itself, and a second Power to acquire it, as it has to dispose of only a part of itself, and a second Power to acquire that part only; and that the acquisition of the whole territory of a sovereign Power could no more be objected to on the ground of constitutional right, than the acquisition of a part of that territory only. The material difference, alluded to by Mr. Forsyth, between the annexation of independent Texas, by her own voluntary act, and the acquisition of the colonial provinces of Louisiana and Florida, by the act of their respective Governments, is acknowledged. But the difference is conceived to be altogether in favor of the former, for the reason that the annexation of Texas would be an act of free will and choice on the part of the Government and people, who own and actually occupy the very territory proposed to be transferred, while the latter would seem to have been the result of an arbitrary right, on the part of the metropolitan Governments, to dispose of the territorial possessions ceded by them, without regard to the wishes of the inhabitants residing thereon.

After the assurance of the Hon. Mr. Forsyth, that a sense of duty and a reverence for consistency left his Government no alternative in leading the way in recognising the independence of Texas, the undersigned confesses some surprise at the intimation of Mr. Forsyth, that the circumstance of her having been *first* recognised by the United States should in any manner influence the foreign intercourse of Texas. However much

the Government of Texas may be disposed to encourage the most friendly relations with the Government of the United States, the undersigned assures the honorable Secretary of State, that the Government of Texas does not consider that any particular foreign policy was implied or made binding upon her by the circumstance of her independence having been first recognised by the Government of the United States. The representatives of Texas, in their interchanges with foreign Powers, will not accept the recognition of her independence, unless it is unconditional in this respect. In all their negotiations and treaties with foreign Powers, the best interests of their own Government and people will doubtless be consulted, and must indicate the policy which they will be directed to adopt. With even the same permanent policy in its commercial interchanges with the United States which may exist with the most favored nation, the undersigned cannot guaranty for his Government that any advantages accrue therefrom to the manufacturing interests of the United States; for it is understood that that great interest is mainly sustained in the United States by the protection afforded by high duties against the competition of similar interests in foreign nations, where labor and the facilities for manufacturing are more available and at cheaper rates. Such being the case, it is apparent that, even should no detriment accrue to the manufacturing interest of the United States from the vicinity of Texas as an independent nation, certainly no advantages affecting that interest can be anticipated.

The apprehension of the Hon. Mr. Forsyth, that the refusal of this Government to negotiate for a treaty of annexation, thereby declining all the commercial and other advantages which would be secured by that measure, may induce an attempt on the part of the Government of Texas to extend its commercial relations elsewhere on terms most favorable to its own welfare and prosperity, is perfectly natural; but the undersigned assures Mr. Forsyth that such endeavors will not proceed from any unkind feelings to the Government and people of the United States; and he would take this occasion to reiterate the friendly disposition of the Government and people of Texas towards the Government and people of the United States, which he had the honor to communicate in his note of the 4th of August. Should, however, the foreign commercial and other relations of the Republic of Texas necessarily become such as seriously to affect the interests of the United States, or any portion thereof, the undersigned conceives that it would be unreasonable for the Government and people who had been freely proffered all she could bestow, and yet declined the offer, to complain of her on the ground of looking to her own interest primarily. Texas has generously offered to merge her national sovereignty in a domestic one, and to become a constituent part of this great Confederacy. The refusal of this Government to accept the overture must forever screen her from the imputation of wilfully injuring the great interests of the United States, should such a result accrue from any commercial or other relations which she may find it necessary or expedient to enter into with foreign nations.

Should it be found necessary or expedient hereafter, for the proper promotion of the interests of her own citizens, to lay high duties upon the cotton bagging so extensively manufactured in the Western States, and upon the pork and beef and bread stuffs so abundantly produced in that region, such as would amount to an almost total prohibition of the introduction of those articles into the country, much as her Government and

people would regret the necessity of the adoption of such a p
would be exculpated from the slightest imputation of blame for ta
of her own welfare and prosperity, after having been refused admi
this Union.

The efforts which the Government of the undersigned is makin
a commercial intercourse with Great Britain and France, it is
will succeed. Apart from the disposition of those two Powers
themselves of the great advantages which must result to every na
which Texas may form intimate commercial relations, it is belie
they, as well as the United States, cherish a liberal sympathy for
who have encountered the most cruel treatment at the hands of
a nation which has so little regarded the laws of civilized cou
prosecuting a savage war of extermination against the citizen
Government of the undersigned, and that, too, against a pe
proudly claim the realms of Britain and France as the homes of
cestry. And the undersigned expresses a belief that the crowned
England and France, and their Majesties' ministers, will not be
some feelings of gratification when they become apprized of the s
civil and military career, although on a limited scale it is true, o
scendants of British and French progenitors in Texas. General
the President of the Republic, is a native of the United States
scended from English and Irish parentage. He commanded at
cinto, in one of the best battles, it is supposed, which have bee
since the introduction of fire arms. The valiant General Mira
mar, Vice President of Texas, who commanded the cavalry in
fight, is likewise a native of the United States, but claims his des
pride from the French. And the undersigned again avows his p
that the crowned heads of England and France, and their Majest
isters, will not be altogether insensible to feelings of sympathy an
for a people whose Government is headed by individuals boast
descent from the distinguished races over which their Majesties p

Reason would seem to indicate that the foreign policy of Texa
dissimilar to that of the United States. Texas is now, and it is
will continue to be, an almost purely agricultural country. The
tural interest will claim the almost exclusive attention of the Gov
Possibly, from the circumstance of her climate and soil being so w
ed to the growth of hemp, and the great demand for rope and ba
a cotton-growing country, the manufacture of these solitary article
encouraged at an early period; but, with these single exceptions,
apprehended that the capital and labor of the country can be so p
employed in any other species of industry as in the planting inte
the other hand, the interests of the United States are numerous an
diversified; and it is presumed that it was found necessary to
such a foreign policy as would best reconcile them, and redound t
vantage of each.

With the most rigid adherence to whatever is just and right, t
ernment of Texas will naturally pursue such a course of policy,
and domestic, as will best conduce to the increase of her wealth a
ulation, and thereby her national power and consideration. In i
course abroad, it will endeavor to find those markets where her agri
products (cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, &c.) will obtain the highest
and where such articles as may be needed for her home consumpti

be procured at the lowest rates. If these advantages are presented in a commercial intercourse with the United States, the undersigned need not say that the warm predilection of the Government and people of Texas for the Government and people of the United States would render such an intercourse as agreeable to the former as it would doubtless be advantageous to both.

The undersigned most respectfully assures the honorable Mr. Forsyth, and through him his Excellency the President of the United States, that the prompt and decisive rejection of the proposition for the annexation of Texas to the United States will not be imputed to an unfriendly spirit to the Government and people of Texas.

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Republic of Texas, with the greatest satisfaction renews to the honorable Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States, the assurances of his most distinguished consideration and regard.

MEMUCAN HUNT.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretary of State of the United States.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 21, 1844.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. JARNAGIN made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the petition of Bela Young, of New Hampshire, for an increase of pension, have had the same under consideration, and make the following report:

The petitioner says he joined the army of the United States in May, 1812, and served as orderly sergeant until the fall of 1813, when his company was broken up. That he served faithfully, and performed feats of gallantry, is abundantly proved. He says he was promised promotion for his meritorious services, but such promotion never came. In January, 1814, he joined Captain John W. Weeks's company, in General Scott's brigade, in which he served during the memorable campaign on the Niagara frontier, and in the battle of Bridgewater received a wound in the left breast and shoulder, which disabled him, and has made his life one of pain and suffering.

The petitioner has been placed on the invalid pension list of the United States, and has received seven dollars per month from the time of his application, being the rate of pension to which he proved himself entitled by his disability. The committee freely admit that no case has been presented to them of greater merit; but, notwithstanding this, they see no sufficient reason for increasing his pension, inasmuch as he is now receiving the highest allowed to the grade in which he served, according to the disability proved. The present application is founded upon the alleged promised promotion, and to receive the pension allowed to officers of the grade he would have have had, if he had been promoted. This committee do not feel authorized to assign to any one an office he never held, and then to pension him accordingly, without which, the prayer of petitioner cannot be allowed. They therefore report the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner be not granted.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 21, 1844.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. JARNAGIN made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the petition of F ny Massey, the widow of Henry Massey, deceased, praying a pensi have had the same under consideration, and present the followi report:

Petitioner says she was married to Henry Massey in the year 1820; t her husband was a pensioner, but of what character is not stated or sho She says her husband died in 1839, leaving her with five children, and prays a pension may be allowed to her. Your committee believe her c does not fall within the principles of any of the pension laws of the Uni States, and nothing is shown calling for special legislation in her beh They therefore report the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of petitioner ought not to be granted.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 28, 1844.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BAYARD made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill H. R. 76.]

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred House bill No. 76, for the relief of Hugh Wallace Wormley, report:

That a bill for the relief of the same individual having been passed by the House of Representatives in the year 1842, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs in the Senate, who reported against the claim of the petitioner, and the bill was accordingly indefinitely postponed. (Senate Doc. No. 269, 27th Con., 2d sess.; Senate Journal 27th Con., 2d sess., page 479.)

In addition to the facts stated in the report referred to, and the reflections to which they gave rise, the committee will remark, that it appears, from a letter of the honorable Mr. Upshur, then Secretary of the Navy, dated November 14, 1842, and addressed to the petitioner, that the petitioner was ordered, on the 14th of April, 1802, to join the frigate Constitution at Boston, as soon as the restoration of his health would permit; *that on the 30th of April, 1802, permission was given to him to remain on furlough until his health was restored, and then to report to the department;* and that on the 9th of February, 1803, he was directed to hold himself in readiness for sea service, and on the 24th of May, 1803, was ordered to join the frigate Philadelphia; which he did, and went in her on duty to the Mediterranean. He was subsequently, as is stated in the report, appointed a second lieutenant of marines, on the 19th of September, 1805, and resigned his commission on the 20th of May, 1806. The inference to be fairly drawn from these facts is, that he must have reported himself as fit for duty, and could not have been considered as an invalid. The committee therefore recommend that the bill be indefinitely postponed, and report a resolution to that effect.

Resolved, That House bill No. 76, for the relief of Hugh Wallace Wormley, be indefinitely postponed.

TE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 26, 1844.

tended, and ordered to be printed.

HAVING made the following

REPORT:

(To accompany bill H. R. 76.)

ed, adverse, to whom was referred House bill
ief of Hugh Wallace Walsey, report:

ief of the same individual having been passed by
ives in the year 1843, was referred to the Commit-
the Senate, who reported against the claim of the
was accordingly indefinitely postponed. (Senate
26 sess.; Senate Journal 27th Cong. 2d sess., page

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Mr. Upshur, then Secretary of the Navy, dated
addressed to the petitioner, that the petitioner was
April 1802, to join the frigate Constitution at Tho-
tion of his health would permit; that on the 30th
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and then to report to the department; and that on
3, he was directed to hold himself in readiness for
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ill, and went in her on duty to the Mediterranean.
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10th of September, 1805, and resigned his com-
ry, 1806. The inference to be fairly drawn from
have reported himself as fit for duty, and could not
an invalid. The committee therefore recommend
ly postponed, and report a resolution to that effect.
on bill No. 76, for the relief of Hugh Wallace
postponed.

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION—SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 23, 1844.
Read.

MAY 24, 1844.
Injunction of secrecy removed.

MAY 28, 1844.
Ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

To the Senate of the United States:

Your resolution of the 18th instant, adopted in *Executive* session, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury *ad interim*, has been communicated to me by that officer. While I cannot recognise this call, thus made on the head of a department, as consistent with the constitutional rights of the Senate when acting in its Executive capacity, which in such case can only properly hold correspondence with the President of the United States, nevertheless, from an anxious desire to lay before the Senate all such information as may be necessary to enable it with full understanding to act upon any subject which may be before it, I herewith transmit communications which have been made to me by the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments, in full answer to the resolution of the Senate.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, *May* 23, 1844.

[Copy of the resolution above referred to.]

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, MAY 18, 1844.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed, with as little delay as possible, to communicate to the Senate whether any and what sums of money have been drawn from the Treasury, to be expended to carry into effect the orders of the War and Navy Departments, made since the 12th day of April last, for stationing troops or increasing the military force upon or near the frontiers of Texas and the Gulf of Mexico, and for placing a naval force in the Gulf of Mexico, with any other expenditures connected with those movements; and that he state particularly under what law of Congress and from what appropriation such moneys have been taken from the Treasury for expenditure.

Attest:

ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary*.

TREASURY DEPARTM

SIR: I have the honor to enclose the copy of a
the Senate in Executive session on the 18th instant,
will be pleased to furnish this department with the
so far as regards the operations under the directio
I have apprized the Senate that your requisitions
not furnish the necessary information, and that th
drawn upon them can only be ascertained by this
adjustment of the accounts of your disbursing offi
applied to you for information, and will submit it as
ceived.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, you

M

Secretary of the T

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTM

SIR: I have received your communication, date
enclosing a copy of a resolution of the Senate in Exe
on the 18th instant, by which the Secretary of the
communicate information whether any and what su
drawn from the Treasury, to be expended as therei
ing me that you have apprized the Senate that
Treasury do not furnish the necessary information
plied to me for information, and will submit it as so

I am not aware of any law or usage which ma
Treasury Department shall be made the medium
tween this department and either House of Congre
the information asked for shall not be withheld on
tercourse, I shall immediately communicate to the
States answers to the inquiries propounded by the
tion, to be disposed of as he may deem proper.

I am, very respectfully, your obedien

McC. YOUNG, Esq.,
Secretary of the Treasury ad interim.

TREASURY DEPARTI

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the en
Senate, adopted in Executive session on the 18th i

This department not having the means within
formation called for, copies of the resolution hav
War and Navy Departments; and I now have the h
for such directions as you may deem proper to giv

I am, with great respect, your obedient serv

McCLINT

Secretary of the T

The PRESIDENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *May* 22, 1844.

SIR: I have received from McC. Young, Esq., Secretary of the Treasury *ad interim*, a communication, dated on the 20th instant, covering a copy of a resolution of the Senate of the United States, adopted in Executive session on the 18th instant, of which I have the honor to transmit herewith copies.

As the information was not asked for by the Secretary *ad interim* for use in the administration of his department, in settlements with the disbursing officers of this department, I addressed to him a reply, of which I transmit a copy.

Animated by a sincere desire that the information sought for by the Senate in their resolution shall be communicated without delay, I have the honor respectfully to state that the vessels employed in the Gulf of Mexico, and those which it is contemplated to order there by this department, since the 12th of April last, belong to the home squadron, to which no additions have been made, except of the steamer Union, which was intended to be so attached without reference to the service in that particular part of the cruising ground of the squadron; and of the brig Lawrence, which was built for the Gulf service, and whose presence, as soon as her repairs can be completed, is rendered necessary by disturbances in Cuba and Hayti.

That no requisitions have been made on the Treasury for money to be expended otherwise than to meet the ordinary expenses of the vessels of the home squadron, and no others are contemplated. That these requisitions and expenditures are by virtue of the law making annual appropriations for the naval service. The amount of expenditure under each head of appropriation cannot be stated with any degree of accuracy until the purser's accounts are returned and settled; but no authority has been given, nor is any contemplated to be given, for expenditures beyond the usual expenses of the vessels thus in commission on duty in any part of the cruising ground of the squadron, which, by definite arrangements made in October, 1842, embraces the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. Y. MASON.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May* 23, 1844.

SIR: I acknowledge the receipt of your note of the date of the 20th instant, enclosing to me a copy of a resolution of the Senate of the United States, adopted in an Executive session on the 18th, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to that body "whether any and what sums of money have been drawn from the Treasury, to be expended to carry into effect the orders of the War and Navy Departments, made since the 12th day of April last, for stationing troops or increasing the military force upon or near the frontiers of Texas and the Gulf of Mexico."

Your note also informs me that you "have apprized the Senate that my requisitions upon the Treasury do not furnish the necessary information;" that you have applied to me for that "information, and will submit it as soon as it shall be received."

It appears that the resolution to which your note relates, and of wh you enclose me a copy, was not only passed by the Senate when in Ex utive session, but calls upon the Treasury Department alone for the quired information. In view of these two circumstances, and believ myself to be justified by the usage of official intercourse, I deem it to my duty to say that I cannot acknowledge the Treasury Department to the proper medium of communication between the Senate of the Uni States and the department under my charge, in relation to Executive b ness.

I am not disposed, however, on this point of official intercourse, to w hold the information called for by the resolution of the Senate; and im led by the desire that the demand should be fully met, so far as the adm istration of the affairs of this department is concerned, I shall immedia make to the President of the United States a report containing answer all the inquiries embraced in the resolution in question.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WILKINS

McC. Young, Esq.,
Secretary of the Treasury ad interim.

War Department, *May* 23, 184

Sir: I have the honor to enclose you a copy of my note of this day, dressed to McC. Young, Esq., Secretary of the Treasury *ad interim*, answer to a communication received from him, dated on the 20th inst under cover of which he transmitted to me a copy of the resolution of Senate of the United States, adopted when in Executive session, upon 18th instant.

My note to Mr. Young will explain to you the reasons by which I governed in adopting the course of communicating directly with you the subject of the resolution of the Senate to which I have referred.

In answer, therefore, to the inquiry made by the Senate, "whether and what sums of money have been drawn from the Treasury, to be pended to carry into effect the orders of the War Department, made s the 12th day of April last, for stationing troops or increasing the mili force upon or near the frontiers of Texas and the Gulf of Mexico." I h the honor to report to you, that no other "sums of money will be expen to carry into effect the orders of the War Department, made since 12th day of April last, for stationing troops or increasing the military f upon or near the frontiers of Texas or the Gulf of Mexico," than such are rendered necessary to defray the cost of transportation. All supp of the troops, to which they are entitled, must be furnished to them, wh soever they may be stationed. In this respect, therefore, there is no n expenditure.

The contracts for transporting the 3d and 4th regiments of infantry Jefferson barracks, Missouri, to Natchitoches, Louisiana, have been ceived by the Quartermaster General, and they stipulate for the pay of eight thousand one hundred dollars for the transportation of the regiments between those points. The economy with which this vice has been performed will be understood by a recurrence to the co

the transportation of the 6th regiment of infantry between the same points in 1842, which amounted to fourteen thousand dollars.

The transportation from Natchitoches to Fort Jesup will be done principally, if not altogether, by the public teams.

Several wagons and harness have been purchased for the use of the troops on the Southwestern frontier. They would have been ordered, in any event, as necessary to the service; but the movement of the troops to the frontier of Louisiana hastened the order, perhaps, three months sooner than it would otherwise have been issued.

It is very obvious, and therefore hardly necessary for me to remark, although falling within the range of the inquiry as to the money expended "for stationing troops or increasing the military force upon or near the frontiers of Texas," that the cost of the transportation of the force put into motion by my orders towards the frontier has been of course nothing more than the usual expenditure attendant upon any change of position of our troops, and for which ordinary military service annual appropriations are made by Congress. It may also be observed, that the disbursement for the transportation of the 3d regiment of infantry from the vicinity of St. Louis was consequent upon the propriety of relieving the 2d regiment of dragoons, whose services would not be longer required in garrison at Fort Jesup, upon their being remounted under the provisions of the recent act of Congress. When they shall be so equipped, their proper duties as mounted troops would require that they should be detached from this comparatively interior position, to occupy the more remote and important posts along our extensive line of frontier bordering upon the Indian country, for the purpose of affording protection to the inhabitants of the remote Western and Southwestern States against Indian incursions, and to restrain, as far as possible, the several savage tribes from committing aggressions upon each other.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WILKINS,
Secretary of War.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 30, 1844.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PEARCE made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of the administrator of John Judge, report:

The petition states that John Judge was for many years employed by the Government as master machinist in the navy yard at Washington; that in 1826, while so employed, he invented an improvement upon the machine then in use at this yard for testing the strength of cables; that in 1828 he obtained a patent for his improvement, and that he has never received any compensation for it from the Government, notwithstanding it has been constantly used in the navy yard since its construction. Mr. Judge petitioned the Navy Department first, and Congress next, on the subject, and his widow and administrator have renewed such petition, but no report has hitherto been made.

The committee find that the machine used for testing hemp and chain cables at the Washington navy yard was an English invention, and constructed from English drawings in 1819. It was defective, inasmuch as it was not provided with a proper apparatus for denoting the exact force used. In 1826, Mr. Judge, then the master machinist at the yard, exhibited to Commodore Tingey, the commandant, a drawing of what he considered an improvement of this machine. The commodore sent him to the navy board, to confer with them on the subject. Commodore Bainbridge, then President of the Board, instructed the commandant to cause Mr. Judge to prepare "a plan for a *new* balance to the machine for proving chain cables, with an estimate of the expense of putting the same in operation," and, subsequently, to have the new balance or index "fitted, under the direction of Mr. Judge, the machinist;" which was done, at an expense of more than six hundred dollars. All this expense, as well as the cost of the model, was defrayed by the United States; the labor employed was that of mechanics in the service of the United States; and Judge himself, while at work upon this invention, was in the performance of his duty as master machinist, in the employment of the United States, at a liberal salary. As such, it was not only his duty to see that the ordinary work of his department was properly done, but to devise and construct all such new machinery as might be wanted for the public service in that branch. This machine was accordingly improved for the United States at their expense, and

by their agents, under pay for that, among other
fore Judge obtained his patent. Therefore, whet
wholly original with him, and entirely effective,
Navy Commissioners express some doubt on bot
was entitled to his patent or not, the committee
Government is not justly liable to him for the us
therefore recommend the adoption of the followi

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner ou

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

May 30, 1844.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bayard made the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 181.]

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of William Brown, report:

That it appears the petitioner was one of the crew of the United States frigate Constellation, and served as a powder boy during the engagement of that ship with the French frigate l'Insurgente, on the 9th of February, 1799, which resulted in the capture of the latter. During the engagement, the petitioner was wounded in the foot, which has made him a cripple ever since. When the papers of the petitioner, establishing the fact and extent of his disability, were filed with the Commissioner of Pensions, that officer, supposing that the claim was founded on the 8th section of the act of 1800, rejected the claim, on the ground that the injury was anterior to the passage of the act, which was prospective only. In point of fact, however, the claim of the petitioner is covered by a similar provision, for a pension to those disabled in the line of duty, in the 11th section of the act of July 1, 1797, entitled "An act providing a naval armament," and under which the frigate Constellation, together with the frigates United States and Constitution, were manned and employed. That act was temporary, but did not expire by its limitation until the 4th of March, 1799; and the injury was received by the petitioner on the 9th of February in that year. It appears, by the letter of the Commissioner of Pensions dated May 28, 1844, that the proof in the case is satisfactory, but that a rule of the department prevents his exercising any discretionary power. The rule alluded to is that which excludes all evidence of the injury but record evidence, after the lapse of twenty-five years. As there is no doubt of the identity of the petitioner, and satisfactory evidence of the fact that he was wounded in his foot during the engagement with the Insurgente, and that he is now and has always been a cripple from that cause, the committee are of opinion that he is entitled to a pension under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1797, and report a bill for his relief.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

May 31, 1844.

Submitted, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Woodbridge made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Public Lands, to which was referred the memorial of Robert Mills, praying the examination of a plan devised by him for facilitating trigonometrical surveys, have had the same under consideration; and while they admit the probable usefulness of the plan proposed, in the surveys of coasts and in other surveys having in view the ascertainment of distances and the relative bearing of localities, they nevertheless believe that in the admeasurement and subdivision of the public lands, and in the designation and marking of boundaries of tracts, the application of the proposed plan would not subserve the public interests. Not feeling themselves justified, however, in expressing this opinion without consulting with those officers of the Government to whom the duty is assigned of directing and superintending the surveys of the public lands, your committee caused the plan to be laid before the head of the Treasury Department, and present herewith the communication received from that officer, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the matter.

Treasury Department, *May* 27, 1844.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, enclosing a memorial of Robert Mills, proposing for consideration a plan of trigonometrical surveys, with reference to its applicability to the surveys of the public domain.

I have the honor to enclose, in reply, a communication from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to whom your letter and accompanying papers were referred, and to state that, on a careful examination of the subject, I concur with that officer in the opinion that the introduction of the proposed plan into the present system of the surveys of the public lands would be inexpedient.

The papers which accompanied your letter of the 22d instant are herewith returned.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

McC. YOUNG,

Secretary of the Treasury ad interim.

Hon. W. Woodbridge,

Chairman Com. Public Lands, U. S. Senate.

GENERAL LAND

SIR: In accordance with your request, endorse
honorable William Woodbridge, chairman of t
Lands of the Senate, of the 22d instant, enclosing
Mills, Esq, proposing for consideration, and adop
trignometrical surveys, I have the honor to repor
amined the plan submitted in Mr. Mills's mem
adaptation to the surveys of the public lands onl
its introduction into our present surveying systen
advantage to that system; and as it would evide
surveying, without any benefit to the Governme
adoption.

Mr. Woodbridge's letter and enclosures are he

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, you
TH

McCLINTOCK YOUNG, Esq.,
Secretary of the Treasury ad interim.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

COMMUNICATING

Certain information in reply to a resolution of the Senate of the 22d May, 1844.

JUNE 1, 1844.

Read, and ordered, that the message and documents be printed, that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the same, and that 20,000 copies be furnished for the use of the Senate.

To the Senate of the United States:

In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 22d instant, requesting information in regard to any promise by the President of military or other aid to Texas, in the event of an agreement on the part of that Republic to annex herself to the United States, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, and the documents by which it was accompanied.

In my message to the Senate of the 15th of this month, I adverted to the duty which, in my judgment, the signature of the treaty for the annexation of Texas had imposed upon me, to repel any invasion of that country by a foreign Power, while the treaty was under consideration in the Senate; and I transmitted reports from the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, with a copy of the orders which had been issued from those departments for the purpose of enabling me to execute that duty. In those orders, General Taylor was directed to communicate directly with the President of Texas upon the subject, and Captain Conner was instructed to communicate with the chargé d'affaires of the United States accredited to that Government. No copy of any communication which either of those officers may have made pursuant to those orders has yet been received at the departments from which they emanated.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, *May* 31, 1844.

To the President of the United States:

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 22d instant, in Executive session, requesting the President to inform the Senate whether any engagement or agreement has taken place between the President of the United States and the President of Texas, in relation to naval or military aid, or any other aid, to Texas, in the event of an agreement on the part of Texas to annex herself to the

United States; and, if so, all the particulars of such
with the copies of the same, if in writing, and also
nications, if any have been made, to the Presiden
him of the march and sailing of portions of our arr
orders given them to communicate with and report
of Texas, has the honor to lay before the President
ing papers:

1. A note, dated the 17th of January last, from M
d'affaires of Texas, to Mr. Upshur, inquiring whether
annexation of Texas to the United States should be
should go into operation, the President of the U
Texas should desire or consent to it, order such a d
and military force of the United States as would l
Texas against foreign aggression.

To this note no answer was returned by the p
addressed.

2. A despatch from Mr. Murphy to Mr. Upshur,
ruary last, announcing the appointment of General
ipotentiary on the part of Texas, and stating the as
Murphy which led to that appointment.

3. A despatch from Mr. Murphy to Mr. Upshur,
ruary, offering suggestions in regard to the protect
vasion, pending a treaty of annexation.

No despatch from Mr. Murphy of the 19th of Feb
department. It is presumed, therefore, that in refe
that date, in his letter of the 22d of February, he i
despatch of the 15th of that month.

4. A note, dated the 14th of February last, from
of State of Texas, to Mr. Murphy, requiring, as a co
ment of General Henderson, assurances that this G
tion troops and a naval force for the purpose of pro
vasion, and would guaranty the independence of Te

5. A note from Mr. Murphy to Mr. Jones, of the
tain assurances in reply thereto.

6. A note from Mr. Jones to Mr. Murphy, of the
nouncing the appointment of General Henderson,
assurances given in Mr. Murphy's note of the 14th.

7. A secret order, dated the 19th of February
Lieutenant Davis, in command of the United States
ing him to proceed with that vessel to Vera Cruz.

8. An instruction from Mr. Nelson, Secretary o
Mr. Murphy, of the 11th of March last, disavowin
tered into between Mr. Murphy and Mr. Jones.

9. A despatch from Mr. Murphy, dated the 14t
ing the receipt of the instruction of Mr. Nelson.

10. A note, dated the 12th ultimo, addressed
Secretary of State of Texas, in compliance with
Nelson.

11. A note, dated the 11th of last month, fro
Messrs. Van Zandt and Henderson, referring to
Zandt to Mr. Upshur of the 17th of January, and in
ing the pendency of a treaty of annexation the Pr

his duty to use all the means placed within his power by the Constitution to protect Texas from all foreign invasion.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. C. CALHOUN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 30, 1844.

Mr. Van Zandt to Mr. Upshur.

LEGATION OF TEXAS,
Washington, January 17, 1844.

SIR: It is known to you that an armistice has been proclaimed between Mexico and Texas; that that armistice has been obtained through the intervention of several great Powers, mutually friendly; and that negotiations are now pending, having for their object a settlement of the difficulties heretofore existing between the two countries. A proposition likewise having been submitted by the President of the United States, through you, for the annexation of Texas to this country, therefore (without indicating the nature of the reply which the President of Texas may direct to be made to this proposition) I beg leave to suggest that it may be apprehended, should a treaty of annexation be concluded, Mexico may think proper to at once terminate the armistice, break off all negotiations for peace, and again threaten or commence hostilities against Texas; and that some of the other Governments who have been instrumental in obtaining their cession, if they do not throw their influence into the Mexican scale, may altogether withdraw their good offices of mediation, thus losing to Texas their friendship, and exposing her to the unrestrained menaces of Mexico. In view, then, of these things, I desire to submit, through you, to his Excellency the President of the United States this inquiry: Should the President of Texas accede to the proposition of annexation, would the President of the United States, after the signing of the treaty, and before it shall be ratified and receive the final action of the other branches of both Governments, in case Texas should desire it, or with her consent, order such number of the military and naval forces of the United States to such necessary points or places upon the territory or borders of Texas or the Gulf of Mexico as shall be sufficient to protect her against foreign aggression?

This communication, as well as the reply which you may make, will be considered by me as entirely confidential, not to be embraced in my regular official correspondence to my Government, but enclosed direct to the President of Texas, for his information.

With assurances of my great regard, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC VAN ZANDT.

Hon. A. P. UPSHUR, *&c.*

Mr. Jones to Mr. Murphy.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 14, 1

SIR: The undersigned, by desire of the President, has the h
communicate to General Murphy, chargé d'affaires of the United
that, having received assurances from his Government that the anne
of Texas to the United States should take place, and having maturel
sidered the reasons adduced for the adoption of such a measure, he
tains no disinclination to taking up the subject, and giving it the co
ation which its importance demands.

It is proper to remark, prior to investing the proper persons wi
powers for final negotiation thereupon, that the peculiar situation
lations of this country should be taken into view. Engaged, as thi
ernment is, in negotiations with Mexico, under a suspension of hos
it is but natural that it should desire to be fully prepared for the u
able termination of those negotiations. Were Texas to commence
tiations with the United States in relation to annexation, and they
from any cause be protracted, or ultimately result in failure, it wo
only render our position in regard to Mexico peculiarly hazardo
place us in a delicate attitude with *other Powers*. If Mexico were
prehend such a state of affairs, it would provoke immediate hos
against us; and if an armistice were even concluded, the Presi
satisfied that it would be immediately violated by Mexico. Hence
comes necessary that this Government should be prepared for thes
tingencies.

If, therefore, General Murphy will, on the part of his Governmen
assurances to this that the United States shall assume the attitud
defensive ally of Texas against Mexico; that the United States will
tain a naval force in the Gulf of Mexico, subject to his orders, abl
cessfully to oppose the marine of Mexico, and also a disposable fo
our Eastern and Northeastern frontier of five hundred dragoons, wi
thousand infantry at some Southern station of the United States, w
they may be conveniently transported to our shores in the event
cessity, the President will have no hesitation in forthwith despatc
minister with ample powers to the Government of the United Sta
co-operate with our minister now there in negotiating for the anne
of Texas. In the event of a failure of the treaty of annexation, it
necessary that this Government should have assurance or guarant
independence by the United States.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to General
phy the assurances of the high consideration with which he has the
to be his most faithful and obedient servant.

ANSON JON

General W. S. MURPHY,
Chargé d'Affaires of the United States.

Mr. Murphy to Mr. Jones.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, (Texas,) February 14, 18

SIR: The undersigned, charge d'affaires of the United States
Government of this Republic, has the honor to acknowledge the

of your note of this day, representing to him the delicate situation in which the negotiations pending between Texas and Mexico would place the Government and people of Texas, in case a negotiation for the annexation of Texas to the United States should be set on foot, and ultimately fail of its object; and that even the progress of such negotiation between Texas and the United States, when known to Mexico, would, in all probability, provoke immediate hostilities on the part of Mexico against Texas, and which Texas (I am well aware) is illy prepared to resist.

You therefore ask of me some pledge for the security of Texas pending such negotiations, previous to the appointment of a special minister to act with Mr. Van Zandt, your chargé d'affaires near the Government of the United States, in opening and conducting that negotiation at Washington city, for the annexation of Texas to the United States.

Sir, I have no hesitation in declaring, on the part of my Government, that neither Mexico nor any other Power will be permitted to invade Texas on account of any negotiation which may take place in relation to any subject upon which Texas is or may be invited by the United States to negotiate; that the United States having invited that negotiation will be a guaranty of their honor that no evil shall result to Texas from accepting the invitation; and that active measures will be immediately taken by the United States to prevent the evils you seem to anticipate from this source.

As far, therefore, as my power and authority may go, I will take care that my Government is speedily apprized of your views and wishes, and that a sufficient naval force shall be placed in the Gulf of Mexico, convenient for the defence of Texas, in case of any invasion which may threaten her seaboard pending such negotiation; also, that measures shall be taken, as required by you, to repel any invasion by land of a like character.

The undersigned is aware that, in the event of a failure of the present proposed negotiation, and for some time thereafter, it would be reasonable to expect that Texas should have an opportunity to place herself in an attitude of defence, in case her negotiation with the United States on the subject of annexation should provoke an attack from Mexico. He therefore feels no reluctance in assuring Mr. Jones that the United States would not hastily withdraw her protection, even if the negotiation should fail of its object; and he conceives that the high honor of his country may well be relied upon for such protection to an extent that shall leave no just cause of complaint.

The undersigned would also inform Mr. Jones that the United States have now a naval force in the Gulf, which the undersigned believes to be vastly an overmatch for any naval force Mexico can command at sea. But he is not so fully advised of the amount of land forces on or near the South and Southwestern border of the United States. He will assure Mr. Jones, however, that no time will be lost in giving to Texas ample assurance of her safety whilst acting upon this subject at the instance of the United States. And the undersigned will fully advise his Government of all the circumstances of the case without delay, and press upon their consideration its vast importance to Texas.

With regard to the assurance or guaranty of the independence of Texas by the United States, in the event of the failure of the proposed negotiation for the annexation of Texas to the United States, the undersigned *has no authority* from his Government to make such assurance or guaran-

ty. But he proposes to Mr. Jones that the minister of Texas s fully satisfied on this subject by the Government of the United after he shall arrive at Washington city, and before entering upo negotiation.

The undersigned takes great pleasure, on this occasion, in renev Mr. Jones the assurance of his great respect and high consideratio

W. S. MURP

Hon. ANSON JONES,
Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, &c.

Mr. Jones to Mr. Murphy.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 15, 1

SIR: The undersigned, Secretary of State of the Republic of has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Mr. M chargé d'affaires of the United States to this Government, of yeste date, in reply to the note of the undersigned of the same date. T surances given by Mr. Murphy, on the part of his Government, ar satisfactory a character that the President has concluded to de without delay a special agent (the Hon. J. P. Henderson) to the Washington, with full powers, in conjunction with our chargé d'a now resident at that court, to enter into negotiations, and to conclu sign a treaty with the Government of the United States, for the a tion of Texas to that country.

The undersigned avails himself with much pleasure of this occas renew to General Murphy, chargé d'affaires of the United States, t surance of his highest consideration and respect.

ANSON JON

General W. S. MURPHY,
Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, &c.

Mr. Murphy to Mr. Upshur.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.
Washington, (Texas,) February 15, 18

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, on the 5th instant, I rec your despatch requiring me to repair to the seat of Government, an sent to his Excellency President Houston the weighty consider which had induced the Government of the United States to propose of Texas the annexation of the latter to the former country.

In obedience to that request, I arrived here on the 10th instant, affords me the most exquisite pleasure to announce to you the con accomplishment of your wishes. The Government of Texas will General J. P. Henderson with full powers as envoy extraordinary minister plenipotentiary, to proceed to Washington city with all ble despatch, for the purpose of negotiating with the Government United States a treaty for the complete transfer of the public dom the annexation of Texas to the United States.

This was concluded upon last evening, by the President and his Cabinet on the part of Texas, and the undersigned on the part of the United States. The powers to be given to General Henderson are to be of the fullest and most complete character, so that no impediment shall be found requiring further or other powers, or further or other instructions. But, inasmuch as the commissioners of Texas now in Mexico, in treaty or negotiation touching an armistice, are supposed not to have concluded their labors, and it is clear to the President of Texas, that, so soon as this negotiation in relation to annexation is known to the Government of Mexico, all negotiation on that and all other questions between Texas and Mexico will cease, and that the President of Mexico will instantly commence active hostilities against Texas, which Texas is wholly unprepared, by sea or land, to resist, it is understood that the Government of the United States, having invited Texas to this negotiation, will at once, and before any negotiation is set on foot, place a sufficient naval force in the Gulf to protect the coast of Texas, and hold a sufficient force of cavalry, or other description of mounted troops, on the Southwestern border of the United States, in readiness to protect or aid in the protection of Texas pending the proposed negotiation for annexation. I trust my Government will at once see the propriety of this course of policy; for I found it impossible to induce this Government to enter heartily into the measure of annexation without an assurance that my Government would not fail to guard Texas against all the evils which were likely to assail Texas in consequence of her meeting and complying with the wishes of the United States. And I took occasion to assure the President that the honor of my Government was more than a sufficient guaranty to Texas that she would not suffer from any act done in conformity with the advice and desire of my Government.

I gave these assurances to secure the object my Government has in view. I took upon myself a great responsibility, but the case required it; and you will, I hope, justify me to the President.

I write in great haste, sending this note by express to Galveston, to be forwarded to you at the earliest possible moment; and in five or ten days after you receive it, General Henderson, the Texan minister, will be with you.

I shall soon repair to Galveston, and the President will go to Houston, in order to be nearer to each other, and where we can have the readiest intercourse with the United States.

Your obedient servant,

W. S. MURPHY.

Hon. A. P. Upshur,
Secretary of State, &c.

Mr. Murphy to Mr. Upshur.

No. 21.] Legation of the United States,
Washington, (Texas,) February 22, 1844.

Sir: I wrote to you on the 19th instant, by Mr. Miller, acknowledging the receipt of your communication by Captain Todd, and informing you that, some days before his arrival, I had agreed with the Government of *Texas upon the terms* upon which a special minister was to go out from

this Government to that of the United States, with full powers tc the annexation of Texas to the United States, and that Colonel son, the minister appointed by this Government for that purpos out for Washington city some days before the arrival of Captain being the intention of Captain Todd to return immediately to W city, I avail myself of his politeness to communicate to you the co ence between this Government and the undersigned on the p United States, which led to the appointment of Colonel Hende the authority above mentioned.

Enclosed I send, also, the copy of a "*secret order*" to Cor Davis, of the United States schooner Flirt, which was given a nest solicitation of General Houston, and consonant to my own c the propriety of the measure, as one of forecast and precauti trust that the President, as well as the Department of State, wil approve of it as such, but will give it immediate co-operation a by sending a fleet of greater force into the Gulf with as little del sible. It would be very desirable if a war steamer, drawing than twelve or thirteen feet water, could be sent to Galveston that class could enter that port with safety, and would be ver on that account.

It is not less important that a body of light troops and a few heavy infantry should be held in readiness on the line of Texas, ject to my order in their after movements.

The President and myself having agreed to go to Houston an ton in order to facilitate our correspondence with the Governme United States, and at the same time receive the earliest noti movements of the Mexican forces, will leave this place in eig days, when we hope to hear from you as soon as Colonel Hend rives at Washington city. You will perceive it to be our opinio appearance of an imposing force in the Gulf will check any mov the part of Mexico against Texas, and it will be far better to movement of hostility than to oppose it, even successfully, aft moved. The first check is not an act of open war; the second sides, we can allege that the proclamation issued by the Texan ment of a cessation of hostilities, without limit of time, having duced as understood by the mediation of England and the Unite both are bound in good faith to take care that no violation of th mation be made by either party, without the previous notice re the laws of nations, as well as by the principles of justice and sense. No such notice has been given by Mexico to Texas; it is given, both England and the United States are bound in goo resist any sudden invasion of Texas by Mexico, opposing even force.

Is it not proper that the Mexican Government be apprized of t time, if the view is correct? And is it not best that an imposing kept at Vera Cruz, to check a movement by land or sea against For Mexico will not even attempt an invasion by land if she se be resisted, upon the principles above mentioned, by an immedia upon Vera Cruz by water.

You will see that I am anxious to check, by the appearance o posing force, even the incipient steps of any hostile invasion of Mexico, because it will be so much more easy to heal the wound on Mexico by the severance of her Texan territory and its an

the United States, if it is not accompanied with the effusion of blood. Nor can there be the least prospect for the angry grumbling of other Powers, if there is no open war for them to interfere in.

Permit me, sir, to congratulate you, the President, and my beloved country, upon the almost inevitable success of this great measure of annexation, the happy termination of so many impending difficulties, and the great and most brilliant success of the Administration and of the department under your more immediate control. Whatever can be done to ensure your final success in this measure, fraught with countless and almost inconceivable blessings to my country, has already been done here. The rest must be done at Washington city. A treaty made there will be received and ratified here with loud shouts and acclamations by the people, and the Government here will heartily participate in the general joy.

Let there be no unnecessary delay on the part of my Government in the final adjustment of this measure. Urge upon all concerned the absolute necessity of despatch and the evils of delay. Despatch will secure a peaceable acquisition of this almost invaluable country. Delay may bring on a war immensely expensive in blood and treasure, and result in the loss of all sought to be gained.

Your obedient servant,

W. S. MURPHY.

Hon. A. P. Upshur,
Secretary of State of the United States.

SECRET ORDER.

Washington, Texas, *February* 19, 1844.

Sir: You will sail without delay to Vera Cruz, remaining there so long only as to ascertain if any expedition, by land or sea, is meditated or in progress against Texas by Mexico.

It is very desirable, also, that the officer commanding such American vessels of war as may be lying at Vera Cruz, or that you may fall in with on your cruise, should know that their presence in the Gulf, at Vera Cruz or at Galveston, or on the line of sailing between those two ports, is very necessary at this time, and that, if they have not orders to that effect, they will soon receive such, in all probability; and that the naval force of the United States will be required to prevent any invasion of the Texan coast which may be meditated by Mexico, or by any other Power giving her aid and assistance for that purpose.

If General Thompson should arrive in Vera Cruz whilst you are there, offer him a passage to Galveston in the Flirt, where I wish much to see him, whence he can go to the United States on a steamer.

You will return to Galveston as quick as possible, two or three days only being allowed you for the above purpose at Vera Cruz.

Yours, &c.

W. S. MURPHY.

Lieut. J. A. Davis,
Commanding U. S. Schooner Flirt.

Mr. Nelson to Mr. Murphy.

No. 15.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 11, 1844

SIR: Your despatch No. 21, with accompanying correspondence w the Secretary of State of the Government of Texas, the copy of your or to Lieutenant Davis, in command of the Flirt, and your private letter the 22d of February, were received by the hands of Captain Todd Saturday night.

Of the anxiety of the President to provide for the annexation of the t ritory of Texas to that of the United States, you have been heretofore prized; and of his readiness, by negotiation, promptly to effectuate t desire, you are well aware. He regards the measure as one of vital i portance to both parties, and as recommended by the highest conside tions of a sound public policy.

Entertaining these views, the President is gratified to perceive, in course you have pursued in your intercourse with the authorities of Tex the evidences of a cordial co-operation in this cherished object of policy; but instructs me to say, that whilst approving the general tone a tenor of that intercourse, he regrets to perceive, in the pledges given you in your communication to the Hon. Anson Jones of the 14th of Fe ruary, that you have suffered your zeal to carry you beyond the line your instructions, and to commit the President to measures for which has no constitutional authority to stipulate.

The employment of the army or navy against a foreign Power, wi which the United States are at peace, is not within the competency of t President; and whilst he is not indisposed, as a measure of prudent pr caution, and as preliminary to the proposed negotiation, to concentrate the Gulf of Mexico, and on the Southern borders of the United States naval and military force to be directed to the defence of the inhabita and territory of Texas at a proper time, he cannot permit the authoriti of that Government or yourself to labor under the misapprehension that has power to employ them at the period indicated by your stipulations.

Of these impressions, Mr. Van Zandt, the chargé d'affaires of the Tex Government, has been, and General Henderson, who is daily expect here, will be fully advertised. In the mean time, the President desi that you will at once countermand your instructions to Lieutenant Dav as far as they are in conflict with the seviews.

In any emergency that may occur, care will be taken that the co manders of the naval and military forces of the United States shall properly instructed. Your request that they may be placed under yo control cannot be gratified.

I am happy, however, to believe that no exigency, requiring the use force, by the United States, against Mexico or any other Power, is lik to result from the negotiation with Texas. The annexation, I trust, m be speedily and peacefully accomplished.

Advices of a late date from Mexico authorize the belief that the ne tiation between that Power and Texas has been broken off, and that armistice has been suspended. If this be so, it will render immediate nexation most important to Texas, since the power of Mexico, if at all be dreaded, can in that event only be paralyzed by the prompt execut of our common purpose. But we have good reason to believe that such dread need be entertained; and that, in the present exhausted

dition of her finances, she has the ability neither to equip nor for any continuous period to sustain a hostile force within the limits of Texas.

In the actual condition of our relations with Texas, it will occur to you as being altogether important that the favorable tendencies of that Government should be fortified and strengthened, and that you should avail yourself of all proper and suitable occasions to impress its authorities with a strong sense of the earnest desire of the President to introduce them into the privileges of our Union, and of his fixed purpose to exert his whole authority to carry out this desire, and in the mean time to extend to Texas every protection that his constitutional powers may enable him to afford.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN NELSON,
Secretary of State ad interim.

Hon. W. S. MURPHY, *&c.*

Mr. Calhoun to Messrs. Van Zandt and Henderson.

WASHINGTON, *April* 11, 1844.

GENTLEMEN: The letter addressed by Mr. Van Zandt to the late Secretary of State, Mr. Upshur, to which you have called my attention, dated Washington, 17th of January, 1844, has been laid before the President of the United States.

In reply to it, I am directed by the President to say that the Secretary of the Navy has been instructed to order a strong naval force to concentrate in the Gulf of Mexico, to meet any emergency; and that similar orders have been issued by the Secretary of War to move the disposable military forces on our Southwestern frontier for the same purpose. Should the exigency arise to which you refer in your note to Mr. Upshur, I am further directed by the President to say that, during the pendency of the treaty of annexation, he would deem it his duty to use all the means placed within his power by the Constitution to protect Texas from all foreign invasion.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

Messrs. I. VAN ZANDT and
J. P. HENDERSON,
Ministers from the Republic of Texas.

Mr. Murphy to the Secretary of State.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Galveston, (Texas,) April 14, 1844.

SIR: Your despatch No. 15, of the 11th March, was received on the 11th April, and on the day following the undersigned addressed a note to the Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

The United States schooner Flirt was absent from this port only four days under the order to which you allude. She was driven back by a

verse winds. The object of sending her out was purely to obtai
mation, &c.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

W. S. MU

Hon. Secretary of State
of the United States.

—

Mr. Murphy to Mr. Jones.

Legation of the United States,
Galveston, (Texas,) April 12, 1

Sir: The undersigned, chargé d'affaires of the United States n
Government of the Republic of Texas, has the honor of informi
Jones, that whilst his Government approves of the general tone an
of his intercourse with the Government of the Republic of Texa
gret is felt in perceiving that his zeal for the accomplishment of
alike beneficial and interesting to both countries had led him bey
strict line of his instructions; that the President of the United
considers himself restrained by the Constitution of the Union f
employment of the army and navy against a foreign Power wit
the United States are at peace; and that whilst the President of the
States is not indisposed, as a measure of prudent precaution, and
liminary to the proposed negotiation, to concentrate in the Gulf o
co and on the Southern borders of the United States a sufficient n
military force, to be directed to the defence of the inhabitants and
ry of Texas at a proper time, he is unwilling that the authorities o
should apprehend that he has power to employ this force at the pe
dicated in my note to you of the 14th of February last.

In making this communication to the Government of Texas, the
signed is gratified at being enabled to assure Mr. Jones that no
evil can or will ensue to Texas from this determination of his
ment. Mexico is not in a condition, if it was her present pur
move hostilities against Texas; and no such movement can be rea
apprehended.

Mr. Jones is well advised, by the official report of the Texas c
sioners, who have lately adjourned their negotiations with the comm
ers of Mexico to a distant day, that the armistice heretofore pro
by this Government between Texas and Mexico is yet in full for
will continue, by express agreement, until they meet again to resu
gotiations. Long before that time can arrive, the great question of
ation will doubtless be settled, and the just wishes of the people o
and those of the United States, the undersigned fondly hopes, w
been consummated.

The undersigned, congratulating Mr. Jones upon the probability
great event—an event so full of interest, and pregnant of results
glorious and beneficial to both countries—renews to Mr. Jones the
rances of his most sincere respect and high consideration.

Your obedient servant,

W. S. MURP

Hon. Anson Jones,
Secretary of State of Texas.